TABLE 9.—ACREAGE OF WINTER CROPS, 1946
(Unit: 1,000 *Shih Mow*)

Province	Wheat	Barley	Field Peas	Broad Beans	Rape-seeds	Oats
Chahar	2,077	1,360	621	485	664	2,542
Suiyuan	2,626	546	866	944	1,034	3,811
Ningsia	373	149	371	24	15	23
Chinghai	2,374	1,303	661	408	853	553
Kansu	9,090	1,315	994	305	1,502	707
Shensi	19,590	2,708	2,201	302	2,058	99
Shansi	16,800	2,834	2,195	634	1,337	4,307
Hopei	22,228	2,631	599	331	876	364
Shantung	43,764	4,030	1,550	121	425	49
Kiangsu	32,711	16,404	3,509	4,404	4,026	869
Anhwei	18,768	6,131	2,735	1,158	3,872	148
Honan	55,895	8,787	3,808	288	2,004	30
Hupeh	18,865	12,297	3,551	4,757	5,327	145
Szechwan	24,796	12,525	10,840	7,991	9,541	706
Yunnan	5,862	2,508	1,777	5,300	3,107	..
Kweichow	4,484	3,371	1,336	1,261	4,018	..
Hunan	6,062	2,127	2,300	4,554	9,877	..
Kiangsi	5,991	2,948	1,786	2,618	13,977	..
Chekiang	13,009	5,595	1,402	4,657	7,651	..
Fukien	8,046	2,522	786	222	2,565	..
Kwangtung	4,406	2,357	1,070	755	1,565	..
Kwangsi	5,598	3,183	3,332	1,261	3,612	..
TOTAL	323,415	97,631	48,290	42,780	79,906	14,353

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

TABLE 10.—PRODUCTION OF WINTER CROPS, 1946
(Unit: 1,000 piculs)

Province	Wheat	Barley	Field Peas	Broad Beans	Rape-seeds	Oats
Chahar	2,555	1,306	533	679	418	3,559
Suiyuan	2,967	480	727	1,001	641	4,421
Ningsia	403	219	505	32	10	29
Chinghai	3,908	2,015	959	702	620	688
Kansu	11,070	1,674	1,225	393	1,110	750
Shensi	24,868	3,997	2,507	263	1,361	81
Shansi	20,496	3,401	2,480	590	842	2,283
Hopei	27,118	3,210	749	351	543	255
Shantung	66,084	6,367	2,031	102	349	38
Kiangsu	53,319	26,246	4,983	6,474	3,342	547
Anhwei	24,211	7,786	3,091	1,077	2,517	223
Honan	64,642	10,138	3,985	252	1,102	29
Hupeh	29,575	17,310	3,722	4,969	3,996	85
Szechwan	49,785	23,679	15,572	13,788	9,261	1,075
Yunnan	10,114	4,094	2,410	10,359	2,291	..
Kweichow	8,773	5,902	1,700	1,678	2,970	..
Hunan	9,600	3,084	1,876	6,258	8,564	..
Kiangsi	7,824	3,344	1,335	2,711	10,024	..
Chekiang	17,398	7,403	1,027	4,785	4,875	..
Fukien	9,648	3,239	608	249	1,615	..
Kwangtung	4,247	2,141	614	645	971	..
Kwangsi	6,116	3,259	3,295	1,406	2,582	..
TOTAL	454,721	140,294	55,934	58,764	60,004	14,063

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

TABLE 11.—ACREAGE OF WINTER CROPS, 1947
(Unit: 1,000 *Shih Mow*)

Province	Wheat	Barley	Field Peas	Broad Beans	Rape-seeds	Oats
Chahar	2,056	1,251	621	485	664	2,542
Suiyuan	2,521	530	831	887	1,055	3,620
Ningsia	388	149	385	24	15	23
Chinghai	2,325	1,302	690	413	928	614
Kansu	9,170	1,273	982	307	1,602	712
Shensi	19,785	2,686	2,180	304	1,959	103
Shansi	16,128	2,834	2,239	621	1,270	4,307
Hopei	21,783	2,631	599	331	823	339
Shantung	42,889	3,869	1,550	121	425	49
Kiangsu	32,711	16,076	3,579	4,404	3,865	860
Anhwei	17,830	6,008	2,571	1,181	3,988	148
Honan	55,890	8,440	3,699	295	1,953	29
Hupeh	18,872	12,412	3,513	4,709	5,534	150
Szechwan	25,189	12,447	10,589	7,839	10,647	641
Yunnan	5,916	2,507	1,644	5,457	3,266	..
Kweichow	4,391	3,170	1,378	1,371	4,431	..
Hunan	6,171	2,045	2,437	4,580	10,544	..
Kiangsi	6,121	2,815	1,788	2,753	14,124	..
Chekiang	13,326	5,514	1,413	4,796	7,045	..
Fukien	8,360	2,638	784	232	2,684	..
Kwangtung	4,433	2,300	1,187	861	1,577	..
Kwangsi	5,815	3,118	3,391	1,274	3,677	..
TOTAL	322,070	96,015	48,050	43,245	82,076	14,137

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

TABLE 12.—PRODUCTION OF WINTER CROPS, 1947
(Unit: 1,000 piculs)

Province	Wheat	Barley	Field Peas	Broad Beans	Rape-seeds	Oats
Chahar	3,063	1,751	789	888	525	4,143
Suiyuan	2,496	525	781	816	528	3,511
Ningsia	484	275	680	41	12	29
Chinghai	4,064	2,270	1,098	787	812	791
Kansu	9,020	1,309	992	336	1,081	693
Shensi	25,449	3,683	2,081	248	945	68
Shansi	12,580	2,154	1,478	435	445	1,981
Hopei	20,694	2,973	581	318	518	247
Shantung	57,471	5,262	2,000	109	332	58
Kiangsu	61,497	29,258	5,011	7,355	3,363	1,135
Anhwei	27,102	9,012	3,368	1,476	3,789	223
Honan	76,842	10,927	4,371	322	958	31
Hupeh	32,949	20,065	4,376	5,861	3,943	97
Szechwan	58,068	27,111	17,429	14,435	12,421	1,052
Yunnan	9,278	3,660	1,794	6,782	2,034	..
Kweichow	9,156	6,084	1,967	2,063	3,889	..
Hunan	9,994	2,972	2,150	6,778	9,594	..
Kiangsi	9,018	3,575	1,500	3,287	12,431	..
Chekiang	20,586	8,581	1,396	6,478	5,650	..
Fukien	11,347	3,984	625	278	1,776	..
Kwangtung	4,527	2,215	793	935	1,091	..
Kwangsi	7,254	3,832	3,878	1,526	3,425	..
TOTAL	472,939	151,478	59,138	61,554	69,562	14,059

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

TABLE 13.—ACREAGE OF SUMMER CROPS, 1945
(Unit: 1,000 *Shih Mow*)

Province	Rice	Glutinous Rice	Kaoliang	Millet	Proso-Millet	Corn	Soy-beans	Sweet Potatoes	Cotton	Peanuts	Sesame	Tobacco
Chahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suiyuan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningsia	116	57	91	180	471	28	38	..	8	..	2	..
Chinghai	..	..	..	292	214	11	23	..	..	..	..	15
Kansu	69	19	1,224	2,009	3,698	1,665	569	163	306	1	10	288
Shensi	891	142	1,211	3,229	2,164	3,409	704	350	3,719	154	674	336
Shansi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hopei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shantung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiangsu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anhwei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honan	2,590	416	3,862	4,376	117	4,684	3,133	4,897	2,463	704	4,335	913
Hupeh	9,817	638	1,600	1,848	56	2,506	1,677	1,423	5,168	630	1,988	155
Szechwan	29,131	1,676	5,035	613	185	12,205	4,055	8,919	4,882	2,022	1,705	1,443
Yunnan	9,783	726	241	160	32	4,199	1,700	369	305	117	32	344
Kweichow	6,551	742	227	252	100	2,690	1,247	419	561	192	150	686
Hunan	24,459	678	314	150	26	647	1,244	2,338	2,154	369	185	667
Kiangsi	24,098	1,583	101	397	9	155	2,440	1,682	2,658	1,619	1,134	283
Chekiang	14,380	1,491	121	212	14	1,054	1,522	1,344	1,882	206	139	115
Fukien	12,940	822	22	181	21	26	893	2,891	75	588	57	133
Kwangtung	41,450	1,078	77	262	39	316	648	5,762	58	2,484	69	163
Kwangsi	19,992	1,088	305	288	55	2,202	1,168	1,828	819	1,627	318	402
TOTAL	196,267	11,156	14,431	14,449	7,201	35,797	21,061	32,385	25,058	10,713	10,798	5,943

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

TABLE 14.—PRODUCTION OF SUMMER CROPS, 1945
(Unit: 1,000 piculs)

Province	Rice	Glutinous Rice	Kaoliang	Millet	Proso-Millet	Corn	Soy-beans	Sweet Potatoes	Cotton (Lint)	Peanuts	Sesame	Tobacco
Chahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suiyuan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningsia	127	57	161	285	748	45	60	..	3	..	2	..
Chinghai	..	..	..	280	276	11	26	..	..	..	..	26
Kansu	146	32	1,502	2,263	4,080	2,292	560	800	67	1	5	250
Shensi	2,230	321	1,529	3,866	2,435	4,202	710	2,538	723	218	297	327
Shansi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hopei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shantung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiangsu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anhwei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honan	7,060	1,001	7,371	7,859	148	7,722	3,838	65,354	698	1,424	3,737	1,332
Hupeh	31,693	1,793	3,364	2,904	45	5,209	3,202	13,343	1,943	1,526	1,535	235
Szechwan	106,300	5,729	13,393	1,008	207	32,425	8,260	68,775	1,452	4,477	1,274	2,216
Yunnan	29,382	2,150	405	248	43	5,483	3,216	2,994	67	202	24	358
Kweichow	17,028	1,822	528	445	133	7,582	2,669	3,502	147	524	88	1,357
Hunan	59,116	1,393	435	159	14	1,003	1,718	17,297	568	589	93	618
Kiangsi	74,851	4,552	117	492	17	223	3,449	15,017	816	4,027	745	328
Chekiang	41,644	5,019	119	260	20	1,656	1,944	13,268	628	389	88	213
Fukien	44,204	2,699	18	177	20	68	1,376	36,544	16	1,237	25	171
Kwangtung	125,004	2,893	85	332	50	510	1,101	56,335	9	4,642	41	299
Kwangsi	47,232	2,709	422	331	74	4,200	1,644	10,630	136	2,762	214	340
TOTAL	586,017	32,170	29,449	20,909	8,310	72,631	33,773	306,397	7,273	22,018	8,168	8,070

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

TABLE 15.—ACREAGE OF SUMMER CROPS, 1946
(Unit: 1,000 *Shih Mow*)

Province	Rice	Glutinous Rice	Kaoliang	Millet	Proso-Millet	Corn	Soy-beans	Sweet Potatoes	Cotton	Peanuts	Sesame	Tobacco
Chahar	215	..	2,451	3,737	1,888	243	598	21	..	..	..	9
Suiyuan	..	..	996	1,287	2,193	176	388	5	..	..	31	80
Ningsia	114	56	91	170	466	27	38	..	7	..	2	..
Chinghai	..	..	..	274	248	11	26	..	..	..	..	15
Kansu	72	20	1,238	2,100	3,800	1,696	593	164	322	1	10	285
Shensi	920	144	1,164	3,325	2,141	3,111	743	358	4,130	159	713	339
Shansi	80	48	5,336	11,692	4,057	3,986	1,278	216	2,307	78	432	364
Hopei	706	500	11,615	16,980	3,013	14,419	4,025	2,194	8,384	3,411	2,435	343
Shantung	191	154	15,893	15,320	2,329	7,737	17,963	3,828	4,963	4,314	2,006	839
Kiangsu	25,367	3,713	5,131	1,265	370	7,001	13,090	2,285	8,653	2,126	1,446	60
Anhwei	14,869	1,406	5,246	385	80	949	4,687	1,538	2,201	836	1,732	359
Honan	2,775	551	11,696	14,214	1,715	10,159	8,466	7,554	7,596	2,730	6,921	1,051
Hupeh	18,360	1,521	1,774	1,977	69	2,498	2,216	1,691	6,531	909	2,674	207
Szechwan	28,437	1,613	5,176	635	185	12,043	4,138	9,097	5,088	2,091	1,798	1,478
Yunnan	9,498	682	239	164	32	4,200	1,664	364	308	119	32	354
Kweichow	7,106	783	215	239	98	2,784	1,185	404	532	199	138	752
Hunan	25,199	644	330	151	27	681	1,338	2,454	2,153	389	181	696
Kiangsi	23,894	1,565	101	391	9	154	2,464	1,642	2,436	1,700	1,145	290
Chekiang	23,437	2,639	144	258	25	1,293	2,816	1,646	2,196	247	171	282
Fukien	12,834	821	23	186	21	26	895	3,084	82	613	57	140
Kwangtung	40,581	1,047	77	254	39	312	596	6,018	58	2,407	64	187
Kwangsi	20,512	1,097	317	271	56	2,265	1,202	1,864	804	1,612	308	432
TOTAL	255,167	19,004	69,253	75,275	22,861	75,771	70,409	46,427	58,751	23,941	22,296	8,562

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

TABLE 16.—PRODUCTION OF SUMMER CROPS, 1946
(Unit: 1,000 piculs)

Province	Rice	Glutinous Rice	Kaoliang	Millet	Proso-Millet	Corn	Soy-beans	Sweet Potatoes	Cotton (Lint)	Peanuts	Sesame	Tobacco
Chahar	303	..	2,598	4,036	2,209	345	592	54	..	..	..	10
Suiyuan	..	..	946	1,248	2,632	209	415	19	..	..	6	96
Ningsia	129	61	179	258	731	48	69	..	2	..	1	..
Chinghai	..	..	..	428	490	16	49	..	..	..	..	25
Kansu	159	38	2,000	3,153	5,791	3,038	838	1,103	95	1	7	391
Shensi	2,416	352	1,774	4,244	2,383	4,310	865	3,075	908	276	352	364
Shansi	82	48	8,800	20,461	5,761	7,534	1,764	2,637	715	185	359	462
Hopei	1,101	1,025	16,261	25,810	3,555	23,070	5,394	23,958	2,096	8,186	1,997	442
Shantung	168	191	33,216	30,793	3,866	13,076	23,352	47,161	1,539	11,389	2,126	1,795
Kiangsu	95,091	12,847	11,596	2,226	629	15,332	24,347	33,978	3,029	6,038	1,142	97
Anhwei	55,964	4,387	9,443	347	72	2,297	8,155	12,489	682	1,781	1,403	431
Honan	8,468	1,247	21,067	23,455	1,834	14,594	10,597	91,196	1,848	6,312	5,479	1,468
Hupeh	59,205	4,330	3,903	3,058	72	4,673	3,830	16,558	2,238	2,442	1,935	351
Szechwan	99,507	5,231	13,602	1,018	201	30,374	7,733	70,215	1,375	4,926	1,209	2,386
Yunnan	28,621	2,038	373	226	42	5,519	3,527	3,302	73	242	27	396
Kweichow	22,533	2,297	435	447	132	6,087	2,400	3,996	142	543	91	1,569
Hunan	95,425	2,033	538	188	23	1,339	2,254	23,434	610	813	100	788
Kiangsi	77,513	4,279	164	511	18	222	3,221	15,124	634	4,042	731	378
Chekiang	79,036	9,099	187	335	33	2,187	3,798	18,969	655	522	100	442
Fukien	43,840	2,762	25	239	25	66	1,367	39,424	17	1,284	23	230
Kwangtung	136,766	3,596	95	297	47	510	872	61,474	8	3,768	41	347
Kwangsi	54,941	3,006	430	335	70	4,161	1,578	13,562	117	2,396	202	430
TOTAL	861,268	58,867	127,632	123,113	30,616	139,007	107,017	481,728	16,783	55,146	17,331	12,898

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

Table 17.—Acreage of Summer Crops, 1947
(Unit: 1,000 *Shih Mow*)

Province	Rice	Glutinous Rice	Kaoliang	Millet	Proso-Millet	Corn	Soy-beans	Sweet Potatoes	Cotton	Peanuts	Sesame	Tobacco
Chahar	219	..	2,255	3,662	2,058	236	582	21	..	..	..	9
Suiyuan	..	..	956	1,236	2,215	172	372	5	..	..	31	80
Ningsia	114	57	92	173	435	23	39	..	7	..	2	..
Chinghai	..	..	..	267	245	11	27	..	..	..	..	15
Kansu	70	19	1,209	2,046	3,675	1,675	588	161	340	1	11	309
Shensi	943	154	1,148	3,177	1,996	3,230	724	332	4,317	159	684	323
Shansi	78	49	4,990	10,523	4,057	3,906	1,201	210	2,146	76	419	368
Hopei	741	500	10,570	17,659	3,134	14,275	4,065	2,260	8,300	3,377	2,386	333
Shantung	189	156	14,622	15,473	2,422	7,969	17,963	3,943	5,013	4,228	1,986	847
Kiangsu	24,752	3,527	5,080	1,189	348	7,001	13,483	2,285	8,740	2,083	1,475	56
Anhwei	14,996	1,350	5,508	381	80	977	4,687	1,507	2,245	869	1,836	416
Honan	2,864	555	11,010	14,091	1,646	9,552	8,393	7,685	7,894	2,619	6,917	1,219
Hupeh	18,241	1,468	1,771	1,918	67	2,507	2,239	1,709	6,728	881	2,709	213
Szechwan	29,807	1,545	4,873	567	165	11,552	4,178	8,467	5,292	2,089	1,761	1,479
Yunnan	9,270	669	236	158	32	3,998	1,634	354	330	121	31	405
Kweichow	6,966	737	205	239	94	2,702	1,123	419	573	185	136	951
Hunan	24,714	613	294	149	26	711	1,409	2,548	2,281	397	182	670
Kiangsi	24,166	1,533	99	374	9	155	2,432	1,611	2,640	1,726	1,156	287
Chekiang	23,408	2,698	147	251	27	1,356	2,869	1,590	2,305	241	172	274
Fukien	13,142	810	23	154	21	26	873	3,075	81	607	55	139
Kwantung	41,221	1,006	76	241	38	296	571	6,098	58	2,428	69	165
Kwangsi	21,047	1,039	316	270	54	2,309	1,209	1,819	781	1,663	305	414
Total	256,948	18,485	65,480	74,198	22,844	74,639	70,661	46,099	60,071	23,750	22,323	8,972

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

Table 18.—Production of Summer Crops, 1947
(Unit: 1,000 piculs)

Province	Rice	Glutinous Rice	Kaoliang	Millet	Proso-Millet	Corn	Soy-beans	Sweet Potatoes	Cotton (Lint)	Peanuts	Sesame	Tobacco
Chahar	329	..	3,225	4,285	2,614	340	557	76	..	..	..	12
Suiyuan	..	..	1,157	1,149	2,569	157	357	27	..	..	5	90
Ningsia	126	56	143	270	696	43	70	..	2	..	1	..
Chinghai	..	..	..	361	388	10	45	..	..	..	..	27
Kansu	123	25	1,561	2,441	4,376	2,952	683	1,053	69	1	6	343
Shensi	2,773	395	1,578	3,858	1,950	4,924	810	2,695	1,031	288	387	337
Shansi	51	31	3,892	9,155	3,002	3,242	721	1,504	365	93	168	335
Hopei	1,564	790	17,335	35,495	4,388	28,122	5,650	29,538	2,656	9,050	1,957	416
Shantung	155	165	26,173	28,625	3,730	11,874	24,789	34,817	1,103	9,132	1,311	1,533
Kiangsu	93,384	12,062	8,382	1,486	390	13,792	24,269	24,541	2,535	4,603	974	54
Anhwei	49,460	4,212	12,173	522	88	2,071	9,046	11,875	674	1,938	1,304	666
Honan	7,548	1,108	17,415	20,700	1,770	12,576	10,243	79,220	1,657	5,423	4,645	1,606
Hupeh	56,666	3,991	3,590	3,055	62	4,906	4,054	15,197	2,574	2,363	2,045	310
Szechwan	122,923	5,844	12,787	1,005	204	29,516	8,851	61,716	1,645	5,088	1,273	2,499
Yunnan	28,677	2,008	363	234	44	4,760	3,196	3,025	74	176	27	488
Kweichow	20,726	2,034	424	439	141	6,007	2,053	3,811	151	519	99	1,969
Hunan	90,179	1,863	522	171	24	1,297	2,405	24,938	685	808	100	692
Kiangsi	80,744	4,593	148	542	21	250	3,696	16,424	758	4,251	805	372
Chekiang	74,682	8,393	174	307	39	2,364	3,976	16,062	748	443	100	478
Fukien	47,134	2,762	21	183	25	75	1,358	39,853	18	1,191	23	218
Kwangtung	136,505	3,120	99	323	49	544	998	66,840	9	4,593	48	350
Kwangsi	59,960	2,982	463	350	72	4,651	1,755	15,337	117	2,962	236	380
Total	873,709	56,434	111,625	114,956	26,642	134,473	109,582	448,549	16,871	52,922	15,514	13,175

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, 1945
(Unit: 1,000 head)

Province	Water Buffaloes	Oxen	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Goats	Sheep	Hogs	Chickens	Ducks	Geese
Chahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suiyuan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningsia	..	31	10	5	36	130	282	39	188	6	1
Chinghai	2	32	24	19	51	189	350	66	226	9	2
Kansu	2	570	96	88	516	1,332	2,464	585	2,464	116	19
Shensi	2	813	87	113	229	297	188	758	2,488	146	15
Shansi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hopei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shantung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiangsu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anhwei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honan	22	1,342	93	104	717	584	254	1,302	7,193	566	52
Hupeh	292	855	129	55	69	751	9	2,510	4,934	627	22
Szechwan	1,800	969	113	71	33	1,664	73	7,836	14,507	4,609	471
Yunnan	402	550	245	126	53	542	224	1,962	4,317	460	39
Kweichow	359	429	89	13	1	170	14	1,078	3,095	736	49
Hunan	1,028	1,427	46	15	4	367	..	3,953	12,091	5,450	403
Kiangsi	637	1,268	30	7	9	58	6	3,205	15,229	6,103	1,096
Chekiang	209	636	2	1	1	210	2	1,748	8,098	937	237
Fukien	242	333	8	5	7	189	6	1,569	5,439	2,520	297
Kwangtung	1,474	1,360	16	3	3	280	10	3,083	15,313	6,207	1,188
Kwangsi	1,185	1,266	122	13	4	74	7	2,972	12,954	4,989	297
TOTAL	7,656	11,881	1,110	638	1,733	6,837	3,889	32,666	108,536	33,481	4,188

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

TABLE 20.—NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, 1946
(Unit: 1,000 head)

Province	Water Buffaloes	Oxen	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Goats	Sheep	Hogs	Chickens	Ducks	Geese
Chahar	..	51	29	27	71	142	289	105	607	20	4
Suiyuan	..	259	95	24	77	454	919	229	796	2	1
Ningsia	..	28	6	4	36	102	296	27	136	4	1
Chinghai	1	34	23	22	44	202	396	62	199	7	1
Kansu	2	535	100	98	469	1,356	2,064	611	2,354	112	22
Shensi	2	788	89	127	252	326	189	725	2,409	164	14
Shansi	3	441	74	153	383	1,397	1,432	429	2,963	36	4
Hopei	12	1,002	200	445	814	885	514	3,043	10,311	387	34
Shantung	9	2,216	205	434	1,381	816	710	2,851	16,335	1,852	242
Kiangsu	719	1,088	69	58	486	1,039	215	4,080	14,069	4,990	484
Anhwei	628	891	128	104	446	342	88	2,278	12,110	2,881	988
Honan	35	2,302	183	250	1,344	1,010	590	2,316	14,184	929	107
Hupeh	473	1,727	192	83	224	1,258	24	3,928	11,480	1,450	115
Szechwan	1,818	1,033	115	78	35	1,820	106	8,184	15,606	4,907	721
Yunnan	408	555	251	136	57	605	204	2,189	4,611	415	43
Kweichow	405	519	99	16	2	132	23	1,292	3,507	722	80
Hunan	940	1,283	52	19	12	368	12	3,447	12,242	5,272	503
Kiangsi	707	1,204	18	6	4	118	4	2,939	14,511	5,945	1,098
Chekiang	272	796	3	5	6	277	3	2,284	11,623	1,001	258
Fukien	223	320	9	6	3	194	5	1,445	5,140	2,137	192
Kwangtung	1,387	1,472	19	1	1	336	1	3,527	16,523	6,146	1,384
Kwangsi	1,136	1,284	96	18	3	70	3	2,558	13,268	5,279	202
TOTAL	9,180	19,828	2,055	2,114	6,150	13,249	8,087	48,549	184,984	44,658	6,498

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

TABLE 21.—NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, 1947
(Unit: 1,000 head)

Province	Water Buffaloes	Oxen	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Goats	Sheep	Hogs	Chickens	Ducks	Geese
Chahar	..	48	23	23	53	62	162	195	601	10	4
Suiyuan	..	210	48	23	93	472	858	262	782	6	..
Ningsia	..	19	5	2	29	77	238	32	119	4	1
Chinghai	1	34	25	24	49	200	352	75	239	9	1
Kansu	9	639	112	100	568	1,566	2,472	685	2,279	129	40
Shensi	8	796	81	118	212	339	201	867	2,637	257	25
Shansi	4	311	101	288	379	1,029	1,540	646	2,462	44	4
Hopei	4	484	170	493	1,279	1,164	1,083	4,270	12,590	542	52
Shantung	6	2,083	231	166	1,989	1,160	900	2,083	17,424	1,870	272
Kiangsu	522	1,047	64	81	666	1,543	374	4,556	15,662	4,580	637
Anhwei	660	752	84	71	469	348	21	2,716	12,030	3,063	1,493
Honan	57	2,420	225	277	1,403	1,032	546	2,569	14,274	953	127
Hupeh	875	1,776	159	80	293	880	31	4,760	15,134	1,153	129
Szechwan	1,778	995	121	66	42	1,494	95	8,614	15,934	4,516	526
Yunnan	412	558	278	130	61	616	190	2,145	4,707	441	45
Kweichow	406	548	107	17	13	188	19	1,258	3,636	798	75
Hunan	996	1,337	45	19	14	373	2	3,889	12,810	4,958	446
Kiangsi	712	1,298	24	6	9	150	7	3,223	15,028	5,648	953
Chekiang	293	695	5	7	6	340	78	2,327	12,226	1,879	551
Fukien	249	295	6	3	2	163	4	1,396	5,056	2,063	178
Kwantung	1,193	1,459	15	1	1	300	15	4,260	18,035	5,923	1,356
Kwangsi	1,135	1,194	110	12	7	113	3	2,930	13,078	5,526	329
TOTAL	9,320	18,998	2,039	2,007	7,637	13,609	9,191	53,758	196,743	44,372	7,244

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

Eighty percent of China's population derives its livelihood by tilling the soil. The nation as a whole obtains 98% of its food and the greatest part of its basic necessities from agriculture.

When the war ended, China found much of her lands devastated. There was a shortage of raw materials, and the communists were uniting to make rehabilitation and reconstruction difficult.

For agricultural reconstruction the following principles were followed: (1) restoration of the nation's original agricultural foundation, (2) application of science to agriculture, and (3) general increase of production.

The highest agricultural administrative organ was formerly the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, established in 1940. It had seven departments: agriculture, forestry, fishery, rural economy, animal husbandry, land reclamation, and general affairs. In March, 1949, the Ministry was merged into the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

In 1946, a thorough appraisal of China's agricultural resources and problems was made by the China-United States Agricultural Mission, led by Dean C. B. Hutchinson, head of the U. S. section of the mission, and agricultural experts appointed by the Chinese Government. The Sino-American agricultural cooperation went one step further when an agreement for the establishment of a Sino-American Commission on Rural Reconstruction in China* was concluded in August, 1948.

The following is a review of postwar agricultural conditions for the period, 1945-1948.**

FOOD PRODUCTION

Food Production Programs. — Up to March, 1949, the National Agricultural Extension Commission under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was responsible for the demonstration and introduction to the farmers of improved seeds, agricultural tools, and chemicals for insect control, and for providing necessary technical assistance and guidance.

1. *National Service Divisions* — The commission had six such divisions in 1946 and 1947. By the summer of 1948, nine more divisions had been set up, covering a total extension area of 6,071.35 *shih mow*. Their working program included improvement of the tea industry, insect control and the reclamation program for war-devastated areas.

2. *Strengthening of Extension Organizations at Provincial and Hsien Levels* — The extension programs in the various provinces are carried out by agents of the National Commission. By June, 1948, extension offices had been established in the following 17 provinces: Kiangsu, Hupeh, Anhwei, Kweichow, Shansi, Kwangtung, Szechwan, Yunnan, Shensi, Chekiang, Fukien, Hunan, Kwangsi, Honan, Kansu, Kiangsi and Shantung. The commission also sent agents to Hopei, Chahar and Taiwan.

Establishment of *hsien* extension offices was encouraged despite financial stringencies. There were 627 in 1947, but only 581 in June, 1948.

3. *Farmers' Associations* — Below the *hsien* level, most of the extension work has been done through local farmers' associations. By the end of 1947, there were 34 provincial farmers' associations, 1,271 *hsien* farmers' associations, and 17,775 *hsiang* farmers' associations, with a total membership of 15,548,315.

4. *Establishment of Agricultural Extension Demonstration Centers* — These centers serve a threefold purpose: (1) to demonstrate effective methods in extension work, (2) to provide extension workers with in-service training, and (3) to conduct training classes for prospective extension workers. By June, 1948, such demonstration centers had been set up in Nanking, Wukiang, and Pa Kua Chou, an islet in the Yangtze near Nanking. Later, another center was organized in Chekiang.

Increasing of Food Production—The extension program's insect control and agricultural rehabilitation aided in increasing China's food production in 1946 and 1947. Besides helping to restore production in the coastal areas, efforts were made to step up harvests in Hupeh, Hunan, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Szechwan, and Shensi. Technical staffs and agricultural supplies were sent to 16 provinces to help expedite the rehabilitation program.

Despite floods in Canton and Hunan and communist disturbances in the north, the production of crops in 1947 was upped 1.6% over that of 1946. This still was 1.9% below prewar average. But wheat production showed a 7% increase over prewar production and sweet potatoes a 30% increase. Rice, kaoliang, millet, oats, barley and soybeans fell below their prewar marks.

* For details of this agreement, *see* Chapter on Foreign Affairs.

** For information on land reform and development of irrigation, *see* Chapters on Land and on Water Conservancy.

Locust Control and Experiments—The control of locust was carried out by the Agricultural Extension Commission in accordance with orders of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, with the cooperation of the provincial agricultural organizations. During 1946 and 1947, a total of 217 piculs of egg masses was dug up, and more than 67,000 piculs of hoppers, and 25,000 piculs of adults were destroyed. More than 13,800,000 *shih mow* of land were saved from locust ravage and 13,800,000 piculs of foodstuffs from loss. The table on Page 551 shows the locust control program of 1947.

The studies on locust outbreaks began early in 1934 and were continued up to 1949. This pest may be found in 10 provinces. Its breeding grounds were found largely along the coast, lake shores, swamps, alkali land, and uncultivated areas. Research by the National Agricultural Research Bureau found sodium fluosilicate bran bait quite effective, hence it has been widely used in the recent campaign in north Anhwei and Honan. The use of "Gammexane" in bait has also brought successful results. Recent studies of this insecticide in powder form show even greater promise.

Agricultural Rehabilitation Program—Because of floods, the farmers in north Kiangsu, Hopei, and Shantung, were in urgent need of relief and rehabilitation aid. In 1947, the government appropriated funds and sent out rural rehabilitation teams to help them. The acreage thus far recovered total 6,336 *shih mow*.

In the spring of 1948, the government purchased 40 piculs of seeds to be loaned to farmers for the rehabilitation of 2,026 *shih mow* of land. They also received as loans more than 370 piculs of improved seeds purchased from Peiping and Tientsin. CNRRA's gifts of improved seeds also benefited the farmers of the flooded areas.

In 1946, the provinces of Anhwei and Kiangsu received 16,340 piculs of improved seeds loaned to 14 of their *hsien* for the reclamation of 144,290 *shih mow* of land. The next year 25,836 *shih mow* of flooded areas along the Yangtze river were reclaimed and planted with 109,269 kg. of improved seeds. Flooded areas of northern Anhwei received more than 500,000 kg. of improved seeds, benefiting 11 *hsien*, which had an acreage of more than 200,000 *shih mow*. Kwangtung's farmers were loaned 795,176 kg. of improved seeds.

Agricultural Research on Rice, Wheat and Other Crops—This was undertaken by the National Agricultural Research Bureau, established in 1932, in conjunction with the provincial organizations. A description of their experiments follows:

Rice

Propagation — Through selection, the rice department of the bureau has produced six promising strains adaptable for southwest China: two for the Yangtze valley, one for central Kwangsi, two for Kweichow and one for Yunnan. Distribution of the seeds for those improved rice strains begun in 1935, covered more than 200,000 *mow* when hostilities with Japan started. By May, 1948, some 5-million *mow* were under cultivation.

Experimenting with existing varieties—Many farmer's varieties are high yielders and have desirable characteristics. From 1935 to May, 1948, seven provinces, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hunan, Szechwan, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Yunnan, have planted more than 1-million *mow* of the selected varieties, and reaped an increase of 5 to 15% over the average yield.

Cultivation studies—The rice department has obtained the following results from its cultivation experimentation:

(1) In Kiangsu, experiments on methods of transplanting have shown that fewer seedlings per till with closer spacing give a higher yield than the average practice.

(2) The practice of inter-cropping an early with a late variety so that two crops can be grown on the same field simultaneously has been successfully worked out in Hunan and Szechwan.

(3) The method of growing "ratoon rice," which gives a second heading after the first is harvested, was introduced successfully in Szechwan.

(4) "Double-cropping," introduced in Kaiyuan, Yunnan, produced favorable results.

Regional tests—These tests were designed to determine which regions in China were best adapted to rice cultivation, using the growth period, heading stage, and yield as criteria. A seed exchange plan between the provinces was also worked out. Since 1936, the rice department has started the following regional tests:

(1) 1936-1939—28 stations in 12 provinces.

(2) 1940-1942—5 stations in 5 southwestern provinces.

(3) 1942-1944 — "inter-cropping" and "double-cropping" at 12 stations in 5 provinces.

(4) 1942-1944 — Experiments on late varieties at 8 stations in 5 provinces.

TABLE 22.—LOCUST CONTROL IN THREE PROVINCES, 1947

Province	Acreage Infested (*shih mow*)		Acreage Damaged (*shih mow*)		Elimination of Summer Locust (picul)			Elimination of Autumn Locust (picul)			Total		
	Summer Locust	Autumn Locust	Summer Locust	Autumn Locust	Egg Masses Dug	Hoppers Destroyed	Adults Destroyed	Egg Masses Dug	Hoppers Destroyed	Adults Destroyed	Egg Masses Dug	Hoppers Destroyed	Adults Destroyed
Anhwei	266,250	..	1,950	..	171.61	10,313.18	379.56	..	..	..	17,161.75	1,031,318.6	37,956.0
Kiangsu	1,351	..	60,250	..	..	778.41	..	..	..	..	..	77,841.0	..
Honan	1,219,763	3,750,000	190	2,100	..	19,163.96	1,412.63	..	14,054.56	2,936.14	..	3,321,852.7	434,877.8
GRAND TOTAL	1,487,364	3,750,000	62,390	2,100	171.61	30,255.55	1,792.19	..	14,054.56	2,936.14	17,161.75	4,431,012.3	472,833.8

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

(5) 1942-1944—Tests on upland rice at 6 stations in 5 provinces.

(6) Nationwide tests on improved rice strains at 23 stations in 16 provinces, started in 1946. In May, 1948, these tests were still in progress.

Grading and inspection — The bureau started its research work on the grading of rice in 1935, in cooperation with the College of Agriculture of National Central University. Unpolished and polished rice grown in Hunan, Kiangsi and Anhwei provinces were the objects under study in 1935 and 1936. Inspection offices, sponsored jointly by the provincial governments and the bureau, were established in these three provinces in 1936. In all, 2,785,015 piculs of rice were inspected in 1936 and 1937. After war started, the inspection work was suspended, but experiments on grading were continued in the southwestern provinces. The work was resumed in the lower Yangtze valley since cessation of hostilities.

Investigations on rice borers—The so-called rice borers—the paddy borer, the striped borer, and the purplish stem borer —cause enormous losses to the rice crop every year. Methods to exterminate them began in 1933 and were still in progress in 1949. The accumulated data may be summarized as follows:

(1) The most effective way to eliminate this pest is to burn the infested stubbles or to bury the stubbles thus killing the larvae. Their egg-masses must also be destroyed. This may be done by planting tobacco stems in the infested field in the late summer and autumn.

(2) Late varieties of rice are more susceptible than the earlier varieties. For this reason, the early-mature varieties are recommended for certain areas.

(3) From 1935 to 1948, campaigns to bring the rice-borers under control conducted by the bureau, the Commission for the Promotion of Agriculture Production and the local authorities in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hunan and Szechwan, have covered an area of over 4-million *mow* of rice fields, resulting in an increase in production estimated at 4-million hectolitres.

(4) The newly developed synthetic insecticides were tested in 1948. More than 80% of newly hatched larvae were killed by cryolite, Gammexane, wettable DDT, and Black Leaf 40.

Wheat

Study of wheat regions.—Regional tests of wheat were begun in 1932 and concluded in 1940. The largest winter wheat producing regions in China are: (1) Yangtze river valley, (2) Hwai river valley, (3) along the eastern section of the Lunghai railway, (4) Wei river valley, (5) northern Shantung and Honan, and (6) Hopei and Shansi.

The spring wheat regions lie north of the Great Wall and stretch southwestward through Sikang province.

Propagation by selection—Of the 1,700 varieties listed in "Percival's Collection of World Wheat Varieties," an Italian variety, Miltarum, which outyields the local variety by 18 to 38%, and is highly resistant to stripe rust and loose smut, was selected for cultivation in the Yangtze river valley under the name "National 28."

Selection of native varieties was carried out in Shensi and Nanking.

Germinating by hybridization—Based on the results of 10 years' testing, 14 hybrid strains were selected for regional adaptation tests in 1941. These tests were carried out at 35 cooperative stations in 13 provinces. Of the 14 strains developed, four have proved to be highly adaptable in the Yangtze river and Hwai river valleys. Besides being superior in yield, quality, loose smut and stripe rust resistance, stiffness of straw and early maturity, the strain Liying No. 1 (National 166) outyields the local varieties by 12 to 49%; the strain Liying No. 3 (National 609), by 19 to 28%; and the strain Liying No. 6 (National 62) by 13 to 40%. The wide adaptability of Liying No. 1 in 11 out of 13 provinces and the stability of its yield in different seasons deserve special consideration. The yield of the strain Liying No. 4 (National 483) is about the same as that of the local variety but it matures as early as barley. Thus it fits well into the rotation system in the cotton and rice area of the Yangtze river valley, where an early maturing variety of wheat is in urgent demand. Hundreds of other promising hybrid lines have been selected for further test or experimentation.

Stripe and leaf rust resistance tests— Tests conducted for 12 years showed that the foreign varieties in general are more resistant to stripe and leaf rusts than the domestic. Less than 1% of Chinese wheat varieties have been found resistant to both rusts.

Scab resistance tests — Three years' work on 41 varieties, including the improved and well-known farmer's choices, conducted in Kweichow and Szechwan, indicates that (1) R. G. Shands' method of inoculation with slight modification works very effectively; (2) among all varieties tested only one, (Maodinghomai) is immune to wheat scab; (3) the pathogenicity of the scab fungus collected from the corn (maize) ears is proven to be identical with that from the scabby wheat heads, and (4) the color of chaff is found to correlate highly with the degree of resistance. All except one red-chaffed variety are highly resistant, while all but one white-chaffed variety are highly susceptible. It is assumed, then, that the genes in the chaff and scab resistance are closely linked. Future research work in this field will be concentrated on the inheritance of wheat scab resistance and the production of immune or highly resistant strains having other desirable characteristics.

Extension of improved varieties—Widespread use of improved varieties has been one of the essential projects of the department of wheat, but this work is now carried out largely by the National Extension Service and the provincial agricultural improvement institutions. The results of the bureau's wheat department extension work may be summarized in the following table:

Classification of Wheat Varieties — About 2,000 Chinese wheat varieties have been collected in the two-year period, 1946-1948, for cultivation in the experimental farms at Nanking and Peiping. They are being classified primarily according to their morphological characteristics.

Genetic Studies—The wheat department has crossed many varieties to study their heading traits, yield, and resistance to stripe and leaf rusts and flag smut. The number of genes suggests their resistance to rusts and flag smut. Experiments showed the existence of transgressive inheritance and also the desirability of genetic diversity in crosses between Chinese and foreign varieties of *tricicum vulgare*.

Experiments on Cultivation — In 1948, tests on rate and date of seeding were conducted at Peipeh in Szechwan and in Nanking. Four-years' experimentation showed that to seed the early maturing varieties in December and January brings higher yields than in October or November. On the other hand, it is desirable, within fairly wide limits, to seed the late maturing varieties as early as possible. For the rate of seeding, from 10 catties to 14 catties per *mow* made but little difference to the yield. An experiment on the interrelated effects on the yield of wheat of nitrogenous fertilizers and the time of irrigation was in process at Wukung, Shensi, in 1948.

Table 23.—Extension of Improved Varieties, May, 1948

Name of Varieties	Region of Extension	Area Covered (*mow*)
Nanking 2905	Yangtze River Valley	308,000
Nanking 2905	Hwai River Valley	208,000
U. N. Nansuchow 61	Hwai River Valley	150,000
U. N. Kaifeng 124	Eastern Section Lunghai Railway Line	55,000
Blue-awn	Wei River Valley	779,000
Shensi 7	Wei River Valley	451,000
National 28	Yangtze River Valley	54,000
Others		196,000

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

Grading and Inspection — Wheat produced in the Yellow river valley is white and hard. Those varieties grown in the Yangtze river valley are red and soft, while those from the Hwai river valley are of medium hardness. Wheat produced in Shantung and Honan has the highest test weight (about 59 lbs. per bushel). Hupeh grain rates highest in adulteration, followed by that from Kiangsu and Anhwei. As for the water content, determining its adaptability for storage and marketing, it has been found that 14.5% and 15.0% represent the maximum for soft and hard wheat respectively under China's climatic conditions. Thus far, the experiments have stressed the commercial aspects of wheat and its inspection.

Special and Miscellaneous Crops

Corn (maize) Experiments—The corn improvement work was started in 1948 in Kwangsi, Kweichow, Shensi, Szechwan, Hunan and Yunnan. More than 600 farmers' species and 92 American hybrid corn varieties have been collected. After several years trial, none of the

local varieties was found worthy of development. The 42 hybrids, introduced in 1938 and tested in Kweichow, Szechwan, Kwangsi and Yunnan provinces, also failed to show a significant gain over the best farmers' variety. The other 50 hybrid varieties were introduced in 1943 and were under observation in Szechwan and Shensi. Some show promise of good yield performance, but they are relatively slow in maturing.

Inbreeding work with native corn varieties has been carried out at Liuchow, Kiangsi, since 1938 and at Wukung, Shensi, since 1940. Several inbred lines have been obtained and top, single and double crosses have been made and tested. Some of the double crosses seem to be very promising.

Forty-four American hybrid varieties were introduced into China through UNRRA in 1947. The bureau has been conducting regional tests in seven localities to determine their adaptability to the various regions.

For future corn improvement work, emphasis will be on the development of inbred lines of high combining ability not only in yield performance but also in early maturity and other agronomic characters.

Soybean Experiments—These were begun at Wukung, Shensi, in 1942. Twenty-one varieties, both improved and local ones, were tested to compare their yield and quality. During the two-year experiment, several promising varieties were obtained. The hybridization tests aimed chiefly at combining the yellow seed-coat character with the high yielding traits of some dark-seed-coated varieties which were customarily marked at lower prices. A special technique to pollinate the soybean flowers under dry weather conditions was perfected after numerous trials. The hybrids under tests at present include F_2 and F_1 plants.

A study of the desirability of intercropping corn with soybean indicates that this system would produce a higher total yield per unit area but the growth and yield of the corn would be impaired. Experiments with the Chinese soybean show that the early maturity of the varieties increases towards the north because of their response toward photoperiod and temperature. This would limit the introduction of soybean varieties from one region to another.

Rapeseed Experiments—Research work on rapeseed was carried out in Kweichow and Szechwan. Local varieties were collected from the southwestern provinces and were tested for three years beginning 1938. The work started with the study of the effect of selfing and variety trials. It was found that the so-called rapeseed in China really belongs to two distinct groups: China Colza (*Brassica Campestris*) and mustards (*B. cerma* and *B. junces*). They differ in seed-setting after selfing, yield and maturity. After selfing, the mustards set normal seeds and do not show reduction in vigor, while the colza does not set seeds well and decline in vigor. The study of the effect of selfing has been continued to determine the best methods of breeding. Tests have shown that Rudien No. 1 (Mustard) and Pingyuh No. 2 (Chinese Colza) are superior in both yield and oil content as compared with the local farmers' varieties of Kweiyang and Yungchung. In the last two years, the work has largely concentrated at Nanking. Hundreds of farmers' varieties have been collected and tested. Some varieties such as Liyang Golden show promising signs in yield performance. In the present program of rapeseed breeding, more attention will be paid to maturity and oil content as well as to yield.

Sugar Cane Experiments—Work on sugar cane has been carried out at Liuchow, Kwangsi during the past four years. POJ-234, POJ-2878 and CO-290 show good tonnage production and sucrose content. Cultivation and fertilizer tests have also been conducted on new plants and ratoons.

The bureau's technical staff has gathered data on sugar cane cultivation in Szechwan, Hunan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Kweichow and Yunnan.

Investigations on Fiber Crops other than Cotton—Experiments on this line have been largely devoted to testing varieties of jute, to making botanical observations of fiber crops and to making stripping tests of ramie, hemp and jute. South China is the region under study.

Cotton Production

The Cotton Production Administration was established in January, 1947, to increase the supply of raw cotton, mainly for home consumption, and to help the farmers improve their crops. It maintained 33 local offices and 18 cotton-seed farms in the 12 provinces of the "Cotton Belt."

Distribution of Improved Seeds—By the end of 1947, the administration had distributed to the farmers 4,000 tons of improved cotton seeds, of which 3,000 tons were obtained from UNRRA. These seeds, which were mostly American varieties especially adaptable to China, were loaned to approximately 176,000 farms covering about 1-million *shih mow*.

Increasing the Improved Seeds—The 18 seed farms maintained by the administration have been increasing the quantity of the pure and improved seeds. The areas of these farms total about 5,000 *shih mow*. A plan was under way to increase the size and number of these farms.

Pest and Cotton-Disease Control—An experiment using fungicides and insecticides in the control of cotton-disease and insect-pests has been carried out by the local offices of the administration. Specialists were employed to spray these chemicals for the farmers. The Farmers' Bank of China has been responsible for the loan of the insecticides and spraying machines. In 1947, over 1,500,000 *shih mow* were under insect-control.

Financial Farm Loans to Cotton Producers—The administration helped to organize the cotton farmers and obtain loans for them from the Farmers' Bank of China.

Establishment of Public Power Ginneries—During 1947, a total of 18 public power ginneries were set up in various centers. These consist of roller gins of domestic make, driven by engines furnished by UNRRA. Altogether there were 340 gin stands.

Cotton Inspection—The administration established five offices in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Honan and Shensi, with branches in various cotton marketing centers for two purposes:

(1) Inspection to discourage adulteration by water or other foreign matter.

(2) Cotton grading, which benefits the cotton mills and the buyers.

The following table shows the cotton production in 1946 and 1947:

Table 24.—Acreage and Production of Cotton, 1946 and 1947

Province	Acreage in 1,000 *shih mow*		Cotton (Lint) in 1,000 piculs	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Hopei	3,826	5,339	1,148	1,430
Shantung	2,707	3,405	623	1,060
Shansi	651	660	176	178
Honan	2,574	4,310	670	1,126
Shensi	2,370	3,020	711	900
Hupeh	5,935	7,185	1,721	2,431
Hunan	897	1,170	224	430
Kiangsi	216	277	50	82
Anhwei	604	952	121	231
Kiangsu	5,133	6,828	1,129	1,920
Chekiang	1,053	1,520	190	456
Szechwan	2,733	3,447	437	607
Liaoning	719	960	230	240
Total	29,418	39,073	7,430	11,091

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Experiments on Cotton—Research work on cotton has been carried out by the National Agricultural Research Bureau along the following lines:

Study of Cotton Regions—The accumulated knowledge of cotton variety tests show that the most adaptable lands are found in the Yellow river valley, the Yangtze river valley and the southwestern region. Each has its own climatic peculiarities, and no variety raised in one region can be introduced into another without difficulties. It has been found that Stoneville-4 is best suited for the Yellow river valley and Delfos-531 to the Yangtze river valley.

Breeding Work—(1) Cyrtosis disease of upland cotton is very serious in the Yangtze river valley. Breeding for resistant varieties has been carried on for five years.

(2) By hybridization, a strain named "Chicken-foot-Delfoes" has been obtained which possesses the insect-resistant narrow-lobed leaves of "Chicken-foot" and the yielding ability and qualities of Delfos.

(3) Two new strains of Delfos-531 (24-424 and 24-1099) obtained by selfed line selection have shown decided advantage over the original ones in both yield and staple length.

Studies on Yunnan Perennial Cotton—Tests have shown that the Yunnan perennial cotton belongs to *Gossypium barbadense;* through the efforts of the bureau this cotton is now grown extensively in southern Yunnan. Cotton with attached seeds (kidney cotton) also exists in Yunnan and Sikang, but it has no economic value.

Maintenance of Selfed Line Seeds—Selfed line seeds of over 2,000 strains are being produced and multiplied at various centers under the bureau's management.

Experiments on Cultivation and other Studies—(1) Factorial experiments show that manuring increases yield and shortens the growth period, while topping, pruning and ridge making have no significant effect on the yield.

(2) Available data show that too much irrigation delays maturity and reduces yield. Irrigation is most needed at the flowering stage.

(3) The yield of lint cotton is determined by number of bolls. The number of bolls matured is negatively correlated with the percentage of rotten locks.

(4) Growth studies of eight varieties of Chinese cotton and 10 varieties of American upland cotton have been carried out at Suining, Szechwan, for three years. The results may be briefly summarized as follows:

a. American cotton grows faster during the early period of growth, while Chinese cotton grows faster during the later period.

b. American cotton has a larger number of flowers per plant than Chinese cotton, but the former has a higher rate of boll shedding.

c. The curves of maximum boll opening and of maximum flowering usually coincide with each other.

d. The average time required for the Chinese cotton bolls to mature is 35 to 42 days, while that of the American cotton bolls is 40 to 46 days.

e. The percentage of rotten bolls is positively correlated with the length of time required for bolls to reach maturity. Therefore, American cotton has usually the greater number of rotten bolls.

Heredity Studies of Cotton—(1) The hereditary behavior of anthocyanin in Chinese cotton has been studied for several years. Formerly, 14 types of this character were found to be involved. By 1942, another six types were added to the list.

(2) Seven types of yellowish green seedlings, eight of leaf forms and one of yellow cotyledons were found in American cotton; their hereditary behavior has been thoroughly studied.

(3) Hybrids of Chinese and American cotton were back-crossed to their parents. Those back-crossed to American species produced progenies similar to American cotton, and those back-crossed to Chinese cotton produced progenies similar to Chinese cotton, but in 1948, several characters, not possessed by both parents, were being segregated.

Insect Pest Investigations on Cotton—Studies on the cotton pest, initiated in 1934 by the former Central Cotton Improvement Institute, were taken over by the bureau when the two organizations were merged. Principal findings were:

(1) Cotton aphis can be controlled by spraying either by a tobacco extract or vegetable oil emulsion.

(2) Red spiders may be exterminated by a spray of thin flour paste or vegetable oil emulsion.

(3) Cutworms may be eliminated by grass hill trapping.

(4) For cotton leaf-hoppers an effective spray consists of lime sulfur or Bordeaux mixture.

(5) Diamond boll worm can be controlled by dipping the cotton leaves in a calcium arsenate or lead arsenate solution.

(6) Cotton leaf rollers can be exterminated by spraying with a lead arsenate suspension, using a specially designed wooden crusher.

Most of the methods developed and tested by the bureau were readily adopted by the farmers. By May, 1948, about 3-million *mow* of cotton had been treated resulting in an increase of more than 20,000 m. tons of seed cotton.

Silk Production

For the rehabilitation of China's silk industry, heavily damaged during the war, a determined effort has been directed toward improving mulberry planting methods, the introduction of better silkworm eggs and the extension of financial aid to the farmers. Such activities have been carried out by the China Silk Corporation, a postwar organization especially established to aid in the rebuilding of the silk industry.

The government's policy on the protection of silk farmers and the development of industry as jointly formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Economic Affairs in April, 1947, calls for:

(1) The standardization of cocoon prices.

(2) The introduction of a system of joint collection of cocoons by districts. Silk merchants shall be appointed to supervise the cocoon collecting, the prevention of competitive buying, and the demarcation of cocoon-collecting districts.

(3) The allowance of marginal profits for silk merchants.

(4) The assuming by the national treasury of the financial responsibility in case of loss sustained in the sale and purchase of silk and cocoons.

The silk-producing districts in China are in Kwangtung, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Szechwan, and Yunnan. The activities carried out by the China Silk Corporation in these districts during 1946-1947 are as follows:

Mulberry Seedlings—A total of 45-million mulberry seedlings were distributed free to farmers and 1,300,000 grafted trees sold to farmers for spring planting. In addition, assistance was given to the nurseries in grafting 25-million trees, and to the farmers in transplanting 55-million trees.

Mulberry Orchards — In 1947, the farmers' enthusiastic response resulted in a marked improvement in planting and in the use of fertilizer. This was due in part to increased returns from the mulberry orchards because of choice seedlings. The increased yield in leaves in 1947 was 35%.

Silkworm Eggs—Only 1-million sheets (10 grams each) of silkworm eggs were produced during 1946, and 30,000 sheets had to be imported from Japan. Aside from the Japanese eggs, most of these bred locally were of the old variety and gave only a poor yield. In 1947, the native eggs totalled 1,700,000 sheets and were largely of an improved variety, resulting in a much greater yield.

Raw Silk—The total raw silk produced in 1946, including native silk, amounted to 30,000 piculs, of which about 13,000 piculs were exported. In 1947, the production increased to 43,000 piculs of which 11,000 piculs were exported.

Financing and Loans—The government's ruling in 1947 fixing the price of one picul of fresh cocoon at four piculs of rice for purchases made by government agencies met with the full approval of the silk farmers. The filature owners thereby were able to purchase cocoons at the official rate and sell their raw silk wherever they could. In addition, they could also undertake to reel raw silk for the government-owned cocoons at reasonable production costs paid by the government agencies on final delivery of the raw silk.

Substantial loans have been extended by the government to silk farmers before they harvest their cocoons, and to filature owners for purchasing cocoons. Such loans have been aimed at helping silk farmers not only in pursuing their own trades but in establishing a steadying effect upon the silk industry.

Sericulture—(1) Breeding work—The principles underlying the breeding of silkworms are similar to those of corn propagation. The F_1 hybrid eggs are used for distribution to the farmers. The breeding of silkworms was begun in 1931. In 1937, a new variety called "yellow skin silkworm," a variety resistant to many diseases and to high temperature, was obtained. The yield of cocoon is 14% higher than the other improved varieties. The percentage of coque of cocoons is 20% as compared with 17% in the cocoons of Chakwie, the check variety used in this experiment.

(2) Studies of *Antheraea Pernyi*—The *Antheraea Pernyi* or "wild silkworm," which thrives on Quercus, was formerly of great economic value. The National Agricultural Research Bureau has found that storing eggs of this type of silkworm at a temperature of from 0°C. to 5°C. for 75 days induces hatching. The eggs of the spring worms after such treatment can be used for the autumn crop.

(3) Studies of silkworm diseases and parasites—(A) Eggs of the Polyvoltine fly laid on the body of the silkworm usually caused great loss to the silk industry. The menace is now removed following the discovery that spraying the silkworm with a one percent solution of bleaching powder will immediately destroy eggs of the Polyvoltine fly. (B) A powder-form germicide has been developed for the checking of Mascardine disease, another menace to

the industry. There is a large demand for this powder every year. Another new variety, "3011A," was developed in 1944. The F_1 hybrid of this new variety and the "bi-voltine, yellow-skin silkworm" have been synthesized and their eggs have already been distributed for commercial cocoon production. The double-cross method has been adapted to silkworm breeding. From results so far obtained, double-crossed lines are superior in many respects to the single-crossed ones.

TEA, TOBACCO, TUNG OIL

Tea Production

Tea production in China suffered a decline during the war, the 1946 yield being less than one-tenth that of 1937. Although the condition improved in 1947, there was still no rapid comeback, except in Taiwan province.

The factors that contribute to the slow recovery are war damage, including its effect on consumption and production, shortage of farm labor and high wages, lack of funds, and variations in foreign exchange.

At the request of tea merchants, the Farmers' Bank of China was appointed in 1946 to make tea loans to cover unfilled tea purchases, manufacturing, and export.

Tobacco Production

China's tobacco production has been of considerable importance to the nation's tax revenue. According to the Ministry of Finance, the 1946 tobacco tax amounted to slightly over 55% of the entire commodity tax revenue. In 1947, commodity taxes represented about one-third of the country's total taxation.

The Tobacco Development Institute, estimated in 1947 that China produces annually 155-million pounds of flue-cured tobacco, but consumes 200-million pounds. Thus she must import 45-million pounds from foreign countries every year.

Results achieved by the improvement program thus far are:

(1) Seed multiplication—From 1947 to 1948, a total of 3,000 *shih mow* of improved seed crops were harvested.

(2) Extension work—The extension area utilizing improved seeds in 1948 covered 550,000 *shih mow* of land, with an anticipated production of 1-million piculs of improved tobacco.

(3) Credit loans to tobacco growers —Loans for purchasing coal used in curing leaves were made to farmers through the joint efforts of the Tobacco Development Institute and the Farmers' Bank of China.

(4) Research work—This includes insect control, experiments on germination, and fertilizer tests. The experimental work centered in Kweichow and Szechwan. Since 1942, the best American and the best local varieties have been collected and tested. For flue-curing types, Virginia Bright Leaf, Nanyang and Shantung Golden Yellow have shown the most promise in both yield and quality. As for cigar types, Havana has shown excellent results in quality, and Broad Leaf and Connecticut Broad Leaf do well in yield.

Of the insect pests, the tobacco budworm and an aphid have been found to be the most destructive. Large scale control measures are being practiced in Hunan through the joint efforts of the Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology, and the Tobacco Improvement Bureau to check them.

Table 25.—Estimated Tea Production—1946 and 1947
(Unit: 1,000 Kilograms)

	1946	1947
Black Tea:		
Chimen Congou	750	800
Foochow Congou	120	300
Taiwan Black	2,250	2,500
Others	230	450
	3,350	4,050
Green Tea:		
Tunshi Green	1,000	1,100
Pingsui Green	2,300	2,200
Others	100	200
	3,400	3,500
Colong and Pouchong:		
Colong	500	600
Pouchong	1,200	1,250
	1,700	1,850
Grand Totals	8,450	9,400

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Tung Oil Production

Tung oil production, which was 136,000 m. tons in 1933-37, and 51,000 m. tons in 1945, has been on the increase since V-J Day. The following shows production for two later periods:

Table 26.—Tung Oil Production in China
(Unit: Metric ton)

Province	1946–1947	1947–1948
Szechwan	19,000	26,000
Hunan	15,000	20,000
Kwangsi	7,000	12,000
Hupeh	6,000	11,000
Chekiang	3,000	4,000
Other provinces	5,000	7,000
Total	55,000	80,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has devised a plan to rehabilitate the industry, among its objectives are:

(1) Survey and reclaim the tung oil producing districts.

(2) Subdivide the tung oil producing districts for a more effective plantation form program.

(3) Establish experimental centers.

(4) Improve the oil pressing process.

(5) Conduct an extension program to educate the producers on improved methods.

Experimentation on Tung Oil Trees—The research work on tung oil trees consists of the following:

(1) *Studies of tung tree varieties*—By May, 1948, the Tung Research Station at Peipeh, Szechwan had 580 strains of tung trees. These were collected from various tung growing regions in China for their high yielding qualities or other desirable characteristics. Based on material collected so far, a system of classification with the species *Aleuritis fordii Hemsl* has been working out.

(2) *Tung tree propagation*—Up to 1948, a total of 3,000 crosses between varieties of *Aleuritis fordii* and about 2,000 plants of different varieties and age groups had been collected for propagation purposes and for study of certain taxonomic characters. Meanwhile, the hybrid seeds have begun to bear. At the Tung Research Station, seeds of more than 350 strains were planted for a study of their productive qualities.

(3) *Experiments on the cultivation of tung trees*—These were conducted along the following lines:

(A) Method and date of grafting. A successful method of grafting and the proper time for the operation were worked out by the Bureau. Tung as a fruit tree should be grafted, and especially so the *dioecious Aleuritis Montana.*

(B) Date of seeding. Seeds sown from November to February give better seedlings. Seedlings do not develop well when planted after March in Peipeh.

(C) Topping of young plants. Topping of young plant induces branching; young plants so treated give a high yield in the first few years.

TABLE 27.—INCREASE OF TUNG OIL STORAGE FACILITIES OVER JULY, 1946, CAPACITY
(Unit: Metric Ton)

Locality	July, 1946	December, 1947	Net Increase
Shanghai	5,600	10,400	4,800
Hankow	3,400	7,750	4,350
Ichang	580	890	310
Wanhsien	4,100	4,900	800
Chungking	2,450	3,290	840
Changsha	280	730	450
Changteh	470	1,430	960
Foochow	430	730	300
Canton	120	320	200
TOTAL	17,430	30,440	13,010

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

(D) Fertilizer tests. Fertilizer tests were started in Kwangsi in 1940 but were interrupted by the war. Another set of fertilizer tests were carried out at Peipeh in 1943. By 1948, no conclusions had yet been reached.

(E) Girdling of branches. This is one of the methods used for the prevention of alternate bearing. Branches were treated to various methods of girdling and at different dates. The girdled branches were found to bear more female flowers than the untreated ones.

(4) *The study of natural hybridization in tung trees*— A study of the time of flowering and the formation of the male and female blossoms of the species *Aleuritis fordii* has shown that this species is easily cross pollinated under the natural conditions.

(5) *The investigations of the physiology of tung trees*—(A) Studies on alternate bearing. Tests have shown that in addition to the climatic factors, the fruiting habit of the plant and cultivation practice contribute greatly to the occurrence of this phenomenon.

(B) Studies on the effect of temperature on the flowering and shedding of tung flowers. The tung flower will not open when the temperature is below 15 degrees Centigrade. The time elapsed between opening and shedding is indirectly correlated with the temperature.

(C) Studies on the growth curve of tung branches. The elongation of branches of tung trees under different growth conditions was studied. The general forms of the curves were much the same, whereas the total increase of growth was greater in the young and vigorous plants.

(6) *Investigations on insect pests of tung trees*—Studies on insect pests of tung trees show that the tung tree *scarabaeid* could be effectively controlled by spraying with calcium arsenate at a concentration of 1:300. Tilling the soil around the roots of the trees is also effective in destroying the beetle larvae.

CHAPTER 25

FOOD

In China the term "food" in its approved sense denotes rice, wheat, barley, kaoliang, corn, potatoes and other starch-containing crops. Of these, rice and wheat which are most generally used and most essential, are called major crops. The others, either because their production is limited to certain areas or their consumption is confined to certain localities, are regarded as supplementary food, and are generally called miscellaneous crops.

All these crops constitute the daily food of the Chinese population and are therefore called staples. Meat, vegetable oils, fats, salt and sugar, although equally essential from a nutritional viewpoint, are regarded as subsidiary and called secondary food. Long usage in China has somehow limited the term "food" to the staples, exclusive of the secondary food.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

Up to March, 1949, the Ministry of Food, established in July, 1941, was charged with the following functions: (1) To supply military provisions; (2) to readjust the supply and demand of food for civilian consumption; (3) to control food prices; (4) to set up storehouses throughout the country; (5) to supply food transport facilities; (6) to control the consumption of food, and (7) to enforce laws and regulations relating to food administration. The Ministry of Food had nothing to do with food production. (For details of the government's efforts to increase food production, see chapter on "Agriculture.")

In March, 1949, the Ministry was abolished by a resolution of the Legislative Yuan and reorganized into a Land Tax and Food Administration to be subordinated to the Ministry of Finance. The functions of the new organ, though small in organization, remain the same.

In March, 1945, the Land Tax Commission under the Ministry of Finance was transferred to the Ministry of Food and reorganized as the Land Tax Administration. In addition, the Ministry of Food was authorized to direct and supervise matters relating to the collection of land tax in all provinces of the country. For the sake of closer supervision, the government ruled that, as of July 1, 1946, the provincial and *hsien* governments should be charged with the collection and adjustment of land tax as well as all matters relating to the government's borrowing of foodstuffs. It also ruled that all organs in charge of land tax and food administration in the various provinces and *hsien*, hitherto under the Ministry of Food, should immediately be turned over, together with the warehousing and transport units, to the respective provincial and *hsien* governments.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

According to an estimate made by the National Agricultural Research Bureau on the basis of crop reports, China, during the seven pre-war years, 1931-37, produced an annual average of 2,858,114,000 piculs of food, including 768,040,000 piculs of rice, 452,187,000 piculs of wheat and 1,637,887,000 piculs of miscellaneous crops. This would have made it possible for each one of China's 450-million people to be allotted more than six piculs of food of one kind or another each year. In other words, in normal years China has a food surplus.

During the immediate post-war years there had been a slump in China's food production. The total estimate for the food calendar year* of 1947 was 2,741,359,000 piculs of which 715,500,000 were rice, 430,560,000, wheat and 1,595,299,000, miscellaneous food.

* A food calendar year begins with July or sometimes as late as October, depending on the month when the harvest is collected. Such a year is referred to throughout this chapter as a "food year."

Statistics show that on the average, rice constitutes more than half of all the food consumed in China, wheat, about 13%, and the remainder, miscellaneous crops. Judging from the rice and wheat flour imported in the past, China consumes more of such staples than she can produce at home.

An estimate of China's food consumption for 1947, based on the particular needs of the people in various parts of the country and worked out jointly by the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, shows that the country would need 2,820,672,000 piculs of food for human and animal consumption and other purposes. This includes 777,336,000 piculs of rice, 489,560,000 piculs of wheat and 1,553,776,000 piculs of miscellaneous crops.

From the above figures, it will be seen that during 1947 China expected to produce 2,741,359,000 piculs of food against an estimated consumption of 2,820,672,000 piculs, thus leaving a deficit of 79,313,000 piculs.

According to data available late in April, 1948, concerning the actual production and consumption of food in 1947, there was a surplus production of 78,932,460 piculs from the following 21 provinces: the Nine Northeastern Provinces, Szechwan, Kiangsu, Hunan, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Anhwei, Taiwan, Chahar, Chinghai, Ningsia, Yunnan and Jehol. The total food deficit was 156,249,780 piculs in the following provinces and municipalities: Kwangtung, Honan, Hopei, Kwangsi, Shantung, Shansi, Kweichow, Fukien, Chekiang, Shensi, Suiyuan, Sinkiang, Kansu, Sikang, Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping, Tientsin, Chungking, Shenyang, (Mukden), Hankow, Tsingtao, Sian and Canton.

FOOD PROCUREMENT

The former Ministry of Food procured food through two channels: (1) the collection of land tax in kind and government borrowing and purchase at prescribed prices, and (2) purchases on the market or from foreign countries.

Land Tax in Kind—The centuries-old method of collecting land tax in kind was again adopted in China in 1941 when the National Government took over the collection of land tax from the provincial governments. The collection was mainly in rice, but in regions where little or no rice was produced, wheat, kaoliang, barley, cotton or other crops were collected instead.

Government Borrowing—It was found that the collection of land tax in kind alone was insufficient to meet the demand for military and civilian provisions. In July, 1942, the government began to buy food at prescribed rates, in proportion to the amount of land tax one had to pay. This means large landowners had to sell more food to the government at fixed prices. The food thus purchased was paid for partly in cash and partly in food bonds or savings certificates.

Government Purchase—Beginning July, 1943, however, such purchases took the form of borrowing to be entirely paid for in government bonds. This practice, instituted in view of the financial stringency of the nation, was at first enforced in Szechwan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Kansu, Sikang, Chekiang, Shensi and Yunnan, and later extended to the rest of the country as of July, 1944. Meanwhile, the government placed the borrowing of food in the hands of big landowners.

In September, 1945, the government exempted farmers in all provinces and municipalities previously occupied by the Japanese from the land tax for one year. The collection of land tax in kind and food-borrowing continued in Chungking and the ten interior provinces of Szechwan, Sikang, Yunnan, Kweichow, Fukien, Shensi, Kansu, Ningsia, Chinghai and Sinkiang with the proviso that these regions would have a similar exemption during the next food year.

In July, 1946, however, the government decreed that, pending the completion of national reconversion and the restoration of the nation's economy, land tax would continue to be collected in kind throughout the country with the exception of Sinkiang, Chahar and Shantung which were temporarily exempted from this tax. Earlier, the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Finance at a joint conference held in June had adopted the following two resolutions concerning land tax:

(1) Land tax revenues collected in each province should be alloted thus: 30% to the National Government, 20% to the province and 50% to the *hsien* and municipalities in the province; and in each special municipality under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan, 40% to the National Government and 60% to the municipality. All government-borrowed food should go to the National Government, while that collected for "public provisions"—food collected additionally to provide for the needs of local public servants—directly to the local governments concerned.

(2) During the food year of 1946, the collection of land tax in kind should be resumed in all those provinces which had been exempted for the food year 1945, and the government's food-borrowing program should be continued together with the additional collection of "public provisions" for the various provinces and *hsien*.

For the food year 1947, the government, to meet the demand for military provisions in the campaign against the communist rebels, found it necessary to collect land tax in kind and to borrow food simultaneously, although it had intended to suspend the latter measure.

During the seven food years following the re-introduction of the system of collecting land tax in kind, tax returns from various other forms of food procurement by the government, including borrowings and purchases, were as follows:

TABLE 1.—FOOD PROCUREMENT, 1941-47

Year	Original Procurement Quota (piculs)	Actual Collection (piculs)	Percentage
1941	22,938,496	24,148,777	110
1942	64,989,582	67,698,316	104
1943	64,201,302	65,197,878	102
1944	64,648,107	57,900,027	89
1945	35,259,238	30,127,050	85
1946	54,440,246	42,536,798	78
1947	58,807,496	38,343,349	64

The decrease in the food procurement quota for 1945 was due to the government order of a general land tax exemption for all former enemy-occupied provinces for one year. As for 1947, its final returns would necessarily be larger as the actual collection figure given here was based only on statistics available as of June 20, 1948. Table 2 shows the actual collection of food, including paddy (unmilled) rice, wheat and kaoliang (sorghum), by the provinces and municipalities during the seven food years from July, 1941 to June, 1948.

Ordinary Purchases—Another form of food procurement by the government is through ordinary purchases, as distinguished from those made at prescribed or arbitrary rates. Such purchases are made from provinces where there is a surplus or from foreign countries, notably Siam, Burma, French Indo-China and the United States.

Domestic purchases, intended primarily to make up the deficit in military food storages, are made at prevailing market prices. In some cases such purchases are confined to that portion of the already collected land tax food, which has been allotted to local governments. For the food year 1947, the government originally decided to purchase from various provinces 6,873,544 piculs of fool collected through land tax in kind, including 3,730,000 piculs of paddy from the six provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan and Sikang; 2,072,544 piculs of wheat from the 11 provinces of Shansi, Shantung, Honan, Hopei, Suiyuan, Chahar, Jehol, Shensi, Kansu, Ningsia and Sinkiang, and 1,071,000 piculs of kaoliang from the Nine Northeastern Provinces. Later, in view of the spread of communist disturbances and poor harvests in some of the provinces, the purchasing quotas were either cut or totally cancelled. As a remedy, the government resorted to supplementary purchases directly from food producing centers.

Purchases from Abroad—Food purchases from foreign countries have mostly been made to regulate the supply of civilian provisions. Before the war China used to import large consignments of food from abroad. Since the end of the war, she has been importing food on an international food quota basis.

In the international allocations of rice, China bought 211,173 out of her quota of 280,000 m. tons (about 20 piculs to a m. ton) for 1946, and 337,637 out of her quota of 363,894 m. tons for 1947. Lack of sufficient foreign exchange prevented China from buying up what belonged to her quotas. She was unable, for instance, to purchase the 10,000 m. tons of rice from Ecuador allocated to her for 1947. For the first half of 1948, China was allocated 458,332 m. tons of rice, and by the end of June, she had bought only

TABLE 2.—ACTUAL COLLECTION OF FOOD THROUGH LAND TAX IN KIND, GOVERNMENT BORROWINGS AND GOVERNMENT PURCHASE—July, 1941, to June, 1948

(Unit: Picul)

Province or Municipality	Item of Food	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Kiangsu	Paddy	94,523	292,584	..	..	..	3,376,852	3,109,852
Chekiang	Paddy	1,477,069	1,982,676	2,789,201	2,448,581	..	2,828,709	2,984,196
Anhwei	Paddy	1,039,774	1,543,981	2,468,555	1,755,550	..	2,674,996	1,949,076
	Wheat	..	1,543,981	610,135	674,021	..	..	..
Kiangsi	Paddy	1,772,847	6,364,627	8,542,147	5,703,885	..	4,111,350	3,845,833
Hupeh	Paddy	742,037	1,941,823	1,986,508	1,534,385	..	2,495,324	1,514,338
Hunan	Paddy	2,496,038	10,622,433	7,674,834	4,703,981	..	3,357,297	3,995,598
Szechwan	Paddy	6,892,232	16,612,428	16,163,529	19,493,839	18,331,016	7,565,605	7,240,936
Sikang	Paddy	240,295	573,115	444,085	457,307	352,582	204,021	152,087
Hopei	Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	325,907	167,910
Shantung	Wheat	160,266	760,000	..	19,343	..	..	91,701
Shansi	Wheat	228,821	600,749	357,183	400,000	..	630,000	541,268
Honan	Wheat	1,108,017	2,451,400	3,012,513	1,474,608	..	1,542,830	847,973
Shensi	Wheat	698,766	3,642,140	3,636,816	3,891,652	2,153,795	1,525,904	1,698,384
Kansu	Wheat	430,069	1,604,600	1,732,990	1,719,788	762,627	685,477	594,277
Chinghai	Wheat	46,939	198,822	127,170	170,000	89,590	60,060	42,442
Fukien	Paddy	1,327,180	2,983,841	3,244,573	2,904,158	..	1,358,397	1,397,179
Taiwan	Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	1,749,988	1,793,278
Kwangtung	Paddy	1,441,529	2,952,542	2,271,847	1,525,803	2,205,481	3,224,016	1,732,387
Kwangsi	Paddy	1,363,979	3,058,771	3,051,181	982,270	2,425,484	1,621,980	1,499,717
Yunnan	Paddy	1,283,287	4,469,883	2,474,795	3,628,345	2,281,037	883,877	963,477
Kweichow	Paddy	997,782	2,481,399	2,426,179	2,492,483	..	1,535,082	941,419
Jehol	Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	49,054	7,182
Northeast Provinces	Kaoliang	..	..	..	..	..	7,724,547	91,017
Chahar	Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	154,189
Suiyuan	Wheat	65,329	514,286	500,319	250,007	..	219,246	152,060
Ningsia	Wheat	221,998	502,235	443,247	436,249	367,605	230,490	289,564
Sinkiang	Wheat	..	..	1,240,141	1,207,141	1,130,840	..	614,446
Nanking	Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	15,160	15,644
Shanghai	Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	46,601	49,356
Peiping	Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	12,692	11,533
Tientsin	Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	1,292	1,448
Tsingtao	Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	12,091	13,730
Chungking	Paddy	..	..	..	26,631	26,998	12,518	22,719
Canton	Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,180
TOTAL	Paddy	21,168,572	55,880,103	53,537,434	47,657,218	25,622,598	37,061,773	33,229,272
	Wheat	2,960,205	11,818,213	11,660,514	10,242,809	4,504,457	5,295,043	5,228,107
	Kaoliang	..	..	..	..	..	7,724,547	91,071

Remarks: (1) The total for the food year 1947 is incomplete as it is based only on statistics available up to June 20, 1948.
(2) A picul of paddy (unmilled rice) equals approximately 74% of a picul of rice (milled rice).

Source: Ministry of Food

183,310 m. tons, of which 96,972 were from the United States, 52,160 from Siam, and 34,178 from Burma.

Allocations of wheat which is sometimes substituted by wheat flour are based upon the international food year. For the food year 1946 (July, 1946 to June, 1947), China purchased only 336,607 m. tons of wheat out of an allotment of 500,000 m. tons. This was again due to her shortage of foreign exchange. Of the 150,000 m. tons of wheat allocated to her for the second half of 1947, she procured 74,000 m. tons by the end of that year. During the first five months of 1948, she received 32,792 m. tons of "relief wheat" from the United States. "Relief wheat" refers to wheat purchased by the United States Government out of its international relief appropriations.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

The food collected through land tax in kind and through government purchases had been used primarily: (1) To supply military needs; (2) to supply the needs of public functionaries and school teachers; (3) to regulate civilian provisions, and (4) to support rationing programs in leading cities.

Supplies for the Armed Forces—During the war, about 60% of the food collections went to the armed forces, while the rest was distributed among essential war workers, including civil servants, school teachers, and students. A portion of it was used to hold down food prices in the market.

The appropriations of military provisions have been based on the military register containing the compositions of various army units, military organizations and military schools throughout the country. The per capita ration, in principle, has been 24 *shih liang* (Chinese ounce) of rice or 26 *shih liang* of flour per day.

During the five years 1941-45, the Ministry of Food distributed a total of 180,511,000 piculs of military provisions in paddy, wheat and miscellaneous foodstuffs.

Needs of Public Functionaries—Following the abolition in January, 1946, of the wartime practice of giving government-collected cereals free or at low prices to public functionaries and school teachers, the government began the distribution of these cereals as a part of the living allowances to them.

In 1947, the government started to ration rice and flour among public servants and school teachers in Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin. The new measure went into effect in Nanking and Shanghai as of March, entitling each such worker to eight *tou* (11 pounds to a *tou*) of rice or two sacks of flour per month. (There are 20 catties or 22 pounds to a sack of flour.) In all cases the rationed rice or flour had to be paid for at or about the market price. In Peiping and Tientsin, only flour was rationed. In all the four leading cities, cultural workers, students, newspapermen, relief and social welfare workers, industrial workers, and police were given "special rations."

Beginning February, 1948, when the pay of public servants and school teachers was calculated according to the monthly cost of living index, the government distributed to each of these workers free of charge three *tou* of rice or 33 catties of flour a month. The "special ration" granted industrial workers was merged with their general allotments, while students, newspapermen and others received monthly two *tou* of rice (for Nanking and Shanghai) or 29.4 catties of flour (for Peiping and Tientsin), at half the market price. Members of the police forces received free of charge every month: five *tou* of rice each in Nanking and Shanghai, and one and one-fourth of a sack of flour each in Peiping and Tientsin.

Civilian Provisions—Whatever surplus the government had after meeting military and civilian allocations was used to meet civilian needs, generally in large consumption centers. To combat hoarding, the Ministry of Food instructed provincial and other local food administrative organs to make periodic investigations into the staple holdings of large landowners. If large surpluses were found, the holders were then ordered to sell them to steady the food market. During 1947, 2,496,673 piculs of food, including 728,482 piculs of rice, 1,135,000 piculs of wheat and 633,191 piculs of corn and soybeans and other cereals, were set aside by the government for the purpose of regulating civilian provisions.

Food Rationing—Partial rationing of food was started in 1947 in Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin. In 1948, a four-month rationing program of rice and flour was enforced in Nanking and Shanghai as of March and in Canton, Peiping and Tientsin as of April. While half of the supplies needed for the purpose was made available by the government, the other half was covered by the 176,000 tons of food allotted under the Sino-American Relief Agreement of October 27, 1947. The Agreement implemented a US$45,700,000 supplies program for

China, US$40,200,000 of which was to be set aside for rice, wheat and flour. The China Relief Mission, an agency of the United States Government, was responsible for bringing the food to China.

In accordance with the rationing measures, rice was distributed in Nanking, Shanghai and Canton, and flour, in Peiping and Tientsin. The prices were fixed at least 5% below the prevailing market quotations for the similar commodities. Each certified resident was rationed monthly one *tou* of rice or an equivalent amount of flour.

The rice requirements for Nanking, Shanghai and Canton for the four-month period were 500,000 piculs for the 5-million ration population of Shanghai, 120,000 piculs for the 1,200,000 ration population of Nanking, and 140,000 piculs for the 1,400,000 ration population of Canton.

In the rationing of flour, Peiping and Tientsin were each allotted 579,545 sacks of flour a month on the basis of an average population of 1,700,000 persons—15 catties or three-fourths of a sack to a person.

As the results at the end of the four-month period were satisfactory, the government decided to continue rationing in all the five cities. After the China Relief Mission had wound up its work in June, 1948, American allotments were provided through the Economic Cooperation Administration. Beginning September, the rationing of flour was extended to Tsingtao. The city was allotted 7,000 m. tons of flour a month for its estimated ration population of 1,100,000.

CONTROL MEASURES

The relative stability of the food market, maintained by the government through various forms of control, was upset soon after V-J Day as a result of communist disturbances and decrease in production. Food prices rose sharply throughout the country, particularly in areas formerly occupied by the Japanese. To cope with the serious situation, the Ministry of Food reverted to wartime controls.

Curbing of Hoarding—To clamp down on hoarding and profiteering, the Wartime Penal Regulations Governing Violations of Food Control Measures promulgated in May, 1941, remained effective to cover similar offenses in the postwar period. According to these regulations, the food control measures cover rice, wheat, wheat flour and other cereals designated by the government. Persons found guilty of hoarding and profiteering on such items are liable to fines and punishment ranging from imprisonment to death penalty. The original regulations were, however, modified to suit the changed conditions.

In February, 1947, when the gold crises caused serious fluctuations in food prices, the government empowered the provincial and municipal governments to put under control, whenever necessary, cereals not yet covered by the aforementioned regulations.

Control over Food Movement—To prevent the exodus of food to communist areas and heavy food purchases by private individuals, restrictions were imposed in August, 1947, on the movement of foodstuffs between localities. Up to the end of May, 1948, foodstuffs transshipped with government approval from the Yangtze valley to the south and north included approximately 987,700 piculs of rice, 227,000 piculs of wheat and 10,612,871 sacks of flour.

Registration of Food Merchants—The registration of all food merchants as a measure of control during the war was again enforced in all provinces and municipalities in November, 1946. By the end of June, 1948, a total of 38,302 food merchants — dealers in marketing and transportation, sales, processing and storage—had registered with the Ministry of Food.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

The storage of foodstuffs against famines has been an age-old practice in China. As a rule, after each harvest the surplus is stored in public granaries for use in case of famines or for other emergency purposes. Each year, old cereals in the granaries are sold or loaned out to the needy and are replaced by fresh crops. The Ministry of Food began to subsidize after 1941 the construction of new granaries and the repair of old ones in various provinces. In many cases monastaries and ancestral temples were renovated and converted into storehouses. At the end of 1946 the Ministry of Food had under its control food storages with an aggregate capacity of 66,011,197 piculs of cereals.

During 1947, the Ministry of Food, in addition to the construction of a 50,000-picul granary at Nanchang in Kiangsi, obtained, by converting public silos and repairing dilapidated storehouses, additional space capable of storing 2,650 piculs of cereals.

In the transportation of food, the Ministry of Food encountered difficulties such as the lack of facilities, great distances, and tremendous haulage. For this reason, transportation tonnage was reduced; army rations and food for public functionaries and other essential personnel were secured on the spot, and whenever expedient, troops were stationed in or near producing centers. Cereals collected in places where transportation was difficult were sold locally and the proceeds were used to make food purchases elsewhere.

Means of conveyance employed included carts, motor vehicles, river junks, steamships, and human and animal carriers. As of September, 1948, food was transported by both government and private agencies under a centralized transportation system.

LOCAL FOOD RESERVE

Parallel to its efforts to provide adequate storage facilities for its annual collection of cereals, the Ministry of Food, after 1941, began to store away foodstuffs in different localities for emergency use. Previously, this work was undertaken by the Ministry of Interior.

The amount of food to be stored away each year was decided by the provinces and municipalities according to their anticipated needs. Beginning 1943, the Central Government, in order to further increase local food reserves, allocated quotas to the provinces and municipalities for this purpose. Up till the end of June, 1948, local food reserves registered with the Ministry of Food totalled 27,981,717 piculs, including 26,629,452 piculs of paddy or unhusked rice, 902,548 piculs of wheat and 449,743 piculs of miscellaneous cereals. In addition, CNC$73,733,400 was collected in substitution for food.

CHAPTER 26

FORESTRY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

FORESTRY

China has 1,274,879,560 *shih mow* (1 *shih mow* equals 0.1647 acre) of forest area with a total timber reserve of 157,964,067,950 cubic *shih chih* (1 cubic *shih chih* equals 0.027 cubic meter), according to an estimate made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in 1947. In addition, there is a total of 4,363,911,005 *shih mow* of potential forest area awaiting forestation.

Table 1 shows the forest area and timber reserve of China.

Forestry administration may be reviewed along five lines, namely, the protection of natural forests, the management of watershed protection forests, water soil conservation, development of economic forests, provincial reforestation work and forest research.

Protection of Natural Forests—The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in 1940, designated a number of forest areas as "State-owned forests," for each of which an administrative bureau was established. There were eight such forests at the end of 1947, with a total area of 332,690,036 *shih mow* and a total timber reserve of 44,680,357,361 cubic *shih chih*. After the termination of the war, the government opened these forest areas to exploitation in order to meet the nation's needs of construction materials.

The measures taken for the protection of these natural forests were as follows:

1. Strict enforcement of regulations against deforestation. The provincial and city authorities are held responsible for any deforestation. In addition, in the light of varying local conditions, supplementary provisions were drawn up by local authorities.

2. Organization of forest protection associations. Through the *hsiang* or *chen*, the people are organized to protect forests.

3. Inclusion of natural forests into the *hsien* administration as an item of public property.

4. Strengthening of forest police system.

5. Extension of Arbor Day programs throughout the nation.

6. Promotion of popular interest in forest protection by means of publicity and education.

7. Scientific management and conservation of natural forests.

In 1946, 225,649,726 seedlings were cultivated and 157,726,425 trees planted in 30 provinces. In 1947, the number of seedlings cultivated in 26 provinces and cities was increased to 283,050,782 and that of trees planted to 228,538,544.

Water and Soil Conservation—The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry established three watershed protection forest areas in 1942 and two more in 1943. In March, 1944, another area was established for soil and water conservation in the King river area in Kansu, the King river being a tributary of the Yellow river. The administrations for the Han and Lo river watershed protection forest areas were amalgamated with the Chingling National Forest Administrative Bureau in March, 1944.

After the end of the war, a general plan was made for setting up a number of watershed protection forest areas and areas for soil and water conservation along the banks of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers. The preliminary program, however, was limited to areas along tributaries of the Yangtze, Yellow, Pearl, and Sungari rivers. Under the plan, the whole country is to be divided into five major experimental districts which will be sub-divided into branch districts. The experiments will be carried out by the Central Government with the local authorities in charge of extension work. The plan, aimed at conserving

TABLE 1.—FOREST AREA AND TIMBER RESERVE MARCH, 1947

Locality	Forest Area	Timber Reserve
	Shih Mow	*Cubic Shih Chih*
The Northeastern Forestry District	975,000,000	100,706,139,000
Yalu River	23,800,000	2,404,709,000
Tumen River	21,900,000	2,790,270,000
Sungari River	37,900,000	5,861,610,000
Moutan River	9,700,000	2,793,840,000
Lhalin River	16,800,000	1,994,410,000
Sansing Hsien	139,800,000	17,357,930,000
Chinese Changchun Railway-Eastern	64,300,000	3,579,450,000
Chinese Changchun Railway-Western	26,800,000	3,526,540,000
Great Hsingan Range	370,000,000	37,167,530,000
Small Hsingan Range	264,000,000	23,229,850,000
The Northwestern Forestry Districts	17,940,172	4,754,668,991
The North Western Oltai Mountains	..	..
Tienshan	5,487,081	..
Chihlienshan	1,085,250	..
Jo Shui	750,000	7,560,000
Holan Shan	112,500	11,059,659
Upper Yellow River	1,600,000	73,000,000
Lo Shan	15,000	1,026,000
Taoho and Pailungkiang	3,000,000	2,317,680,000
Hsialung Shan	45,000	15,948,009
Chinling	3,231,030	2,198,395,323
Tapashan	..	..
Liping	2,614,311	130,000,000
The Southwestern Forestry District	94,464,453	42,454,016,619
The Upper Ming River	13,368,635	17,230,190,268
Ching I River	5,393,500	7,818,017,442
Ta Doo River	1,390,500	384,054,832
Yakung River	29,900,000	5,980,000,000
King Sha River	24,712,604	6,352,207,298
Lan Tsang Kiang and Nu Kiang	13,584,000	2,716,800,000
Taweishan	4,125,000	1,000,000,000
Chukiang	52,500	39,200,000
Oshan	3,000	..
Great and Small Liang Shan	562,500	..
Chihshui River	50,000	20,000,000
Wu River	383,000	576,600,000
Ching Shui River	343,044	176,000,000
Yung River	48,000	120,000,000
Shihwantashan	..	..
Tachungshan	45,000	15,772,725
Yaoshan	..	..
Tamingshan	84,375	25,174,054
Sanfang	202,500	..
The Four Forestry Districts in Northeastern Kwangsi	216,295	..

TABLE 1.—FOREST AREA AND TIMBER RESERVE MARCH, 1947—(*Continued*)

Locality	Firest Area	Timber Reserve
	Shih Mow	*Cubic Shih Chih*
The Southeastern Forestry Districts	144,362,935	7,267,634,672
Taiwan	26,743,335	5,592,540,672
Hainan Island	1,564,000	23,450,000
Huapingshan	5,600	3,024,000
Mangshan	150,000	18,000,000
Chenkiang	..	..
Dinkiang	3,000,000	42,300,000
Chiulungkiang	900,000	13,320,000
Mingkiang	112,000,000	1,575,000,000
Oukiang	..	..
Chientangkiang	..	..
Kingkiang	..	..
The Central-China Forestry Districts	37,125,000	2,776,389,541
Shengmingchia	1,875,000	1,187,243,541
Yuan River	8,500,000	170,000,000
Tse River	100,000	25,000,000
Upper Hsiang River	13,600,000	1,394,146,000
Upper Kan River	13,050,000	..
Chingyen River	..	..
The North-China Forestry Districts	5,987,000	5,219,127
Ningwu Shan and Fanshan	592,000	..
Sungshan	1,270,000	5,219,127
Mengshan	4,125,000	..
Laoshan	..	..
Upper Loh River	..	..
TOTAL	1,274,879,560	157,964,067,950

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

soil and water in half of China's territory for 30 years, is to be carried out in three periods as shown in Table 2.

Economic Forests—For the development of economic forests the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry mapped out a 30-year program after the end of the war along the following lines:

1. Special economic forests—Emphasis in the development of this group of economic forests is on the production of barks, leaves, fruits, and sap rather than lumber. Among others, the tung forest area is to be increased to 10-million *shih mow*.

2. Lumber forests—In addition to the national administrative bureaus, a national experimental center will be set up in every province for the expansion of timber forest areas. The program calls for growing a total of 31-million *shih mow* of lumber trees to provide approximately 630-million cubic *shih chih* annually.

3. Fuel forests—With the exception of north China and some big cities where coal is used, China depends heavily on fire wood for fuel. In order to increase the fuel forest area, the government's agricultural organizations provide farmers with free seedlings and directions on their propagation. Based on the requirement that each *hsien* afforest 1,000 *shih mow* every year, it is estimated that during the first five years, a total of 10,085,000 *shih mow* of fuel forests will be created. In the subsequent 10 years, a total of 20,170,000 *shih mow* will be afforested. In the third period of 15 years, another 30,250,000 *shih mow* will be covered with trees.

4. Afforestation in pasture and farm areas—The afforestation of pasture areas found mainly in the northwestern provinces will approach some 25,839,000 *shih mow*. During the 30-year period, a total of 900,000 *shih mow* of original farm forests will be readied for further development.

TABLE 2.—PLAN FOR CONSERVING SOIL AND WATER WITHIN 30 YEARS

Period	Forest Area Created (*shih mow*)	Natural Forests Protected (*shih mow*)	Area for Soil and Water Conservation (square *li*)
1st (5 years)	250,000	500,000	3,500,000
2nd (10 years)	500,000	1,000,000	6,000,000
3rd (15 years)	750,000	1,500,000	9,000,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Provincial Forestry Work—Under the direction and supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, various provincial authorities undertook forestry work. The results achieved in 1946 and 1947 in various provinces are shown in Table 3.

Forest Research—The National Forestry Research Bureau* of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, created in 1941, conducted studies on nursery practice, reforestation, ecology, taxonomy, dendrology, forest protection, soil and water conservation technique, wood technology, lumbering, forest products, forest industries, and the latest forestry preservation techniques.

In addition, the Bureau cooperates with various universities and other institutions of learning in research and field work. During the winter of 1946 and the spring of 1947, a total of 3,748,000 trees were distributed among the people for planting. In June, 1947, 3,068 pounds of American tree seeds including those of slash pine, long-leaf pine, bald cypress, white pine and American ash were received from UNRRA and distributed for trial among 45 leading agricultural and forestry institutions in war-devastated provinces.

Studies of medicinal trees have also been carried out by the Bureau. Over 2,570,000 plants of "Dichrea Febrifuga," called "Hwang-Chang-Shan" in Chinese which has been used for centuries as an effective cure for malaria in China, have been raised in the bureau's nursery in Szechwan, and over 5,700 *mow* of forest land as undergrowth have been cultivated under special protection. A small medicinal nursery was established in Nanking for the growth and study of China's leading medicinal shrubs and herbs. Among them, licorice, rhubarb, tea oil and such plants were subjects of this especial study.

* The bureau was placed under the Ministry of Economic Affairs following the abolition of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in March, 1949.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The most important work in animal husbandry includes the control of epizootic diseases, the improvement of animal breeding and the increase of wool production.

Epizootic Control—For the control of epizootic diseases, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry established seven prevention and control centers and a number of stations in various animal husbandry centers throughout the provinces under the direction of the provincial governments.

From UNRRA, the Ministry obtained equipment and materials for epizootic control work, including five sets of first-class serum laboratory equipment, 10 sets of second-class serum laboratory equipment, 12 sets of epizootic examination station equipment, and 27 sets of prevention team equipment.

Such preventive work as the treatment of animals, manufacture of vaccine and serum and training of personnel from 1946 to 1948 is shown in Table 4 on Page 573.

Improvement of Animal Breeding—After the war, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry enlarged the scope of the Central Animal Husbandry Experimental Bureau, the Northwest Sheep Wool Improvement Bureau, and the Northwest Animal Breeding Center. In addition, two cow breeding centers were set up, one in Anhwei and the other in Kwangsi. The bureau also established sheep breeding centers in Suiyuan, Anhwei, Chekiang, Nanking and Peiping.

Among the breeding cattle UNRRA gave China were 3,352 head of cows

Table 3.—Provincial Forestry Work, 1946 and 1947

Province or Municipality	1946			1947		
	Area of Nurseries (*shih mow*)	Seedlings Cultivated	Trees Planted	Area of Nurseries (*shih mow*)	Seedlings Cultivated	Trees Planted
Shensi	300.00	2,225,147	9,090,902	..	..	1,337,722
Ningsia	307.00	1,875,920	5,637,272	337.00	5,117,780	2,830,200
Hunan	544.47	241,463	238,521	120.00	3,500,000	160,432
Hupeh	278.00	79,596,669	2,486,964	722.31	8,890,005	15,597,082
Kiangsi	6,005.00	28,477,642	41,372,412	10,200.40	66,529,285	34,816,113
Kweichow	..	..	26,440	..	..	..
Yunnan	149.50	500,000	3,139,835	..	..	..
Chinghai	9,991.70	..	16,503,019	..	..	..
Kwangtung	157.80	400,527	1,860,002	298.00	814,505	6,083,083
Fukien	300.00	4,000,000	1,304,410	112.68	3,322,594	16,262,935
Kansu	3,814.00	34,488,014	17,376,039	16,446.00	147,097,022	113,676,409
Shansi	162.70	1,453,000	601,200	..	..	..
Honan	1,378.00	9,046,828	33,242,037	804.61	4,334,089	5,907,251
Szechwan	38,043.00	7,768,908	141,069	481.40	1,248,129	3,841,724
Chekiang	651.79	12,114,440	1,949,454	..	..	816,084
Kwangsi	789.43	9,485,831	5,418,363	..	..	..
Anhwei	1,736.11	1,259,137	2,160,995	718.50	6,461,192	7,899,923
Sikang	25,131.00	244,777	401,399	..	..	40,321
Sinkiang	105.00	..	10,473,867	..	..	..
Suiyuan	312.87	558,509	266,255	303.40	582,784	185,659
Tsingtao	145.33	2,572,600	59,155	189.80	3,400,890	124,820
Shantung	1,370.00	4,347,840	160,158	321.39	4,981,576	1,724,555
Nanking	..	..	..	..	..	3,225,592
Hopei	..	..	1,443,518	56.00	467,725	301,870
Kiangsu	..	..	101,417	138.00	2,568,240	6,235,091
Liaoning	..	..	..	3,640.60	12,780,466	6,141,381
Taiwan	139.07	24,932,474	2,371,722	246.69	10,400,000	18,750
Chahar	..	..	..	85.00	324,500	904,795
Peiping	..	..	..	5.00	230,000	..
Sian	..	..	..	..	..	*2,930*
Jehol	2,737.50	..	..	..	..	*403,802*
TOTAL	94,549.27	225,589,726	157,826,425	*35,226.78*	*283,050,782*	*228,538,524*

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Table 4.—Epizootic Prevention Work, January, 1946 to March, 1948

Organization	Treatment of Animals (head)	Manufactured Vaccine and Serum (c.c.)	Training of Personnel	
			Workers	Supervisors
Northwest Epizootic Prevention Bureau	14,806	886,492	150	6
Chinghai Epizootic Prevention Bureau	48,105	468,599	..	4
Southwest Epizootic Prevention Bureau	24,026	857,839	138	22
Southeast Epizootic Prevention Bureau	25,972	392,711	..	24
North China Epizootic Prevention Bureau	11,636	580,988	..	13
West China Epizootic Prevention Bureau	4,213	58,127	..	6
Shansi and Suiyuan Epizootic Prevention Bureau	64,819	107,300	..	18
TOTAL	193,577	3,352,056	288	93

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

belonging to nine strains of Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Shorthorn, Brown Swiss, Ayrshire, Hereford Red Pell, and Angus; 994 head of breeding sheep of Corriedale stock; and 88 head of Yorkshire pigs. They were distributed as follows:

Table 5.—Distribution of UNRRA Breeding Cattle

Province	Breeding Cows (head)	Breeding Pigs (head)	Breeding Sheep (head)
Kiangsu	75	14	..
Chekiang	169	10	100
Anhwei	220	..	205
Kiangsi	59	14	..
Hupeh	195	..	..
Hunan	77	..	..
Hopei	82	..	..
Shantung	86	..	..
Shansi	39	..	..
Honan	80	..	..
Kansu	8	..	..
Fukien	86	..	..
Taiwan	75	..	..
Kwangtung	160	10	..
Kwangsi	92	6	..
Suiyuan	93	..	150
Chahar	53	..	..
Nine Northeastern Provinces	198	26	..
Nanking	440	..	64
Shanghai	433	..	..
Peiping	216	..	50
Tientsin	35	8	..
Chinese Communist Area	381	..	..

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Increase of Wool Production—The Northwest Sheep Wool Improvement Bureau at Lanchow, Kansu, was established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in 1940. It directed sheep breeding, epizootic prevention and the improvement of wool enterprises in the northwest provinces. In 1947, the bureau had four extension stations engaged in nursery work, crossbreeding of native sheep, study of breeds, directing the farmers in fleecing and breeding, and epizootic prevention.

Table 6 shows the results of animal husbandry work from 1946 to 1948.

FISHERIES

General Review—Although China has a long sea coast and many rivers and lakes where fish of many kinds live in abundance, her fishing industry has yet to be developed. Prior to the war with Japan, the government made a number of surveys of salt-water fish, but the valuable data thus gathered were lost in the early stages of the conflict. During the war, almost the entire Chinese coast line was under enemy control and all the fishing vessels and equipment were either seized or destroyed. A CNRRA estimate shows that of the 30,000 fishing vessels active along the coast of Chekiang and Fukien provinces before the war only a little over 6,000 were in operation up to V-J Day. Of more than 700 powered vessels of prewar days, only 13 were left. As a result, Chinese fishermen had to use junks and to hug close to the shoreline. Their catches were meagre.

Fresh-water fishing, on the other hand, being scarcely more than a sideline in China's rural areas has never assumed an important place in the nation's economy. Over half of China's river and lake fishing vessels and equipment were lost during the war, while those which had escaped destruction were in great disrepair.

Rehabilitation Policy and Needs—The policy to rehabilitate China's fisheries

was threefold. First, the fishing population would be provided with vessels and equipment so that some millions of them could resume operations. Second, a modern fishing industry would be built up to increase the output and to utilize the nation's marine resources more fully. Third, measures would be taken to improve the processing and preserving of fishing products.

To these ends, the rehabilitation program called for the procurement of 95,000 tons of supplies for the construction of 10,000 junks and the repairing of 7,000 others; the importation of 730 motorized fishing vessels to train Chinese fishermen in modern fishing technique, to survey fish grounds along the coast, and eventually to be allocated to various places as a starting point of a new industry. The program also included a number of canneries and cold storage plants needed to take care of surplus fish during the peak seasons. The procurement of these supplies originally estimated at US$35-million and later reduced to $25-million was handled by the CNRRA through UNRRA.

Rehabilitation Supplies—The UNRRA-procured supplies for the rehabilitation of the fisheries may be divided into four main categories: powered vessels, lumber, processing and preservation plants, and supplies for repairing the vessels. This total value was US$25,989,373. By the end of 1947, supplies valued at US-$24,221,041 had been received, with the balance scheduled to reach China the following year.

(1) Powered vessels. These vessels included combination type boats, Danish seiners, steam trawlers and miscellaneous small crafts. Of the 232 vessels provided by UNRRA, 169 (126 fishing vessels and 43 smaller crafts) had been delivered by December, 1947.

(2) Lumber and repair supplies. These supplies were to be used in building junks to replace those lost during the war. The program called for 95,500 tons of lumber together with the hardware necessary for building 10,000 new junks and the repairing of 7,000 old ones. Fishing gear sufficient for two years were also listed. By the end of 1947, 23,500 tons of lumber, sufficient to build 2,500 junks had been received.

Table 6.—Results of Animal Husbandry Work

Period	Improvement of Cattle Breeds				
	Crossbreeding of Native Cattle (head)	Direction of Cattle Nursery (head)	Study of Breeds (head)	Sheep Nursery (head)	Crossbreeding of Native Sheep (head)
1946	2,995	1,255	8	..	3,480
1947	5,830	..	8	8,760	3,269
Jan.–March 1948	455	..	..	14,396	..
Total	9,280	1,255	16	23,156	6,749

Period	Improvement in Wool Product			
	Study of Sheep Breeds (kind)	Direction of Fleecing (picul)	Direction of Sheep Breeding (head)	Epizootic Prevention (head)
1946	8	520.22	77,508	6,931
1947	10	468.24	60,658	2,813
Jan.–March 1948	..	..	28,799	379
Total	18	988.46	166,965	10,123

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

(3) Supplies for preserving and processing fish. These supplies were intended to minimize the effect of seasonal variations on the fish market and to extend the period during which sea food would be available. They included 75 units of ice plants with a capacity of producing 1,125 m. tons of ice daily and 17,000 cu. m. of cold storage space. For processing, there were a high-speed automatic can-making plant, capable of producing 150 tin cans a minute, three fish cannaries each with a capacity of packing 50,000 one-pound cans daily, and eight small reduction plants for making fish meal and oil. In addition, there were seven vitamin oil plants. With the exception of a small portion, all the supplies had been received by the end of 1947.

(4) Supplies for repairing fishing vessels. These consisted of engines, trawl nets, gurdies, nails, wire ropes, anchors, paints and other ship's equipment and fishing gears. They were sufficient to re-fit 135 damaged or worn-out vessels.

Disposal of Fisheries Rehabilitation Supplies—The disposal of rehabilitation supplies may be described as follows:

(1) Disposal of vessels—By the end of 1947, only some general principles of disposal had been decided upon by CNRRA and UNRRA, among which were geographical sale of the vessels to private companies, gifts of one-tenth of them to research and training organizations, and the forming of government-owned or semi-government-owned fishery companies with the remaining vessels.

The sale of the vessels was to be guided by the following principles:

1. The actual needs of the various districts must be taken into consideration. The prospective buyers must show ability to make effective use of the vessels.

2. Buyers must first make application for the right to the vessels allocated for sale.

3. Applications for the fishing vessels must be licensed fishing companies and must guarantee that the vessels applied for will be used exclusively for fishing purposes.

4. The loss suffered by the applicants during the war and the urgency of their needs, the financial and technical ability to pay shall all be considered in making allocations.

(2) Disposal of processing plants—The principles for the disposal of such supplies were as follows:

1. Refrigerating plants badly needed at the various fishing centers along the coast will be installed either entirely by CNRRA or by the joint participation of private enterprises.

2. One of the three canneries already received will be installed in Taiwan to serve as a model. The other two units are to be installed at appropriate localities.

3. For the production of fish meal and oils, a small reduction plant will be installed in cooperation with some institution of research. Others are to be established later as their need arises.

4. Since the liver supply of cod, shark, and tuna is still limited in China and quite insufficient for large-scale extraction, it will be some time before the vitamin oil plants can be operated on a commercial basis.

(3) Disposal of repair equipment—A repair shop for servicing UNRRA vessels was established in February, 1947. The shop is capable of doing all repairs with the exception of cleaning and painting the hulls and re-casting the propellers and other major jobs. Up to the end of 1947, 611 jobs had been handled, totalling 3,769 items. In addition, a net loft was set up to make and repair fishing nets. By December, 1947, 522 pieces of netting were made and 57 nets repaired. The allocation of such repairing equipment for sale was also contemplated.

(4) Disposal of junk building supplies—The preliminary of junk building was begun in October, 1946. While the estimates were prepared for building 10,000 new junks and repairing 7,000 old ones, the lumber actually obtained was only sufficient to construct 2,500 junks. In addition to a shortage of material, financial difficulties handicapped further progress in construction work. By December, 1947, the junk-building program was at a standstill.

Fisheries Department

Fisheries Administration—As the first step toward improvement of China's postwar fisheries administration, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry set up a Department of Fisheries in December, 1946. Meanwhile, it divided the Chinese coast into five fishing districts, namely, the Kwangtung and Hainan districts, the Fukien and Taiwan district, the Kiangsu and Chekiang district, the Hopei and Shantung district, and the Northeast district. With the exception of the Northeast district where the program had been interrupted by the communist rebellion, a supervisory office was set up in each of the other four districts in 1946. In the same year, the National Fisheries Research Bureau was established in Shanghai to conduct investigations and research essential for a long-range development program. For the proper handling of UNRRA-procured supplies and for planning and executing the work of rehabilitation, CNRRA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry established in July, 1946 the Fisheries Rehabilitation Administration under the Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs. By the end of 1947, the administration, which had 169 powered vessels at its disposal, had made 346 trips to sea. From August, 1946 to December, 1947, the total catch was 86,679.76 piculs, with the peak in the small croaker seasons, in late summer in 1947.

Also taking part in the postwar rehabilitation program were the China Marine Products Company, the Yellow Sea Marine Products Company, the Fish Markets in Shanghai, Tsingtao, Canton, Ningpo and Wenchow.

The program worked out by the Fisheries Rehabilitation Administration included the building of new vessels, the assembling of new gear, the establishment of modern processing plants, the organization of new marketing facilities, and the laying out of new fishing grounds.

This program also entailed research and investigation in the study of aquatic resources, their abundance, variations, and fluctuations; means of production, processing, and marketing; and future development, management, and administration of the fishing industry.

Establishment of Fish Markets—The rehabilitation program also called for the establishment of 21 fish markets of three classes. By the end of 1947, already in operation were two first-class, three second-class and one third-class markets. Among those in the process of establishment were two first-class, five second-class and one third-class. In addition, two first-class, four second-class, and one third-class fish markets were projected for the future.

Table 7 shows the monthly sales of five fish markets during 1947.

Fishing Conditions in Various Provinces—Fishing conditions which prevailed in the coastal provinces from 1946 to 1947 are shown in the following table:

Table 7—Monthly Sales of Fish Markets During 1947

Month	Shanghai Fish Market (picul)	Tsingtao Fish Market (picul)	Canton Fish Market (picul)	Ningpo Fish Market (picul)	Wenchow Fish Market (picul)
January	58,873.32	7,056.10	..	16,841.30	..
February	67,311.11	13,614.25	..	7,331.73	..
March	94,145.39	14,056.59	..	10,369.10	..
April	180,428.06	34,297.30	..	17,124.05	..
May	188,140.30	43,504.93	..	20,123.80	..
June	150,853.77	20,167.29	..	17,856.41	..
July	91,152.46	7,381.78	..	11,706.92	..
August	56,257.10	3,686.03	5,448.32	7,400.40	..
September	58,578.10	21,970.95	7,285.50	67,092.15	..
October	77,162.54	27,857.99	8,022.97	8,720.81	2,741.46
November	91,578.54	29,105.50	10,532.70	10,316.65	4,362.82
December	129,628.70	38,526.23	9,285.21	16,158.20	6,208.25

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Table 8—Fishing Conditions in Various Provinces

Locality	Fisherman	Catch (picul)
Liaoning	8,979	499,784.52
Antung	9,002	199,639.47
Hopei	44,933	771,250.00
Tsingtao	6,479	261,233.94
Kiangsu	11,932	176,254.00
Shanghai	944	1,243,378.42
Chekiang	92,765	2,894,094.00
Fukien	132,019	657,423.00
Kwangtung	223,375	3,993,600.00
Taiwan	69,521	854,149.64

Note: Figures on Shantung fishing results were unavailable. Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

CHAPTER 27

LAND

TENURE AND TENANCY

Private ownership is still the rule of land tenure in China, while inheritance is the chief method of securing ownership. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's dictum of "land to the tiller" does not aim at the immediate abolition of private land ownership, but it eventually may affect developments in such a way that large holders will find it unprofitable to own more land than they actually need.

Fifty-eight percent of the Chinese farmers are either tenants or part-owners, statistics compiled by the National Agricultural Research Bureau show (see Tables 3, 4, and 5).

These farmers rent land from others and the premium for such is usually high. The size of the plots they operate is generally small, as the division of land is a distinct feature of the present farm management in China. The average cultivated area per farm household is estimated at 17 *mow*, a little less than three acres.

In spite of its vastness, much of Chinese territory is not cultivable because of mountains, insufficient rainfall, extreme cold, or poor soil. Meanwhile not all cultivable land has been put under the plow. Table 1 summarizes the extent of land under cultivation.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

Land administration in China is based upon the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The watchword is the equalization of land ownership. The final goal is to enable actual tillers to become land owners.

The procedure outlined by Dr. Sun was as follows:

(1) Land owners themselves assess the value of their land holdings.

(2) The government levies a tax on the land equivalent to one percent of its assessed value to meet local social and financial needs.

(3) The government may buy back the land at the assessed value if the assessments made by the land owners are deemed too low.

(4) After the land values have been fixed, all unearned increases in land values should revert to the community as a whole.

There are three ways in which the farmers may become land owners; namely, through better protection of tenant farmers by limiting profits to landowners, creation of farmer owner, and the expropriation of large estates to farmer-owners or collective farms. Practical steps to accomplish include land survey and registration, the collection of taxes on land value and unearned increase, the expropriation and replotting of land, and the reclamation of wasteland.

The Land Administration under the Ministry of Interior is in charge of land affairs. It has five departments—namely, survey and registration, evaluation, ownership, utilization, and general affairs. Also under the administration are the National Land Survey Corps and the Land Survey Apparatus Manufacturing Plant.

The Land Administration was established in 1949. Its predecessor was the Ministry of Land under the Executive Yuan set up in 1947. Prior to that there were the National Land Administration of the same Yuan, the Department of Land Administration and the Land Value Assessment Administration in the Ministry of Interior.

The provinces and the special municipalities also have their land administration bureaus or sections. By the end of 1947, 22 provinces and eight municipalities had established land administration bureaus, and six provinces and municipalities land administration sections.

The *hsien* governments had by the end of 1947, 698 land administration sections or survey and registration offices.

TABLE 1—ACREAGE OF CULTIVATED AND CULTIVABLE LAND AND NUMBER OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS IN 22 PROVINCES

Province	Total Land Area (1,000 *Shih Mow*)	Cultivated Land (1,000 *Shih Mow*)	Cultivated Land as Percentage of Total Land Area	Arable Land (1,000 *Shih Mow*)	Arable Land Percentage of Total Land Area	Households (in 1,000)	Farm Households (in 1,000)	Farm Households Percentage of Total Households	Average *Shih Mow* of Cultivated Land per Farm Household
Chahar	377,530	15,519	4.1	161,394	42.75	394	309	78	50
Suiyuan	466,567	17,178	3.7	91,914	19.70	367	250	68	69
Ningsia	350,005	1,847	0.5	40,503	11.57	76	54	71	34
Chinghai	792,128	7,808	1.0	61,311	7.74	230	169	73	46
Kansu	584,056	21,667	3.7	16,421	2.81	1,076	793	74	27
Shensi	279,985	30,870	11.0	12,683	4.53	1,897	1,385	73	22
Shansi	257,060	30,812	21.7	9,820	3.82	2,263	1,874	83	30
Hopei	206,891	95,323	46.1	6,496	3.14	5,474	4,224	77	23
Shantung	219,457	101,986	46.5	13,694	6.24	6,740	5,918	88	17
Kiangsu	163,216	84,482	51.8	3,982	2.44	7,151	5,057	71	17
Anhwei	217,073	74,316	22.7	9,074	4.18	3,789	2,682	71	18
Honan	276,877	104,123	37.6	8,362	3.02	6,029	5,062	84	21
Hupeh	288,906	56,227	19.5	20,166	6.98	5,913	3,960	67	14
Szechwan	591,264	88,724	15.0	22,586	3.82	7,264	4,975	68	18
Yunnan	592,464	24,998	4.2	59,246	10.00	1,947	1,384	71	18
Kweichow	260,780	21,197	8.1	18,072	6.93	1,769	1,193	67	18
Hunan	325,577	42,036	12.9	37,279	11.45	5,538	3,900	70	11
Kiangsi	271,736	38,366	14.1	13,850	5.10	4,942	3,292	67	12
Chekiang	144,635	37,978	26.3	2,763	1.91	4,658	3,165	68	12
Fukien	188,771	21,464	11.4	18,330	9.71	2,288	1,626	71	13
Kwangtung	339,742	39,124	11.5	26,704	7.86	5,635	3,479	62	11
Kwangsi	278,973	29,893	10.7	8,591	3.08	2,638	2,260	86	13
TOTAL	7,473,693	985,938	(Weighted average) 13.2	663,241	8.87	78,078	57,011	(Weighted average) 73	(Weighted average) 17

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

Land survey and registration began in nine provinces and two special municipalities before the war, but the work was interrupted by the 1937 war. In 1939, however, the Ministry of Interior, then in charge of land administration, ordered the resumption of the work in the interior. This first covered urban areas, such as Sian in Shensi, Tienshui in Kansu, Kunming in Yunnan, and Chengtu, Wanhsien, Ipin, Tzeliutsing, and Chungking in Szechwan.

Immediately after the war ended, land survey and registration were started in the recovered provinces, while work in the interior was continued. At the end of June, 1948, 21 provinces and seven municipalities (directly under the Executive Yuan) reported that 227,862,588 *mow* of land (see Table 2) had been covered in the survey.

OWNER FARMERS

The Land Administration agrarian reform program aims at creating owner farmers by expropriating and redistributing land, by extending land credits to the farmers in cooperation with the Farmers' Bank of China.

Two methods of creating owner farmers have been in use. The direct method requires the expropriation and redistribution of land by the Government, while the indirect method calls for the extension of land credit by the Farmers' Bank to tenant farmers to enable them to purchase the plots they till. Between 1943 and 1947, the Farmers' Bank granted a total of CNC$339,625,674 in land loans in more than 20 provinces. These loans covered 515,460 *mow* of land and benefited 39,839 farm households.

TABLE 2—TOTAL AREA OF LAND SURVEYED 1934-48

Unit: *Mow*

Province or Municipality	To End of 1947	To End of 1948	Total Area Surveyed
Kiangsu	20,121,111	858,421	20,979,532
Chekiang	26,444,535	..	26,444,535
Anhwei	16,836,954	94,504	16,931,458
Kiangsi	34,539,861	1,904,927	36,444,788
Hupeh	11,302,396	816,909	12,119,305
Hunan	11,793,564	575,128	12,368,692
Szechwan	11,765,509	..	11,765,509
Sikang	518,857	61,349	580,206
Fukien	2,144,869	695,158	2,840,027
Kwangtung	15,648,745	1,058,679	16,707,424
Kwangsi	2,609,790	283,846	2,893,636
Yunnan	1,637,744	573,856	2,211,600
Kweichow	1,171,072	2,770	1,173,842
Shantung	20,414	334,042	354,456
Honan	3,116,961	..	3,116,961
Shansi	6,000	15,000	21,000
Shensi	17,013,302	600,950	17,614,252
Kansu	15,579,483	3,344,460	18,923,943
Jehol	15,061	..	15,061
Suiyuan	16,451,909	1,030,800	17,482,709
Ningsia	4,883,007	54,000	4,937,007
Nanking	201,821	..	201,821
Shanghai	429,735	..	429,735
Peiping	377,818	960	378,778
Tientsin	181,698	10,022	191,720
Tsiangtao	78,441	37,583	116,024
Chungking	441,464	..	441,464
Canton	33,953	143,150	177,103
TOTAL	215,366,074	12,496,514	227,862,588

Source: Ministry of Land

TABLE 3—PERCENTAGE OF OWNER FARMERS, 1937-47

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Chahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Suiyuan	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Ningsia	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Chinghai	51	66	65	74	74	74	78	68	78	73	55
Kansu	61	61	58	61	51	51	55	58	55	65	65
Shensi	61	66	59	62	61	60	59	63	63	63	58
Shansi	65	57	55	58	57	56	59	58	55	61	60
Hopei	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Shantung	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Kiangsu	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Anhwei	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Honan	58	45	48	51	59	57	56	49	52	53	58
Hupeh	39	37	36	40	35	36	46	46	43	45	43
Szechwan	24	28	28	31	29	29	32	33	32	30	32
Yunnan	32	34	32	34	36	36	34	36	35	37	40
Kweichow	32	34	33	35	34	34	34	36	35	33	35
Hunan	27	26	27	28	29	28	28	29	31	28	31
Kiangsi	27	26	29	29	27	28	30	31	28	34	32
Chekiang	25	21	21	23	18	21	23	22	23	23	23
Fukien	26	27	25	26	25	26	29	30	27	24	30
Kwangtung	21	23	22	24	21	20	18	19	21	22	21
Kwangsi	41	44	41	41	44	44	45	45	59	42	49
WT. AVERAGE	46	35	35	37	37	38	39	42	40	40	42

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

TABLE 4—PERCENTAGE OF TENANT FARMERS, 1937-47

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Chahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Suiyuan	32	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningsia	18	21	16	10	15	14	15	13	13	13	14
Chinghai	19	18	18	21	24	28	18	21	28	18	23
Kansu	19	16	22	18	18	21	22	18	17	17	17
Shensi	18	22	25	22	23	25	21	24	26	21	24
Shansi	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Hopei	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Shantung	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Kiangsu	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Anhwei	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Honan	20	29	26	26	20	21	24	26	23	22	21
Hupeh	36	39	42	35	42	43	33	30	33	31	33
Szechwan	52	50	49	48	48	48	47	44	45	48	47
Yunnan	42	37	41	40	36	38	40	34	42	32	35
Kweichow	44	41	43	38	41	41	42	34	39	39	40
Hunan	44	43	39	42	42	39	43	43	43	42	40
Kiangsi	38	41	41	35	36	39	33	33	42	42	34
Chekiang	45	44	43	38	41	42	39	37	36	36	42
Fukien	42	43	41	41	41	40	39	40	42	44	40
Kwangtung	47	42	42	38	46	47	44	60	52	47	44
Kwangsi	34	29	32	35	31	30	30	29	20	29	29
WT. AVERAGE	30	38	38	36	36	36	36	33	36	35	33

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

TABLE 5—PERCENTAGE OF PART-OWNER FARMERS, 1937-47

Province	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Chahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Suiyuan	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Ningsia	14	13	19	16	11	12	7	19	9	12	12
Chinghai	30	21	24	18	25	21	27	21	17	17	22
Kansu	20	18	19	20	21	19	19	19	20	20	18
Shensi	21	21	20	20	20	19	20	18	19	18	18
Shansi	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Hopei	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Shantung	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Kiangsu	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Anhwei	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Honan	22	26	26	23	21	22	20	25	25	25	21
Hupeh	25	24	22	25	23	21	21	24	24	24	24
Szechwan	24	22	23	21	23	23	21	23	23	22	21
Yunnan	26	29	27	26	28	26	26	30	23	31	25
Kweichow	24	25	24	27	25	25	24	30	26	28	25
Hunan	29	31	34	30	29	33	29	28	26	30	29
Kiangsi	35	33	30	36	37	33	37	36	30	24	34
Chekiang	30	35	36	39	41	37	38	41	41	41	35
Fukien	32	30	34	33	34	34	32	30	31	32	30
Kwangtung	32	35	36	38	33	33	38	21	27	31	35
Kwangsi	25	27	27	24	25	26	25	26	21	29	22
WT. AVERAGE	24	27	27	27	27	26	25	25	24	25	25

Source: National Agricultural Research Bureau

Land expropriated for owner farmers is restricted to absentee holdings. The government distributes the land thus expropriated directly to the tenants who pay the owners out of long-term and low-interest loan from the government. This method has been used in designated districts throughout the provinces.

Three owner farmer experimental areas were set up in Peipei, Szechwan; the Huanghui irrigation canal area, Kansu; and Lungyen, Fukien.

(1) *Peipei, Szechwan.* At Peipei, near Chungking, over 64 percent of the land had been tilled by tenants, and the rental in many cases had been as high as 80 percent of the total produce.

In 1943, the government selected an area in Peipei and expropriated all holdings of all absentee owners and redistributed them among the tillers. Although the land consists of 1,700 *mow* divided into 80 farm households, the entire district organized itself into cooperative farms which led to a 30 percent increase in production. In 1942, 1,287 piculs of the 1,839 piculs of farm produce were turned over to the landlords as rent. The yield of 1945 was 2,400 piculs of which less than 300 piculs were paid out as taxes and yearly installments to repay the loans which had enabled the farmers to buy the land from their original owners.

(2) *Huanghui Irrigation Area, Kansu.* The Huanghui irrigation canal in the Lanchow-Yungteng area completed in 1943 waters an area of 30,000 *mow*, which formerly consisted mainly of waste land. After the construction of the canal, agricultural yield increased immensely, creating a series of tenancy and ownership problems. The government, therefore, took steps to expropriate the land, breaking them into free holdings and cutting the absentee owners of undeserved benefits.

All farmers in the Huanghui irrigation area, 4,000 strong, now own the land they till. The average holding is about five *mow*, a little less than one acre.

(3) *Lungyen, Fukien.* Lungyen suffered from communist occupation in 1929, and later from the mutiny of the 19th Route Army. Landownership was left in utter confusion and relationship between the land owners and tenants was hostile. The government stepped in to redistribute land among the tillers. This resulted in the creation of 32,276 households of owner farmers tilling 267,399 *mow* of land.

PROTECTION OF TENANTS

(1) *Reduction of Rent by 25 Percent.* Immediately after the war, the government drafted a legislation which called for the reduction of land rent by 25 percent. Twenty-four provinces reported the adoption of the measure in 1945, and other provinces followed suit in 1946.

(2) *Landowner-Tenant Relations.* To improve relations between the land owners and the tenants investigations were conducted. Arbitration committees were formed in ten *hsien* in Kiangsu, 46 *hsien* in Chekiang, 18 in Kiangsi, 24 in Anhwei, 28 in Honan, 20 in Kwangtung, 30 in Kwangsi, 9 in Hupeh, 39 in Hunan, three in Suiyuan, 2 in Hopei, and 1 each in Shantung and Shansi, where disputes were comparatively serious.

The provinces were ordered to adhere strictly to all provisions in the *Land Law* as well as to the separate regulations enacted by the provinces.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

Land reform was the top-priority civil administration job in the pacification areas, places recovered from the communists. The government hoped to find a rational and fundamental solution to the question of land utilization and distribution. The program respected the legitimate rights of land owners on one hand and gave full protection to the peasants on the other. Its ultimate objective was "land to the tiller" and cooperative farming as advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Land ownership rights in the Pacification Areas were in utter confusion as a result of the arbitrary redistribution of land by the communists. Such illegal redistribution brought about disputes and conflicts between the rightful owners and those who obtained land through the high-handed communist action.

The government's program covered the disposition of farm land, city estates and buildings, the arbitration of land rights controversies, the issuance of land bonds, and provisions for the implementation of the program.

(1) *Eight Principles Adopted.* For the settlement of farm land problems in the pacification areas, the Government program placed special emphasis on eight important principles, embodied in the "Regulations Governing Land Administration in Pacification Areas," which were promulgated on October 25, 1946. They read as follows:

1. Farm land illegally redistributed during communist occupation shall be expropriated by the *hsien* (county) government and then leased to tenants for cultivation. The original owners shall be paid in land bonds issued in yearly installments.

2. Army personnel leasing expropriated land from the government must do the tilling himself. Such land shall not be sub-let. Meanwhile, the tenant shall pay in kind and in annual installments the assessed price of the land. When the full price is paid, the land shall belong to the tenant.

3. In leasing, the original tenant before communist redistribution of the land shall have priority. Those who till the land now shall come second. After them come veterans and family members of servicemen who are capable of farming.

4. Land belonging to owner farmers, whether or not it has been illegally redistributed, shall not be subject to expropriation and shall be returned to the original owners upon presentation of credentials or testimonials furnished by *pao* and *chia* chiefs and neighbors.

5. Land belonging to non-farming owners which has not been illegally redistributed shall remain in the hands of its original owners upon their presentation of credentials or testimonials of *pao* and *chia* chiefs and neighbors. The land shall continue to be tilled by the present tenants. The rent shall not exceed one-third of the main crop the land yields.

6. Any controversy in land rights shall be arbitrated by the land rights arbitration committee. If either party to the controversy is not satisfied with the decision handed down by the committee, the case may be brought to court.

7. The government shall direct farmers leasing expropriated land to organize cooperative farms and may help in their management.

8. Rents due during communist occupation but remain unpaid shall be exempt.

Land reforms along the lines indicated were effected in all areas recovered from the communists. In 1946, the Executive Yuan selected 14 *hsien* in Kiangsu, Shantung, Hopei, Chahar, and Shensi as experimental areas. The Kiangsu provincial government expropriated 105,865 *mow* of land in Hwaiyin. Tungtai, Hsinghwa and Suchien for the creation of cooperative farms.

To finance the project, the Farmers' Bank of China issued special land bonds for the pacification areas to enable the farmers to purchase the land they till.

(2) *New Regulations Drafted.* On August 18, 1948, the Executive Yuan adopted the *Proposed Regulations Governing Land Administration in Pacification Areas*, which, when approved by the Legislative Yuan, were to replace all existing regulations on the subject.

The gist of the regulations follows:

1. Land in the pacification areas originally belonging to owner farmers shall be returned to its original owners upon presentation of documentary evidence or testimonials furnished by *pao* and *chia* chiefs and neighbors.

2. In the case of first-class land five *mow* shall be the standard size to be returned to each original owner in the pacification areas, who does not till the land himself. Any excessive land shall be expropriated by the *hsien* government and the original owner shall be paid in land bonds in yearly installments. Such bonds, to be issued by the Farmers' Bank of China, shall be in kind (rice, wheat, etc.) and the period of redemption shall be within 15 years of issuance.

3. Rental to be collected by non-farming owners may not exceed one-third of the main crop or of the value of its annual yield. The land tax shall be paid by the owners.

4. Rents unpaid during communist occupation shall be exempt. Taxes shall be exempted for three years in the case of newly reclaimed land.

5. All expropriated land shall be redistributed or resold to actual tillers by the *hsien* government in the following order of priority: (a) present tiller, (b) original tenant before the communist occupation, (c) war veterans or family members of servicemen who can farm and (d) any one who can farm. The sale of such land shall be paid in kind in yearly installments to the Farmers' Bank of China according to the assessed price.

6. War veterans and family members of servicemen shall enjoy priority in purchasing public land, wasteland and land in the pacification areas without identifiable owners.

7. The government shall direct the owner farmers to organize cooperative farms and shall also take necessary steps to finance such projects.

The Ministry of Finance working in conjunction with the former Ministry of Land adopted *Regulations Governing the Issuance of Land Bonds in the Pacification Areas by the Farmers' Bank of China.* They were approved by the Executive Yuan on October 20, 1948.

The gist of these regulations follows:

1. Land bonds shall be issued in kind (in rice or wheat) in five denominations: one, five, 10, 50 and 100 piculs, with an annual interest of not more than two percent, to be redeemed not later than 15 years.

2. The bonds shall be secured on the land expropriated in the pacification areas and its income, and on the payments made by those farmers who purchase land from the Farmers' Bank of China and the collateral they offer for the purchase.

3. The bonds shall be redeemed plus interest, in equal annual installments, but payment of such installments either in full or in part may be advanced. The payment of the first installment shall be effected one year after the issuance of the bonds.

4. The payment shall be in kind or in terms of the prevailing currency converted from rice or wheat at the local market rate.

5. *The Farmers' Bank of China Land Bond Law* shall apply in regard to matters not otherwise provided for in these regulations.

REGIONAL LAND REFORM

Conforming with the National Government's *Land Law* and other related regulations, the provincial and local authorities drew up their own land reform programs for their respective areas. Considerable success has been achieved, especially in Taiwan. The twofold objectives of these regional reforms are to create more owner farmers and to check excessive landlordism.

The following are samples of regional measures:

(1) *Taiwan.* The provincial government of Taiwan adopted a series of regulations governing the reduction of land rental to the maximum rate of 375/1000 in April, 1949, which were immediately put into enforcement. By June, 284,675 new leases were concluded in accordance with the new regulations. More than 97 percent of the tenant farmers have been benefited.

Over 17 percent of the farmers in Taiwan are tenants. They formerly paid a land rental sometimes as high as 70 percent of the total harvest each year. The enforcement of the new measures has enabled them to increase their income by one-third or one-fourth. The total amount of land rent paid by the Taiwan farmers in 1949 takes only 37.37 percent of the total crops harvested.

The reduction of land rental has been one of the most important measures for land administration promoted by the National Government during the past two decades, but so far only Taiwan has carried it out thoroughly.

Regulations Governing The Lease of Private Farm Land in Taiwan

Article 1. For the improvement of the system of tenancy and the stability of rural society, the present regulations are enacted in addition to the Land Law and other laws and regulations.

Article 2. The lease of private farm land in this province shall, before the land value is assessed, be based upon the provisions of the Order No. II-10050 of the Executive Yuan issued in March, 1947. The rental for the leased land shall not exceed 375/1000 of the total amount of the regular crop. Any rental exceeding 375/1000 shall be reduced to 375/1000, and any lower than 375/1000 may be maintained according to the original contract.

The above mentioned regular crop shall be those crops customarily submitted, and the standard of the amount of the total production shall be fixed, with reference to related data and to local conditions, by the local committee for the promotion of the land rental reduction to 375/1000 in the various *hsien* and municipalities, to be reported to the provincial government for approval.

Article 3. When the lessor refuses to accept the rent without appropriate reasons, the lessee may deposit the said products submitted in the granary of the local cooperative upon the verification of the chief of the local *hsiang* or *chen,* or the local *ling* or *li,* with fees for the custody to be paid by the lessor. If there is no local granary, the lessee may store the products and inform the lessor to take the said products within three months, after which the lessee may request the chief of the *hsiang* or *chen* to sell the products according to market prices, all necessary fees to be paid by the lessor.

The government may collect the taxes from the above amount of products deposited or sold.

Article 4. The date and place for the payment of rent shall be fixed in the lease. Transportation charges of payment in kind shall be paid by the lessor.

The products to be paid in kind shall be the regular crop of good quality and the lessee may not add water and other undesirable materials to the products. The products shall be weighed with government fixed weights.

Article 5. After the enforcement of the present regulations, seeds, and other productive implements needed by the lessee and originally supplied by the lessor shall be continued to be supplied by the lessor in accordance with the provisions of Article 121 of the Land Law. The lessor may not refuse to do so under any pretext.

Article 6. The lessee, when making special improvements on the land in accordance with provisions of Article 119 of the Land Law, shall inform the lessor the amount of improvement fee, and such shall be noted in the lease in detail.

Article 7. After the enforcement of the present Regulations, the payment of irrigation charges and other taxes and levies shall be separately prescribed.

Article 8. When the crop is poor, the lessor and the lessee may negotiate for a reduction of the rental according to local customary practice. The rental of any land having a crop of not more than 20 percent of the normal crop shall be exempted.

Article 9. The lessor may not terminate a lease unless he does so in accordance with the provisions of Articles 109 and 114 of the Land Law or Article 27 of the *Law Governing the Enforcement of the Land Law.*

Article 10. When the lessee refuses to pay the rent without any reason, the landowner may petition to the local government for investigation and when the case is transferred to the court, provisional disposition may be imposed on the lessee.

Article 11. In the event of the lessor taking back the land for self-cultivation according to law, the acreage of land to be allotted to each family shall be restricted, to be fixed, taking into consideration local conditions, by the local committee for the promotion of rental reduction to 375/1000 in the various *hsien* and municipalities and to be submitted to the provincial government for approval.

Article 12. The contract of a lease shall be made in writing, the registration and alteration of which shall be separately prescribed.

Article 13. If the lessor will not register or change the lease according to law, the lessee may request the local *hsiang* or *chen* office to inform the lessor to do so in a specified period of time. Any lessor who fails to comply will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Article 15.

Article 14. When a lease is cancelled or terminated, the lessor and the lessee shall register with the local *hsiang* or *chen* office and present an agreement verified by the local *ling* and *li* chiefs.

Article 15. After the enforcement of the present regulations, any dispute between the lessor and the lessee shall be settled by the local *hsiang* or *chen* arbitration committee. If no conciliation can be reached, settlement shall be sought from the committee for the promotion of rental reduction to 375/1000 in the various *hsien* or municipalities. If there is still no settlement, the case shall be brought to the local judicial organs.

Before a settlement is obtained for the above mentioned dispute, the land shall be continued to be cultivated by the original lessee.

Article 16. To facilitate the enforcement of the present regulations, a provincial supervisory committee for the promotion of land rental reduction to 375/1000 shall be formed, while in *hsien* and municipalities, committees for the promotion of land rental reduction to 375/1000 shall be formed. The organization of these committees shall be separately prescribed.

Article 17. Detailed measures for the enforcement of the present regulations shall be separately prescribed.

Article 18. The present regulations shall become effective from the date of promulgation and shall be reported to the Executive Yuan for record.

(2) *Shansi.* The Shansi Provincial Government's "Soldier-Farmer Policy" was placed on an experimental basis in western Shansi in 1943. With the termination of the war, it was extended to other parts of the province.

This is how it worked before the communists occupied the province: (a) The landloards retained their ownership and received an equitable amount of rent in kind. (b) The right to use the land was given to able-bodied men between 18 and 47 years of age. (c)

They were divided into six-men (or three-men) teams, each team to be allotted sufficient land to support its members and their families. (d) Two of the six men (or one of the three) were to enlist in the armed forces. The remaining four (or two) tilled the land and supported the six (or three) families. At the same time they must enroll in the local militia corps. (e) The team paid the taxes.

All farm lands were divided into lots by the farmers' organizations under government direction and supervision. A landlord with an annual income of five or less piculs of wheat was required to donate 20 percent of his income to public relief funds. The donations were fixed on a progressive scale, depending upon the annual income of the landlord. No landlord could reclaim his land because under the new system all tenants enjoyed *yung-tien* or permanent-lease rights.

Ex-Governor Yen Hsi-shan believed the "Soldier-Farmer Policy" was not merely a wartime expedient but was to stay. It was an economic-political system, the enforcement of which devolved on the educational and social foundation of the local government machine. The term "soldier" denoted any officer or man in the armed forces as well as any one engaged in defense activities. "Farmer" applied not only to those who worked in the field but also to industrial and transport workers, miners, woodsmen and shepherds.

(3) *Five North China Provinces.* Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, and parts of Shansi and Jehol were under the command of General Fu Tso-yi in 1946-48. Land administration and titles in these provinces had been thrown into a state of confusion as a result of communist disturbances. The North China Bandits Suppression Headquarters saw the need to establish the North China Land Administration Committee on August 1, 1948.

Its principal motive was to create owner farmers. While private land ownership still existed, adequate measures were taken to protect the tenants.

Measures adopted in the five north China provinces conformed to those of the National Government. A comparatively drastic feature was the levy placed on the non-farming owners whose land had been expropriated. Upon receipt of payment for expropriated land, each landlord must pay a specified amount of this levy to the authorities.

Half of the proceeds from such levies was used to benefit the owner farmers; the other half to help the new owner farmers pay their taxes. The latter, however, had to be able to pay annual installments on the land they purchased.

Under the new regulations local organizations of tenant and owner farmers were empowered to apportion land. The government provided guidance and supervision. The present tenants, war veterans and their families, and families of officers and men in active service had priority in acquiring land thus redistributed.

The right to utilize land by the present tillers was recognized. Land whose owners had fled during communist occupation and had made no contribution to the bandits suppression campaign was taken over by the government without compensation. Land belonging to the communists was confiscated. Excessive land holdings even of owner farmers were also expropriated. The object of future farm operations was: Organized cooperative farms.

(4) *Kwangsi.* The Kwangsi Provincial Government set out in 1947 to restrict land ownership. It ruled that each family may not own more than 50 *mow* of high-grade land or 75 *mow* of middle grade land, or 100 *mow* of low-grade land. The ownership of dry land may be doubled in size. Any family of over 10 persons may possess more land, but the maximum holding may not exceed 100 *mow* of high-grade land, or 150 *mow* of middle-grade land, or 200 *mow* of low-grade land. Any excessive land will be expropriated for redistribution. All privately-owned wasteland, if not cultivated within a specified period of time, may be confiscated for redistribution. The price for the purchase of the excessive land will be the sum total of 375/1000 of seven years' rental, to be paid in 15 annual installments.

Redistribution was to be made in the following order: (a) The original tenants or farm hands, (b) war veterans or their families who can farm, (c) tenants or farm hands living in the village where the land is located, (d) owner farmers living in the village, (e) productive cooperatives of the village, (f) tenants, farm hands or owner farmers living in neighboring villages, and (g) public welfare organizations or schools.

The reform plan was being applied to about one-fifth of the *hsien* in Kwangsi before the Red tide submerged the province.

(5) *Other Provinces.* Shensi, Kansu, Yunnan and Kiangsi adopted similar measures to restrict land-ownership and create more owner farmers. In the purchase of excessive land holdings, priority was generally given to the original tenants, war veterans, or part-owner farmers.

The excessive holdings must be sold within a specified period of time, generally two years, or they would be expropriated by the government for redistribution.

Measures adopted by the Kansu and Yunnan provincial governments also covered urban and pastoral lands. Land for building purposes was generally limited to 5 to 10 *mow*. The ownership of farm land in Kansu was limited to 300 *mow*.

OVERALL REFORM PROPOSED

On September 21, 1948, Hsiao Cheng, member of the Legislative Yuan and former vice-minister of economic affairs, and 85 other legislators presented a resolution on land reform. The bill, known as the *Agricultural Land Reform Bill*, was based on a study made by the Chinese Land Reform Association, of which Mr. Hsiao is president.

It advocates the immediate enforcement of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's policy of "land to the tiller," aiming at the eradication of landlordism. It has aroused sharp controversies among members of the Legislative Yuan and those who are interested in land economy. Debates and discussions have taken place both in and out of the Legislative Yuan. While many regarded the enforcement of Dr. Sun's program as the only way to solve China's land problem, others thought the traditional gentry-scholar system should be preserved. They felt that if Dr. Sun's policy should be enforced, this is hardly the opportune time to do so. The bill was still being deliberated by the Land Committee of the Legislative Yuan by the end of 1948.

In the meantime, Pan Lien-fang, another member of the Legislative Yuan, and 42 other members have proposed another bill, advocating the ownership of farm land by the tiller, the ownership of land in the urban areas by the municipal governments, and the ownership of all natural resources by the states. Kung Keng and 33 other legislators have proposed a third bill on the adoption of an overall agricultural policy so that the problems of production and land could be solved once and for all.

Hsiao Cheng's *Agricultural Land Reform Bill.* It represents the views and opinions of many land administration and economic experts and consists of 19 articles. In introducing it Mr. Hsiao said: "The seriousness of our farm land problem is at the root of all our troubles and thus holds the key to the very existence of our nation. Present laws and regulations are inadequate. Thoroughgoing reforms must be effected before the suppresion of the communist rebellion can be successfully prosecuted and the foundation for national reconstruction can be well laid."

Its main points are:

1. Farm land throughout the country shall be owned by actual tillers. All land not tilled by the owners shall be expropriated and redistributed. This applies to public-owned land, whether or not under cultivation, except what is laid aside for specially designated purposes. Excessive land holdings of farmer-owners shall also be expropriated.

2. The expropriated land shall be redistributed among tenants and to those whose holdings are too small in the following order: (a) present tenants, (b) present farm hands, (c) dependents of farmers now in active military service, (d) owner farmers whose holdings are too small to support a family of eight, and (e) others who are in need of land. Maintenance of a family of eight shall, therefore, be set as the standard for owner farmers.

3. The original owners of the expropriated land shall receive from the new owner farmers compensation for the land a sum not more than seven times the annual income of the land in question. This shall be paid in 14 annual installments. The owner farmers shall, after paying the first installment, pay the land tax which shall not be over 10 percent of the value of the main crops until the 14 annual installments are paid up. No other levies shall be made on such land. In case of famine or crop failure, the installments may be deferred either in part or in full.

4. The ownership of land belonging to servicemen, though not being tilled by their own family members, shall be protected by preferential treatment. Title to land belonging to veterans or families of officers and men killed in action shall

likewise be protected. Such land shall not be larger in size than the standard fixed for each ordinary owner farmer. The government is to purchase farms for those families of servicemen who have no land at all.

5. Farm implements and establishments are to be sold by the original owners to the new owner farmers at equitable prices. Whenever necessary, the government banks shall grant the latter special loans for such purchases.

6. Long-term loans at a low interest rate shall be made available by government banks to new farmers for production and operational use.

7. The government shall direct the organization of agricultural cooperatives and cooperative farms.

8. Unproductive areas and those too small shall be resurveyed and redivided.

9. After the land is redistributed according to these regulations, no resale shall be permitted. Only owner farmers shall be allowed to purchase land.

10. *Hsiang* or *chen* land reform committees shall be responsible for the registration, redistribution and collection of the annual installments under the supervision of the local government. Such committees shall each be composed of three tenants, one farm hand, one owner farmer, one landlord, one government representative, one expert, and one representative of local land reform association.

11. Six months after the promulgation of this Law, all provincial and municipal governments in the country shall enact detailed regulations and programs for its enforcement, which shall be completed within one year.

THE LAND LAW

(Revised and promulgated by the National Government on April 29, 1946. It went into effect the same day, simultaneously with the *Law Governing the Application of the Land Law.*)

PART I

General Provisions

CHAPTER I

Legal Provisions and Definitions

Article 1. The term "land" in this Law refers to water, land, and natural resources.

Article 2. Land shall be divided, in accordance with its utilization, into the following classes:

Class 1. Architectural land, such as: residences, government buildings, public buildings, schools, factories, godowns, parks, amusement centers, public organizations, temples, churches, city walls, military barracks, fortresses, ports, wharves, air bases, cemeteries.

Class 2. Land utilized for direct production, such as farms, forests, fishery areas, pastures, game reserves, mines, salt beds, water sources, and ponds.

Class 3. Land utilized for communications and conservancy, such as roads, sewers, canals, bogs, lakes, bays, coasts, embankments and dykes.

Class 4. Other kinds of land, such as deserts and snow-capped mountains.

The various classes of land referred to above may be reduced to sub-divisions.

Article 3. Unless otherwise provided, the present law shall be enforced by land administrative organs.

Article 4. "Public land" refers to land owned by the State, a province, a municipality, a *hsien,* a village or town.

Article 5. "Improvements" consist of two classes: architectural and agricultural. Buildings or structures are architectural improvements; crops and other plants, irrigation and soil improvements are agricultural improvements.

Article 6. The term "self-cultivation" refers to the tilling of land undertaken by the owner himself; the cultivation of land directly for the maintenance of the livelihood of the whole family (of the tiller) shall be considered self-cultivation.

Article 7. The term "land debentures" refers to debentures issued by a land bank in accordance with law.

Article 8. The term "absentee landowner" refers to a landowner under any of the following conditions:

(1) Where the land-owner and his family have left the locality of the land in question continuously for three years;

(2) In the case of land under joint-ownership, where all the joint owners have left the locality of the land concerned continuously for one year; and

(3) In the case of land owned by a business corporation, where the corporation has suspended operations in the locality of the land concerned continuously for one year.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply in the case of a landowner who left the locality of the land concerned on account of military service, school training, public service, natural or social disturbances.

Article 9. The enforcement law for this law shall be enacted separately.

CHAPTER II

Land Rights

Article 10. Land within the territory of the Republic of China belongs to the whole body of the citizens of the Republic of China, and such portions the ownership of which has been acquired by citizens in accordance with law shall be private land. Private land, the ownership rights over which have ceased to exist, shall become state-owned land.

Article 11. The creation of rights other than ownership over land shall be subject to the provisions of the Civil Code.

Article 12. When private land, due to natural changes, has been turned into lakes, bogs, and navigable water-courses, the ownership rights shall be considered to have ceased to exist.

When such land reverts to its original condition, the original ownership shall be restored upon the production of original documents of ownership and evidence thereof.

Article 13. When additional land naturally accretes to a lake, bog, navigable water-course, or coastal area, due to natural changes in the lie of the water, the owner of the land adjacent shall enjoy preference in acquiring according to law ownership or the right of beneficial usage.

CHAPTER III

Restrictions of Land Rights

Article 14. Land included in the categories below shall not be privately owned:

(1) Land within a specified limit of the sea coast;

(2) Lakes and bogs formed by nature and needed for public use, as well as land within a specified limit of their banks;

(3) Navigable water-course and land within a specified limit of their banks;

(4) Water-course and lakes and bogs within cities and market towns, and land within specified limits of their banks;

(5) Roads used for public communications;

(6) Mineral springs;

(7) Waterfalls;

(8) Water sources for public use;

(9) Scenic and historic sport; and

(10) Land otherwise prohibited by law to be owned privately.

Where land included in the above-mentioned categories is already privately owned, it may be expropriated by process of law.

Article 15. Mineral deposits shall not become private property through the acquisition of ownership of the land concerned. Mineral deposits referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be limited to such classes as are provided in the Mining Law.

Article 16. The National Government may stop transfer of, creation of an encumbrance on, or lease of the ownership of, private land when it considers such acts prejudicial to national policy.

Article 17. Land included in the undermentioned categories shall not be transferred, encumbered, or leased, to a foreign national:

(1) Agricultural land
(2) Forest
(3) Fisheries
(4) Pasture
(5) Game reserves
(6) Salt beds
(7) Mines
(8) Water sources
(9) Forts, military areas, and land on territorial borders.

Article 18. The acquisition of land rights in the Republic of China by a foreign national, or the creation of an encumbrance on land in favour of a foreign national, shall be restricted to a foreign national whose own country has entered with the Republic of China treaties on basis of equality and reciprocity, provided that the laws of that country permit the enjoyment of similar rights by a citizen of the Republic of China.

Article 19. A foreign national, for any one of the undermentioned purposes, may lease or purchase land, the area and location of which shall be subject to the limitations imposed by the local municipal of *hsien* government in accordance with law:

(1) Residence
(2) Business premises or factories
(3) Churches
(4) Hospitals
(5) Schools for foreign children
(6) Diplomatic and consular establishments, and premises for public welfare organizations.
(7) Cemeteries.

Article 20. A foreign national leasing or purchasing land in accordance with the needs referred to in the preceding Article shall apply, jointly with

the original owner of the land, to the competent municipal or *hsien* government for approval.

When there is a change of usage to other than one provided in the preceding Article, or a transfer of land covered by the preceding paragraph, application shall be made to the competent municipal or *hsien* government for approval. The competent municipal or *hsien* government, on giving approval to cases referred to in the two preceding paragraphs, shall submit reports to the Executive Yuan through its superiors.

Article 21. A foreign national engaged in an industrial enterprise which has been specially authorized by the National Government in accordance with the relevant legislation, may purchase or lease land in accordance with practical needs. The extent and location of land referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the competent central authority concerned.

Article 22. A foreign national leasing or purchasing land in accordance with the preceding Article shall submit for examination by the local municipal or *hsien* government the certificate of approval issued by the competent central authority, with a request for assistance in making the lease or purchase. The municipal or *hsien* government concerned shall also report the case to the Executive Yuan through its superiors.

Article 23. Land leased or purchased by a foreign national for a specially authorized enterprise shall not be utilized for a purpose other than that approved, unless special permission has been obtained for the change in the enterprises. In the event of the suspension of operations for reasons stated, the land shall be reclaimed by the government at the original price.

Article 24. A foreign national having leased or purchased a piece of land shall, after due registration, enjoy the rights and bear the obligations according to the relevant laws and ordinances.

CHAPTER IV

Public Land

Article 25. Without the concurrence of the representative body and the approval of the Executive Yuan, a provincial, municipal, or *hsien* government shall not dispose of, create encumbrance upon, or lease for a term exceeding ten years, public land under its jurisdiction.

Article 26. Government organs of various grades requiring public land shall apply jointly with the competent local municipal or *hsien* government to the Executive Yuan through their superiors for approval and appropriation.

Article 27. Income from public land under its jurisdiction shall be included in the budget of the relevant provincial, municipal, or *hsien* government.

CHAPTER V

Readjustment of Land Rights

Article 28. A provincial or municipal government directly subordinate to the Executive Yuan, may, on taking into consideration local conditions, and in accordance with the classification and nature of land, limit the acreage of private land owned by an individual or a body corporate.

The maximum acreage of private land limited according to the preceding paragraph shall be subject to the approval of the central land administrative authority.

Article 29. When private land is subject to limitations according to the preceding Article, the competent *hsien* or municipal government shall adopt measures stipulating a time limit for the sale of excessive land holdings.

Where the provision in the preceding paragraph for the sale of excessive holdings is not complied with, the competent *hsien* or municipal government may expropriate such excessive holdings in accordance with this law.

The compensation for land expropriated according to the preceding paragraph may be paid in part with land debentures with due consideration to prevailing circumstances.

Article 30. A transfer of ownership of private agricultural land shall be made only to a transferee in a position to cultivate the land himself after the transfer.

Article 31. In respect of land within its jurisdiction, a municipal or *hsien* land administration organ may, on taking into consideration local economic conditions, and in accordance with the nature and the classification of usage, decide on a minimum area unit, and prohibit the further sub-division of such a unit.

A decision referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be subject to the approval of a higher authority.

Article 32. A provincial or municipal government directly subordinate to the Executive Yuan may limit the highest liability incurrable by farm land owned by a self-cultivating farmer, and report such a limit to the central land administrative authority for record.

Article 33. In respect of land tilled by tenants satisfying any one of the undermentioned conditions, the tenant farmer, having tilled it for eight years continuously may apply to the competent *hsien* or municipal government to buy it over on his behalf according to the assessments:

(1) Where the land owner is an absentee.

(2) Where the land owner is not a self-cultivating farmer, with the exception that aged, senile, orphaned, widowed, or crippled persons, and educational, charitable and public welfare organizations depending on the land for the maintenance of their livelihood, may be exempted from having their land bought over according to the assessments.

Article 34. Governments of various grades, requiring land for the purpose of creating self-cultivating farms, may, with the approval of the Executive Yuan, expropriate land in the following order of priority, and pay for such land with land debentures:—

(1) Privately owned waste land.

(2) Land belonging to absentee owners.

(3) Land farmed by tenants, being the portion in excess of the maximum acreage limit under the provisions of Article 28.

Article 35. The establishment of self-cultivation farms shall be separately prescribed by law.

PART II

Land Register

CHAPTER I

General Rules

Article 36. Land registers except those which have been revised according to law, shall be revised in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The procedure for the revision of land registers shall be the survey of land and the registration of land.

Article 37. Registration of land refers to the registration of ownership and other rights over land and architectural improvements thereon.

Article 38. Prior to the undertaking of land registration a survey of land shall first be undertaken.

In localities where the survey of land has already been attended to according to law, the general registration of land in accordance with the provisions of this law shall be undertaken.

General registration of land referred to in the preceding paragraph means the registration of all land within a municipality or *hsien* within a stipulated time.

Article 39. Land registration shall be undertaken by the competent land administration organ of the municipality or *hsien*. The general registration of land, however, if warranted by practical needs, may be undertaken by a provisionally established land registration organ in a municipality or *hsien* under orders of the provincial land administrative authority.

Article 40. The revision of the land register shall be effected with a municipality or *hsien* as a unit. Each municipality or *hsien* shall be divided into zones, each zone into sections and each section into quarters, serial numbers being compiled within each quarter.

Article 41. Land included within Article 2, categories (3) and (4), shall be exempted from inclusion in serial numbers and registration.

Article 42. The general registration of land may be attended to through the division of the municipality or *hsien* into a number of registration areas.

A registration area referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not be smaller than a zone in a municipality, or smaller than a market town in a *hsien*.

Article 43. Registration effected in accordance with this law shall be absolutely effective.

CHAPTER II

Survey of Land

Article 44. The survey of land shall be conducted in accordance with the following procedure:—

(1) Trigonometrical survey

(2) Traverse survey

(3) Survey by lots

(4) Computation of area

(5) Preparation of plans.

Article 45. Where the survey of land is conducted by the competent provincial, municipal, or *hsien* government, the executive plans shall first be approved by the central land administrative authority.

Article 46. Where aerial photographic survey is necessary in connection with the survey of land, such survey shall be comprehensively planned and conducted by the central land administrative authority.

Article 47. Regulations governing the enforcement of land surveys shall be enacted by the central land administrative authority.

CHAPTER III

Registration of Land

Article 48. The general registration of land shall be conducted in accordance with the following procedure:

(1) Investigation of land registers.
(2) Publication of registration areas and registration time-limits.
(3) Receipt of submitted documents.
(4) Examination of documents and publication, issue of certificates,
(5) Registration, issue of certificates, and compilation of registers.

Article 49. The time limit within which each registration area shall accept applications for registration shall not be less than two months.

Article 50. Prior to the general registration of land, maps showing the registration areas shall be published.

Article 51. During the general registration of land, the land owner shall, within the stipulated registration period, apply for registration submittting the relevant documentary evidence. The registration of other kinds of land rights shall be undertaken by the obligees in conjunction with the obliger.

Applications referred to in the preceding paragraph may be made by agents, who shall, however, submit powers of attorney.

Article 52. The registration of public land shall be undertaken by the relevant municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority at the request of the original organ having custody of or utilizing such land. In the column reserved for the name of the owner, a note shall be inserted showing that such land is owned by the State, the provinces, the municipality or the *hsien,* or the village or town.

Article 53. Public land not under the custody of, or utilized by any authority, and public land discovered as a result of the readjustment of the land register, shall be directly registered by the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority, and a note shall be inserted that it is state-owned.

Article 54. In case a piece of land has been peacefully and continuously possessed by a person who, in accordance with the provisions of Article 769 and 770 of the Civil Code may claim to be registered as the owner, applications for the registration of ownership shall be made within the registration period, with due certification from the neighbours of the land.

Article 55. A municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority, having received application for registration, requested to register, shall, after checking the documents to its satisfaction, immediately issue notifications. The same applies in a case of direct registration in accordance with Article 53.

In the event of additional documentary evidence being called for in respect of application for registration and commitments to register land referred to in the preceding paragraph, the relevant municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority shall order the submission of such additional evidence within a stipulated time.

Article 56. Where an examination reveals faults in the claim and the application is dismissed, an appeal may be made to the competent judicial authority by the applicant for the recognition of the rights involved. When such recognition has been obtained by decision of the judicial authority, it may be cited as the base for a new application for registration.

Article 57. Land shall be considered without owners if application for registration has not been received up to expiration of the registration period, or if the required additional documentary evidence called for in connection with an application has not been submitted within the stipulated time. Notification to this effect shall be issued by the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority. Should nobody voice dissent before expiration of the period of notification, such land shall be registered as State-owned land.

Article 58. A notification issued in accordance with Article 55 and 57 shall be for a period of not less than two months.

Article 59. Parties interested in the land rights, and voicing dissent within the notification period referred to in the perceding Article, shall submit their dissent in writing to the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authorities, together with supporting documents.

When disputes over land rights arise as a result of dissent, as set forth in the preceding paragraph, the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority shall mediate in the dispute.

Parties not satisfied with settlement by mediation shall, within 15 days of receipt of the notification of such settlement, bring up the case before the judicial authority for disposition. Where no action is taken within the stipulated period, the results of the mediation shall be upheld.

Article 60. A party in legitimate possession of land failing to apply for registration within the registration period, and to voice dissent within the notification period, shall forfeit his right of possession.

Article 61. During the period when the general registration of land is being undertaken, the local judicial authority shall establish a special court to deal with cases involving suits over land rights, and to hear and pass judgment on them speedily.

Article 62. Cases in which the registration of land rights has been applied for and there has been no dissent before expiration of the notification period, or in which the rights have been ascertained through mediation or a court judgment, the registration shall be confirmed and a certificate of land ownership rights or other land rights shall be issued to the holder of such rights.

A land ownership certificate referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be accompanied by a plan.

Article 63. The area, the registration of which has been confirmed in accordance with the preceding Article, shall be registered from the results of an actual survey undertaken on the basis of the boundary lines specified in the original documentary evidence.

Where the boundary lines specified in the documentary evidence referred to in the preceding paragraph are not clear or do not conform to actual facts, the area determined by surveys shall be registered. For registration purposes the area indicated by surveys may not represent an increase of more than 10 percent of the area specified in the documentary evidence. Where the area increase is more than 20 percent, the excess portion shall be considered State-owned land, but the original owner shall have priority of purchase and may have it registered.

Article 64. Each registration zone shall compile a General Register, on the basis of the results of the registration, to be kept permanently by the municipal or *hsien* government. The form of the general register shall be decided by the central land administrative authority.

Article 65. In a general land registration, a holder of rights shall pay a registration fee equivalent to 2 per mille of the assessed land value or value of other land rights.

Article 66. If, in the case of land concerning which a notification has been issued in accordance with Article 57, the original holder of rights voices dissent during the notification period, submits documentary evidence for examination, makes application for land registration; examination of the application, notification and registration shall be effected in accordance with procedure provided. An additional fee equivalent to 50 percent of the registration fee shall be paid.

Article 67. The following fees shall be payable for certificates of land ownership rights and other land rights:

Value of Assessed Land or other Land Rights—CNC$	Registration Fee—CNC$
Under $1,000	$ 1.00
$1,000 to $5,000	$ 2.00
$5,000 to $10,000	$ 5.00
$10,000 to $100,000	$10.00
More than $100,000	$20.00

Article 68. The relevant land administrative authority shall be liable for compensation for losses sustained as a result of error, omission, or falsification in registration, excepting in a case where the land administrative authority can prove that the injured party is responsible.

Compensation for losses referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not exceed the value prevailing at the time when the injury was sustained.

Article 69. Registration officials or interested parties discovering errors or omissions of registration after its completion shall not make the necessary amendments without written application to the higher competent authority for investigation and approval.

Article 70. Ten percent of the registration fees received by a land administrative authority shall be set aside as registration reserve, especially provided in Article 68.

Where compensation for losses borne by a land administrative authority is due to gross negligence of a registration official, the said official shall be

responsible for compensation, and the payment made by him shall revert to the Registration Reserve.

Article 71. Where an application for compensation for losses is refused by the competent land administrative authority, the injured party may bring suit before the judicial authority.

CHAPTER IV

Registration of Change of Land Rights

Article 72. After the general registration of land, registration of changes of rights shall be effected in the event of a transfer, division, amalgamation, increase or diminution, or extinction of land rights.

Article 73. Application for a change of land rights shall be made by the owner. In the case of other rights, application shall be jointly made by the party entitled to the rights (obligees) and the party passing over such rights (obliger).

Applications referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made within one month from the change of such rights. In the case of applications made or ordered to be made after the stipulated time, a fine may be imposed of not more than the amount of the registration fee payable.

Article 74. An application for a change of land rights shall be accompanied by the originally issued land ownership certificate together with plan, or by the originally issued certificate relating to other land rights.

Article 75. An application for the registration of a change of land rights, after satisfactory examination by the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority, shall be registered in the General Land Register, and a certificate of land ownership or of other land rights shall be issued; while the original land rights certificate shall be cancelled, or appropriately endorsed.

A certificate of land ownership issued in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be accompanied by a plan.

Article 76. In respect of an application for the registration of a change of land rights, the obligee shall pay a registration fee of CNC$1 per mille of the assessed land value or value of other land rights. The registration fee is, however, waived in the case of a registration of the extinction of land rights, or of a change of rights due to land replatting.

Article 77. The fee payable on a land right certificate issued on the registration of a change of land rights shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 67.

Article 78. A fee of CNC $1 each shall be payable for the registration of corrections, deletions (obliteration), change of name, and change of address.

In the event of a correction being attributable to the action of a registration official the registration fee shall be waived.

Article 79. An application for the renewal or subsequent issue of a land ownership certificate or certificate of other land rights due to damage or loss shall be governed by the following provisions:

(1) An application for the issue of a new certificate due to damage shall be accompanied by the damaged original copy of the land ownership certificate or certificate of other land rights.

(2) An application for the re-issue of a certificate due to loss shall be accompanied by a statement of reasons for the loss, and a bond furnished by the neighbours or a business firm guaranteeing ownership, and a new certificate shall only be issued after the publication for one month of a public notice by the competent land administrative authority.

PART III

Utilization of Land

CHAPTER I

General Rules

Article 80. The utilization of land means the application of labour and capital to land.

Article 81. A municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority, in respect of land within its jurisdiction, and in accordance with the national economic policy and conditions relating to local needs, and the nature of land available for utilization, may consult with relevant organs as to the classification of land for various uses.

Article 82. Land classified for a certain use shall not be employed for another purpose. This restriction shall not be enforced in case of land which has been approved for other uses by the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority.

Article 83. Land classified for a certain use may continue to serve its original purpose until the time fixed for the classified use.

Article 84. The classification of the usage of land and its alteration, having been decided by the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority, shall be promulgated by the competent municipal or *hsien* government.

Article 85. After the promulgation of classified uses of land, a superior land administrative authority may order their alteration should it consider that the land is required for a more profitable or important use.

Article 86. A municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority in respect of agricultural land within its jurisdiction and in accordance with regulations for collective farming, may jointly with the competent agricultural and forestry authority decide on areas for collective farms. Measures relating to collective farms shall be separately prescribed by law.

Article 87. Land classified for architectural use and not utilized according to law shall be considered vacant land. Land on which the architectural improvement is valued at less than 20 percent of the assessed value of the land shall be considered as vacant land.

Article 88. Land classified as agricultural land, or land for other direct productive uses, not utilized according to law shall be considered waste land. Land which has to lie fallow owing to agricultural production needs shall not be subjected to this provision.

Article 89. A muncipal or *hsien* land administrative authority, in respect of privately owned vacant land and waste land within its jurisdiction, may define areas and stipulate time limits during which their utilization according to law shall be compulsorily enforced. Privately owned waste land not utilized after stipulated time may be bought over by the competent municipal or *hsien* government at the assessed value.

CHAPTER II

Restrictions over Utilization

Article 90. Land in urban districts set aside for roads, sewers and other public uses shall be preassigned in accordance with city planning laws.

Article 91. Land in urban districts may be separately demarcated into restricted utilization districts and free utilization districts, in accordance with city planning laws.

Article 92. In respect of a newly created metropolis or city, the government may, in accordance with city planning laws, expropriate according to law the whole or a portion of land in the urban area for readjustment and redemarcation, and subsequent sale by lots at original purchase values with the addition, if necessary, of charges incurred in connection with the readjustment measures.

Land may be expropriated by specified periods, and resold by areas. Areas not opened up may be reserved for expropriation, and limitations placed on their uses to prevent obstruction of city planning.

Article 93. Land already announced for use as roads or other public uses in accordance with city planning may be reserved for expropriation and limitations placed on constructions thereon. But constructions of a temporary nature are not subject to such restriction.

CHAPTER III

Lease of Houses and Land

Article 94. In urban areas, the government shall construct an appropriate number of reserve houses to be leased to the public for residential purposes. The rental of such houses shall not exceed an amount equivalent to the annual interest at 8 percent on the value of the land and buildings.

Article 95. To relieve housing shortage and with the approval of the Executive Yuan, a municipal or *hsien* government may reduce or waive the land tax and tax on improvements in respect of newly constructed houses, and stipulate the time limit for such reduction or exemption.

Article 96. The number of rooms occupied by each inhabitant in an urban area may if necessary be restricted by the competent municipal or *hsien* government, taking into consideration local conditions and with the concurrence of the local representative body.

Article 97. Rental of houses in urban areas shall not exceed an amount equivalent to the annual interest at 10 percent of the assessed gross value of the land and the buildings. Rental of houses under agreement exceeding this provision may be compulsorily reduced by the competent municipal or *hsien* government.

Article 98. Where a cash security is furnished in a lease, interest on such

security shall be considered as a portion of the rental payable. Such interest shall be computed at the same rate as that on which the rental has been computed.

Article 99. The cash security referred to in the preceding Article shall not exceed the rental for two months. For cash security already paid in excess of this limit, the lessee may use the excess portion for payment of rental.

Article 100. Unless on account of any one of the under-mentioned conditions, a lessor may not repossess a leased house:—

(1) When the lessor repossesses the premises for self-occupation or for rebuilding;

(2) When the lessee violates the provisions of Article 443, Paragraph (1) of the Civil Code by sub-letting to another party;

(3) When the lessee falls in arrears in payment of rental for more than two months, after deduction of the cash security put up;

(4) When the lessee uses the premises for illegal purposes;

(5) When the lessee violates the terms of the lease;

(6) When the lessee damages the lessor's premises or annexed property and fails to pay adequate compensation.

Article 101. Disputes arising over a lease of houses shall be mediated by the proper municipal or *hsien* administrative authority. A party dissatisfied with such mediation may bring suit before the judicial authority.

Article 102. When leasing land for the building of houses, the lessor and the lessee shall, within two months of the conclusion of the contract, apply to the proper municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority for the registration of land.

Article 103. Unless on account of any one of the under-mentioned conditions, a lesor shall not repossess land leased for the building of houses:—

(1) When the term of contract expires;

(2) When the lessee uses the land for illegal purposes;

(3) When the lessee sub-lets the land to a third party;

(4) When the lessee falls in arrears of rental payment of or over two years after deducting the cash security furnished;

(5) When the lessee violates the terms of the lease.

Article 104. When a piece of land leased for house construction is to be sold, the lessee shall have preferential right to purchase on identical terms. When a building on leased land is to be sold, the lessor shall have preferential right to purchase on identical terms.

The preferential right referred to in the preceding paragraph, if not declared within ten days after receipt of notice of sale, shall be deemed to have been waived.

Article 105. The provisions of Article 97, 99, and 101 apply *mutatis mutandis* in cases of the lease of land for the building of houses.

CHAPTER IV

Lease of Farm Land

Article 106. The lease of farm land refers to the lease, at an agreed payment of rental, of another person's agricultural land with the object of cultivating it oneself. Such farm land includes fisheries and pastures.

Article 107. In the event of the lessor selling or "diening" farm land, the lessee shall have preferential right to purchase or dien the land on identical terms.

The provisions of Article 104, Paragraph (2) apply *mutatis mutandis* in the case of the purchase or dien referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(*Translator's Note*:—By "dien" is meant, as defined in Article 911 of the Chinese Civil Code which has been translated into English, the right to use immovable property of another person and to collect fruits therefrom by paying a price and taking possession of the property.)

Article 108. Even with the consent of the lessor, the lessee shall not sublet the whole or a portion of farm land to a third party.

Article 109. In respect of farm land leased and used according to a contract with a time limit, on expiration of the contract, if the lessor does not repossess the land for self-cultivation and if the lessee continues to cultivate the land, the contract shall be considered as one without time limit.

Article 110. Rental shall not exceed 8 percent of the value of land. Where the agreed rental or the customary rental exceeds that limit, it shall be reduced to the legal level. Where it is less, the agreed or customary rental shall be upheld.

Land value means the legally fixed land value. In a locality where no legal land value has been fixed, it shall mean the average value prevailing during the three years immediately preceding.

Article 111. Rental on farm land may be paid in agricultural produce by the lessee, in accordance with local custom.

Article 112. A lessor of farm land shall not collect rental in advance. Where local custom calls for the payment of a cash security, such security shall not exceed 25 percent of the annual rental payable.

Interest on this cash security shall be considered as a portion of the rental, the rate of interest to be computed in accordance with general interest rates in the locality.

Article 113. When a lessee is unable to pay the full amount of the rental due at the end of each term, and pays a portion thereof, the lessor shall not refuse such payment, and the lessee shall not consider such acceptance to be an agreement to a reduction of the rental.

Article 114. A contract covering a lease of farm land without a specified time limit shall be terminated only under any one of the following conditions:—

(1) Death of a lessee who leaves no heir;

(2) When the lessee waives his farming rights;

(3) When the lessor repossesses the land for self-cultivation;

(4) When the use of the land is diverted to some other purposes according to law;

(5) When the provisions of Article 432 and Article 460, Paragraph (2) of the Civil Code are violated;

(6) When the provisions of Article 108 of this Law are violated;

(7) When rental of land falls in arrears for two years.

Article 115. A lessee waiving his farming rights shall declare his intention to the lessor three months in advance. Discontinuation of farming continuously for one year, unless due to *force majeure*, shall be deemed a waiver of farming rights.

Article 116. The termination of a lease in accordance with Article 114, Paragraph (3) and (5) shall be notified by the lessor to the lessee one year in advance.

Article 117. When farm land repossessed for self-cultivation is released, the original lessee shall have preferential right to the lease. When such a release is effected within one year from the date of the repossession for self-cultivation, the original lessee may lease the land under the original terms of lease.

Article 118. The lessor shall not exercise the right of retention as provided in Article 445 of the Civil Code, in respect of agricultural implements, cattle, fertilizer, and agricultural produce which are absolutely necessary to the lessee in his farming operations.

Article 119. A special improvement on farm land refers to an increase of the productive power or facility of farm land, in addition to the preservation of its original quality and efficiency, as the result of increased labor and capital.

A special improvement referred to in the preceding paragraph may be undertaken freely by the lessee, and the lessor shall be immediately informed of the cost of any such special improvement.

Article 120. On the restoration of farm land following the termination of a contract referred to in Article 114, Paragraph 2, 3, 5, or 6, the lessee may request from the lessor a refund of the cost of special improvement on farm land incurred by him (the lessee) as referred to in the preceding Article, Paragraph 2, provided that such refund only covers the value of that portion of special improvement which is still useful.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply *mutatis mutandis* to the revocation of *yung-tien* as provided for in Article 845, and 846 of the Civil Code.

(*Translator's Note*: By "*yung-tien*" is meant, as defined in Article 842 of the Chinese Civil Code which has been translated into English, the right to cultivate or to raise live-stock permanently on the land of another person by paying a rent.)

Article 121. A lessor of farm land supplying the lessee with live-stock, seeds, fertilizer, or other productive implements, may, apart from complying with the provisions of Article 462 and 463 of the Civil Code, charge an appropriate remuneration in addition to the rental of land according to the lease, provided that such a charge does not exceed the annual interest of 10 percent on the value of the materials supplied.

Article 122. A dispute between landowners and tenant farmers over the lease shall be mediated by the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority. Either party objecting to such mediation may bring suit before the judicial authority.

Article 123. In the event of crop failure or famine, a municipal or *hsien* government may decide on a reduction of or exemption from rental according to the local actual crop conditions in the current year, subject to the concurrence of the local representative body.

Article 124. The provisions of Article 107 to 113 and Article 121 apply *mutatis mutandis* in the case of land under *yungtien.*

CHAPTER V

Utilization of Waste Land

Article 125. Public waste land shall be completely surveyed within a stipulated time limit by the proper municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority, and plans for its utilization made.

Article 126. Public waste land suitable for cultivation purposes, excepting such portions as are reserved by the government for its own use, shall be divided into reclamation zones by the proper municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority, in conjunction with the proper agricultural and forestry authority, and units of reclamation lots decided, and invitations issued for reclamation.

Article 127. Private waste land which has been bought over by the proper municipal or *hsien* government in accordance with Article 89 shall be re-offered for reclamation after conservancy and soil improvement measures have been introduced.

Article 128. Persons responding to official invitations for reclamation of public waste land shall be confined to citizens of the Republic of China.

Article 129. Parties responding to official invitations for reclamation of public waste land shall be of the following two classes:—

(1) Self-cultivating farmers.

(2) Agricultural production cooperative societies.

An agricultural production cooperative society shall be confined to one registered according to law, with its members undertaking reclamation themselves.

Article 130. An applicant for the reclamation of waste land shall be limited to one cultivation unit to each farming household. The number of units applied for by an agricultural production cooperative society shall not exceed the number of self-cultivation farming households constituting the society.

Article 131. An applicant for the cultivation of waste land shall commence reclamation within one year of the receipt of the certificate of cultivation. The period of reclamation shall be decided by the competent agricultural and forestry authority. If reclamation is not commenced within the stipulated time limit, the certificate of reclamation shall be revoked.

Article 132. A cultivator failing to complete the work of reclamation within the reclamation period shall have his certificate revoked. Where such failure has been due to *force majeure,* application may be made to the proper agricultural and forestry authority for an appropriate extension of the time limit.

Article 133. A cultivator acquires gratis, from the date of the commencement of reclamation, the farming rights over the land allotted to him, and shall, in accordance with law, register with the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority, such farming rights. After continuous cultivation for ten years, he shall also acquire gratis the land ownership rights.

The farming rights referred to in the preceding paragraph are non-transferable. Inheritance and donation to a party eligible to inherit shall be excepted from this limitation.

Land completely developed according to paragraph (1) may be exempted from the payment of land tax for from two to eight years at the discretion of the proper municipal or *hsien* government.

Article 134. Public waste land which cannot be developed by farmers or agricultural production cooperative societies may be taken care of by reclamation organs created for the purpose.

CHAPTER VI

Replatting of Land

Article 135. With the approval of a higher authority, a municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority may, in respect of land within its jurisdiction, plat or replat land zones, enforce a replatting of land, and establish new boundaries for lots within such zones for the following reasons:—

(1) The enforcement of city planning.

(2) The existence of lots with areas too small or of abnormal shapes rendering them unsuitable for building purposes.

(3) Farm land originally allocated proving unsuitable for farming operations, or for irrigation purposes.

(4) The exchange or amalgamation of scattered lots for the establishment of standard farms.

(5) The employment of mechanical farming devices for the establishment of collective farms.

Article 136. On the replatting of land, the original areas or values of original lots shall be taken as the basis for the allocation of the new lots among the original owners. Where for practical reasons such allocation according to area and value cannot be effected, momentary compensation may be paid as an alternative.

Article 137. Land of an abnormal shape or too small in area, being less than the minimum unit area provided in Article 31, may be abandoned or amalgamated on the replatting of land.

Article 138. Parks, roads, embankments, ponds, sewers and land for other public use as in replatted zones may be altered or abandoned in accordance with the land replatting plans.

Article 139. After the replatting of land, profits and losses sustained by landowners shall be mutually adjusted among them. The government shall effect compensatory payment for land assigned for roads or other public uses.

Article 140. On a replatting of land, within 30 days of the notification of the undertaking, should opposition be voiced by more than half of the landowners involved representing ownership of more than 50 percent of the total acreage in the zones, not including public land, the municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority shall immediately report such objection to its higher authority for investigation and decision.

Article 141. Land replatting referred to in Article 125 may be approved by the municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority on the joint request of more than half of the landowners in the zones involved, representing ownership of more than 50 percent of the total acreage in the zone, not including public land.

Article 142. Land replatting in newly created metropolises shall be effected prior to the opening up of the various zones.

PART IV

Land Tax

CHAPTER I

General Rules

Article 143. Land and improvements thereon, unless exempted from taxation according to law, shall be taxed in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 144. Land tax shall be of two classes:

Tax on land value, and tax on appreciated land value.

Article 145. The values of land and improvements thereon shall be separately determined.

Article 146. The land tax shall be a local tax.

Article 147. Land and improvements thereon, except as provided for in this law, shall not be subject to any levies and surtaxes under any pretext. However, on charges incurred for the construction of roads, embankments, sewers or other land improvement engineering operations, an engineering benefit fee may be charged according to law.

CHAPTER II

Land Value and Value of Improvements

Article 148. Land value assessed by the owner in accordance with this law shall be the legal land value.

Article 149. A municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority shall attend to the assessments of land values in accordance with the following procedure:

(1) Investigate and fix standard land values;

(2) Assessments of land values by landowners;

(3) Compile land value registers.

Article 150. In the investigation of land values; the market values of land or income values during the latest two years shall be checked at random and such checks shall be used as the basis for the determination of standard land values. The number of cases to be so checked shall depend upon the number of lots and the extent of differences in land values.

Article 151. On the basis of the results of investigations referred to in the preceding Article, a classification of land values shall be made on lots of approximately the same values and adjoining one another, or of the same categories. In each class of land-value, the average or mean of the market value or income values of cases singled out for investigation shall be considered the average land value for the said class.

Article 152. The average land value for each land-value class shall be announced to the public as the standard land value by the competent municipal or *hsien* government on the application of the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority.

Article 153. The publication of standard land values shall be effected for different zones prior to the commencement of the general land registration.

Article 154. In the event land owners consider the standard land values to be inadequate, upon the concurrence of more than half of the land owners of the same land class within the same zones, objection may be filed with the proper municipal or *hsien* government within 30 days of the publication of the standard land values. A municipal or *hsien* government, on receipt of the objection shall immediately turn the case over to the Standard Land Evaluation Committee for deliberation.

Article 155. The organic regulations for a Standard Land Evaluation Committee shall be drawn up by the central land administrative authority. Representatives of the local representative body shall participate in the committee.

Article 156. A land owner applying for the registration of ownership shall at the same time assess the land value, which shall not show a margin exceeding 20 percent above or below the standard land value.

Article 157. A land owner, who considers the standard land value too high for him to assess his land value in accordance with the preceding Article, may request the proper municipal or *hsien* government to buy over his land at the standard value.

Article 158. If a land owner applies for registration without assessing his land value at the same time, the standard land value shall be taken as the legal land value.

Article 159. When the assessment of land values has been completed in a municipality or *hsien*, a land-value register shall immediately be prepared and forwarded to the proper municipal or *hsien* financial authority.

Article 160. On the expiration of a five-year period since the assessment of land-values, or a one-year period when land values have appreciated or depreciated by more than 50 percent of the original standard values, land values may be re-appraised, and the provisions of Article 150 and 152 and 154 to 156 shall apply.

Article 161. The value of an architectural improvement shall be assessed by the proper municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority at the same time the land values are decided.

Article 162. The assessment of the value of an architectural improvement shall be based on the necessary cost of construction of a similar structure at the time of the assessment, less the amount of depreciation due to the passage of time.

Article 163. An architectural improvement additional to an original architectural improvement shall be included in the value of the latter at the time of re-assessment; but repairs made for the maintenance of the *status quo* of an architectural improvement shall not be considered as an additional architectural improvement.

Article 164. A municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority shall forward the assessed values of improvements to the Standard Land Evaluation Committee for decision, after which it shall be reported to the competent municipal or *hsien* government for publication as the legal value of the improvement, and the municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority shall serve written notices on owners respectively.

Article 165. When a recipient of such notice considers the decision is inadequate, he may, within 30 days of receipt, apply to the Standard Land Evaluation Committee for re-assessment.

Article 166. The value of an architectural improvement may be re-assessed on the re-assessment of land values.

CHAPTER III

Tax on Land Values

Article 167. The tax on land value shall be levied once a year on the basis of the legal land value. If necessary, it may be paid in two installments.

Article 168. The tax on land value shall be levied at a progressive rate on the basis of the legal land value.

Article 169. The basic tax-rate of the tax on land values shall be CNC $15 per mille of the legal land value.

Article 170. Where the gross land value of the holding of a land owner does not exceed the basic land value calling for the application of a progressive scale, the tax shall be levied on the rate referred to in the preceding Article. Where it exceeds the basic value calling for the application of a progressive scale, taxation shall be levied in accordance with the under-mentioned procedure for the enforcement of the progressive scale:

(1) Where the value exceeds the basic value by less than 500 percent, an additional levy of CNC$2 per mille shall be made on the excess portion;

(2) Where the value exceeds the basic value by less than 1000 percent, apart from the tax payable under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, an additional levy of CNC$3 per mille shall be made on the portion in excess of 500 percent of the basic value;

(3) Where the value exceeds the basic value by less than 1500 percent, apart from the tax payable under provisions of the preceding paragraph, an additional levy of CNC$5 per mille shall be made on the portion in excess of 100 percent. Thereafter, an additional levy of CNC$5 per mille on a progressive scale shall be made on every excess portion of 500 percent, up to the maximum rate of CNC$50 per mille.

Article 171. The basic land value calling for the application of progressive taxation shall be decided by the various provincial governments or municipal governments directly subordinate to the Executive Yuan, on the basis of the minimum necessary acreage for self-residential or self-cultivation areas, taking also into consideration land values and local economic conditions, submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

Article 172. The tax on land value shall be levied on the land owner. In case of land over which a dien has been created, it shall be paid by the dien holder.

In the case of land belonging to absentee landowners, the tax on land values may be paid on the latter's behalf by the lessee, to be deducted from the rental payable for the current year.

Article 173. Private vacant land, having been compulsorily ordered to be utilized within a stipulated time but not utilized on the expiration of such a time limit shall be levied an additional tax on vacant land for the period prior to its utilization according to law. This tax shall not be less than 300 percent of the tax on land values payable, and not more than 1000 percent.

Article 174. Private waste land having been compulsorily ordered to be utilized within a stipulated time and not so utilized on the expiration of such a time limit, shall be levied an additional tax on waste land for the period prior to its utilization according to law. This tax shall not be less than the tax on land values payable and not more than 300 percent of the tax on land values.

Article 175. The tax on land values for land belonging to absentee landowners shall be double that of the regular tax payable.

CHAPTER IV

Tax on Appreciated Land Values

Article 176. The tax on appreciated land value shall be computed on the actual appreciation of the value of land and shall be levied on the transfer of land ownership, or in the absence of such a transfer at the end of a ten-year period. This ten-year period shall be computed from the date of the first assessment of a legal land value.

Article 177. In a district where engineering activities have been carried out according to Article 147, the tax on appreciated land value shall be levied on the expiration of five years from the completion of such engineering undertaking.

Article 178. The standard for the gross appreciated value of land shall be computed according to the under-mentioned provisions:

(1) For land which has undergone no transfer since the assessment of its value, on a transfer due to sale, the amount of excess of the sale price over the originally assessed price shall be the standard;

(2) For land which has undergone no transfer since the assessment of its value, on a transfer due to inheritance or donation, the amount of excess of the appraised value at the time of transfer over the original assessed value shall be the standard;

(3) For land which has undergone transfer since the assessment of its value, on subsequent transfer, the excess amount of the value at time of transfer over the value at the last transfer shall be the standard.

Article 179. The originally assessed land value or the land value at the preceding transfer referred to above shall be known as the original land value. In the event of violent fluctuations of commodity prices, the original land value may be readjusted by the municipal or *hsien* financial authority on the basis of local commodity price indices, and with the concurrence of the local representative body.

Article 180. The gross appreciated land value, less the tax exemption value, shall be the net appreciated land value.

Article 181. The rate of tax on appreciated land value shall be as follows:—

(1) Where the net appreciated value is less 100 percent of the original land value, a levy of 20 percent shall be made on the net appreciated value;

(2) Where the net appreciated value is less than 200 percent of the original land value, in addition to taxation in accordance with the preceding paragraph, an additional levy of 40 percent shall be made on the portion in excess of 100 percent of the original value;

(3) Where the net appreciated value is less than 300 percent of the original

land value, in addition to taxation in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs, an additional levy of 60 percent shall be made on the portion in excess of 200 percent;

(4) Where the net appreciated value is more than 300 percent of the original land value, in addition to taxation in accordance with the preceding three paragraphs, an additional levy of 80 percent shall be made on the excess portion.

Article 182. Where a transfer of land ownership results from an outright sale, the tax on appreciated value shall be levied on the vendor. Where it results from an inheritance or a donation, the tax shall be levied on the inheritor or donee.

Article 183. After ten years from the assessment of land value, or after five years in a zone where engineering operations have been completed, in the case of land over which there has been no transfer, the tax on appreciated land value shall be levied on the land owner.

Where a dien has been created on the land the tax on appreciated land value may be levied on the dien-holder, but the dien-maker shall refund the sum without interest on redemption of the property.

Article 184. From the net appreciated land value shall be deducted the capital invested by the landowner in land improvement, or engineering benefit fees paid by him.

CHAPTER V

Tax on Land Improvements

Article 185. Architectural improvements may be taxed annually on their assessed value, the highest tariff not to exceed CNC$10 per mille.

Article 186. The tax on an architectural improvement shall be collected at the time when the tax on land value is levied, and the provisions of Article 172 shall apply.

Article 187. An architectural improvement which is a house for self residence shall be exempted from taxation.

Article 188. Agricultural improvement shall not be subject to taxation.

Article 189. In districts where the value of land is less than CNC$500 per mow, architectural improvements thereon shall be exempted from taxation.

Article 190. The whole of the land improvements tax shall be a local tax.

CHAPTER VI

Reduction and Exemption of Land Tax

Article 191. Public land and public architectural improvements shall be exempted from the land tax and the improvements tax; but this provision does not apply where the property is utilized by a government enterprise or not used for the public.

Article 192. Taxes may be waived or reduced, with the approval of the Executive Yuan on the joint application of the Ministry of Finance and the central land administrative authority, on private land used for:

(1) Schools or other academic institutes.

(2) Public parks and public recreation grounds.

(3) Agricultural, forestry, fishery and pastoral experimental stations.

(4) Forests.

(5) Public hospitals.

(6) Public cemeteries.

(7) Other non-profit seeking public welfare projects.

Article 193. In the event of a local catastrophe, or for the purpose of readjusting social and economic conditions, the Ministry of Finance and the central land administrative authority may jointly apply to the Executive Yuan for approval for the exemption or reduction of tax during the period of the catastrophe or of the economic readjustment measures.

Article 194. Land held in reserve for expropriation or which cannot be utilized owing to its natural surroundings or for technical reasons, or land in the process of development from waste land, shall be exempt from taxation on its value with the approval of the Executive Yuan on the joint application of the Finance Ministry and the central land administrative authority.

Article 195. Land which cannot be utilized owing to its natural surroundings or for technical reasons, or land in the process of development from waste land, shall be exempted from taxation on its value with the approval of the Executive Yuan on the joint application of the Ministry of Finance and the central land administrative authority.

Article 196. When a transfer of ownership results from the expropriation of land or the re-demarcation of land, the tax on appreciated land value shall be waived.

Article 197. Land for self-cultivation and self-residence of a farmer shall not be subject to tax on appreciated land value after a 10-year period unless there is a transfer of ownership.

Article 198. Where the value of farm land has appreciated as the result of the application of labour and capital thereon by the farmer, the tax on appreciated land value shall not be levied.

Article 199. Land exempted from taxation or on which taxes have been reduced shall, when the facts upon which exemption and reduction are based undergo change or cease to exist, be subject to normal taxation.

CHAPTER VII

Arrears in Tax Payment

Article 200. When the tax on land value is not paid within the stipulated time limit, an additional payment by way of a fine shall be called for to the amount payable for each month of default from the date thereof. Where such default is less than one month, it shall be computed as of one month.

Article 201. When arrears in the tax on land value reach a sum equivalent to the amount of tax payable for two years, the proper municipal or *hsien* financial authority may recommend to the municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority that the land and improvements be turned over to the judicial authority for sale by public auction. The proceeds shall be allocated to meet arrears in tax payment, and any amount remaining being returnable to the defaulter.

Article 202. Thirty days prior to the sale of land by public auction the land owner shall be notified by the judicial authority.

Article 203. Should the land owner, on receipt of the notification referred to in the preceding Article, furnish an appropriate guarantee for the payment of tax in default, the judicial authority may postpone the sale date with a one year limit.

Article 204. Where land on which tax payment is in arrears brings produce, the competent municipal or *hsien* financial authority may inform the municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority with a view to the seizure of such produce to set off against tax payments in arrears, and thus avoid a sale by auction of the land. The seizure of produce may only be effected when the accumulated amount in default is equivalent to the total of tax payments for one year.

Article 205. When the tax on appreciated land value is not paid up according to law, the fines shall be imposed therefor as provided in Article 200.

Article 206. When the tax on appreciated land value is in default for a period of one year, the competent municipal or *hsien* financial authority may recommend to the municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority that the land and the whole or a portion of the improvements thereon be turned over to the judicial authority to be sold by public auction, the proceeds being allocated to meet the tax in default, any amount remaining being turned over to the defaulter.

The provisions of Articles 202 and 203 shall apply in a sale by public auction referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 207. The provisions of the various Articles in this Chapter in regard to arrears in the payment of the tax on land value shall apply in the case of arrears in the payment of the tax on architectural improvements.

PART V

Expropriation of Land

CHAPTER I

General Rules

Article 208. For the requirements of any of the undermentioned public enterprises, the State may expropriate private land in accordance with the provisions of this law, subject to the extent of expropriation being limited to the absolute requirements of the enterprise concerned:

(1) National defense;
(2) Communications;
(3) Public utility;
(4) Water conservancy;
(5) Public health;
(6) Government offices, local self-government organs, and other public buildings;
(7) Educational, academic and philanthropic enterprises;
(8) State operated enterprises;
(9) Other enterprises sponsored by the Government for public welfare purposes.

Article 209. A government organ, in the enforcement of national economic policies, may expropriate private land, subject to the limitation that such expropriation provided by law.

Article 210. In the expropriation of land, scenic and historic spots shall be avoided as far as possible.

Scenic and historic spots situated in areas within an expropriated zone shall be preserved as far as possible.

Article 211. Persons applying for expropriation shall produce evidence that the enterprise for which it is to be used has been authorized by law.

Article 212. When land is expropriated for any one of the under-mentioned reasons, the expropriation may be effected by districts:—

(1) The enforcement of national economic policies;

(2) The creation of new metropolises or cities;

(3) The establishment of enterprises included in Article 208, Item (1) or (3).

"Expropriation by districts" referred to in the preceding paragraph means the readjustment of various lots in a specified zone, the whole of which is to be expropriated.

Article 213. Reserve expropriation may be effected for any one of the following reasons:—

(1) The development of lines of communication;

(2) The inauguration of public utility enterprises;

(3) The creation of new metropolises or cities; and

(4) National Defense requirements.

"Reserve expropriation" referred to in the preceding paragraph means the application of approval in advance of the extent of expropriation for the needs of the enterprise concerned before the actual utilization of the land, and the prohibition of uses thereon such as will obstruct its eventual expropriation.

Article 214. The period of reserve expropriation shall not exceed three years. Failure to expropriate within the period shall be deemed a revocation of the decision. For the establishment of enterprises included in the preceding Article, Item (1) or (4), however, application may be made for approval to extend the period of reserve expropriation, such an extension being limited to not more than five years.

Article 215. When land is expropriated the improvements attached thereto shall be expropriated simultaneously, excepting in cases where the owner of such improvements requests the return of such improvements and effects their removal himself.

Article 216. When the utilization of expropriated land affects land adjacent to it so that the continued utilization of such adjacent land for its established purpose is no longer possible, or its efficiency is lowered, the owner of such land may apply to the utilizer of the expropriated land for appropriate compensation. This compensation shall not exceed the amount of the depreciation of the said adjacent land as a result of the expropriation.

Article 217. When a remnant area left to the owner after an expropriation of land is too small in size, or too irregular in shape, to be of adequate use the owner may apply for the inclusion of such a remnant area in the expropriation.

Article 218. In respect of land expropriated by districts by the government, on the readjustment of such land through the redemarcation of lots and offer for use, sale or lease, the original land owner or holders of other land rights shall have perferential rights to accept such offer for use, sale or lease.

Article 219. In respect of expropriated private land not utilized in accordance with approved plans or not put into usage one year after the completion of the expropriation, the original owner may repossess his land at the original expropriation value.

Article 220. Land already used for the various enterprises included in Article 208, shall not be expropriated, except for the establishment of more important enterprises when expropriation is unavoidable. An expropriation of only a small portion of the land thus used, which does not affect the continuous progress of the existing enterprise, shall be exempted from this restriction.

Article 221. The computation of the amount of liabilities bearable by expropriated land shall be limited to the amount of compensation receivable in respect of the land. Such liabilities shall be liquidated and settled by the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority at time of payment of compensation.

CHAPTER II

Procedure of Expropriation

Article 222. An expropriation of land on account of any one of the under-mentioned reasons shall be approved by the Executive Yuan:—

(1) Where the party requiring the use of the land is the National Government, the Five Yuan or an organ directly subordinated thereto, a provincial government, or a municipal government directly subordinated to the Executive Yuan;

(2) Where the enterprise undertaken is directly controlled or supervised by a yuan, ministry of commission of the Central Government.

(3) Where the area of the land expropriated extends over the boundaries between two or more provinces;

(4) Where the land expropriated is within the municipal limits of a municipality directly subordinated to the Executive Yuan.

Article 223. An expropriation of land on account of any one of the under-mentioned reasons shall be approved by the provincial government:—

(1) Where the party requiring the use of the land is a provincial department, or bureau, a *hsien* or municipal government, or an organ subordinated thereto, or a local self-government organ;

(2) Where the enterprise undertaken is controlled or supervised by a local government.

A provincial government, on giving approval as referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall immediately report to the Executive Yuan for scrutiny.

Article 224. In the expropriation of land, the party requiring the use of the land shall formulate and submit to the relevant authority as provided in the two preceding Articles, detailed expropriation prospectus, to which shall be appended a map of the land to be expropriated, as well as plans for the utilization of the land.

Article 225. The Executive Yuan or provincial government, on approving an expropriation of land, shall immediately issue orders for the case to be notified to the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority of the locality.

Article 226. When two or more parties apply for the expropriation of the same piece of land, the importance of the nature of the enterprise involved shall be the standard for decision. When the nature of the enterprises is the same, priority in application shall be the standard for decision.

Article 227. A municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority on receipt of instructions from Executive Yuan or the provincial government approving an expropriation of land shall immediately issue a public notice and notify the land owner and holder of other land rights accordingly.

The period for the public notification referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be 30 days.

Article 228. Where the registration of ownership of land expropriated has not yet been completed, holders of other land rights involved shall, within 30 days after the expiration of the notification period referred to in the preceding Article, apply to the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority in order to record their rights. Where the registration of land ownership has already been completed, other land rights involved shall be those recorded on the Land Register on the date of the expiration of the notification period.

Article 229. In respect of land the registration of whose ownership has not been completed according to law, should the holders of other rights thereon fail to apply for the recording of their rights according to the preceding Article, such rights shall not be considered necessary liabilities borne on the land expropriated.

Article 230. After the issue of the public notice, the party requiring the use of the land may enter upon such land for purposes of inspection or survey.

In undertaking the activities referred to in the preceding paragraph, the holder of ownership or other land rights shall be notified to have obstructions on the land removed, or the obstruction may be removed on his behalf.

Article 231. The party requiring the use of such land shall await the completion of the payment of compensation of land value and other compensatory payments before he may enter expropriated land for operation. In the enforcement of national economic policies or in the establishment of an enterprises included in Article 208 Item (1), (2) or (4), however, with the approval of the Executive Yuan for immediate utilization, this restriction shall not hold.

In respect of land specially authorized for immediate usage according to the preceding paragraph, should the user fail to effect compensation for land value in accordance with the provisions of this Law, the owner may bring suit in accordance with law.

Article 232. In respect of land to be expropriated, after the issue of the public notice, the holder of land rights shall not add improvements on such land, and work shall immediately be discontinued in improvements in process of construction at the time of the issue of the notice.

Should the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority consider the addition or continued construction of the improvement concerned would not obstruct plans for the expropriation, such matter may be specially permitted on the application of the interested parties.

Article 233. Compensation of land value and other compensatory payments for land expropriated shall be paid within 15 days of the expiration of the period of public notice. In the case of an expropriation of land, for enforcement of national economic policies or for the establishment of an enterprise included in Article 208, Item (1), (2) or (4), however, the approval of the Executive Yuan may be

obtained for the payment of compensation partly in land debentures.

Article 234. Upon the complete payment of all compensation due on expropriated land, the municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority may specify a time within which the holder of land rights or the user of the land shall be ordered to complete his removal.

Article 235. The rights and obligations of the owner of expropriated land shall terminate on the complete payment of compensation due him. Pending the complete payment of such compensation, he shall have the right to continue the use of the land. This shall not apply to a case under the proviso in Article 231.

CHAPTER III

COMPENSATION FOR EXPROPRIATION

Article 236. The compensation for land value, other compensatory payments, and allowance for removal in respect of expropriated land, shall be fixed by the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority.

The compensation for land value, other compensatory payments, and allowance for removal, referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be borne by the party requiring the use of the land, and shall be paid through the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority.

Article 237. Payment of compensation for land value, other compensatory payments, and allowance for removal may be held in deposit by the municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority against demand should any one of the under-mentioned conditions exist:

(1) Where the party entitled to compensation refuses to accept payment or is unable to accept payment;

(2) Where the address of the party entitled to compensation is unknown.

Article 238. When any one of the under-mentioned conditions exists, the municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority may have the improvement removed on behalf of the owner or expropriated together with the land:

(1) Where the recipient of the removal allowance refuses payment or is unable to accept payment;

(2) Where the address of the recipient of the removal allowance is unknown;

(3) Where the recipient of the removal allowance fails to effect removal within stipulated time.

Article 239. The land value payable as compensation on expropriated land shall be in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Where the land value has been fixed according to law, and the ownership has not undergone a transfer, the legal land value shall prevail;

(2) Where the land value has been fixed according to law and where ownership has undergone transfers, the land value on the final transfer shall prevail;

(3) Where the land value has not yet been fixed according to law, the land value shall be assessed by the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority.

Article 240. Land value payable as compensation on land reserved for expropriation shall be in accordance with the land value at the time of expropriation.

Article 241. When an improvement is expropriated, the compensation receivable shall be in accordance with the value appraised by the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority.

Article 242. Compensation for agricultural improvements on land expropriated within one year of the maturity of its produce, shall be fixed according to the value of the produce at the time of maturity.

Article 243. In accordance with the provisions of Article 230 Paragraph (2), for the removal of obstruction on land, should land outside of the expropriated area suffer damage thereby, appropriate compensation shall be paid.

Article 244. Where the removable of an improvement is necessitated by the expropriation of land, adequate compensation shall be paid.

Article 245. Should the removal of the whole of an improvement be necessitated through the expropriation of even only a part of the land, the owner of the improvement may apply for the payment of the removal expenses for the whole improvement.

Article 246. Where an expropriation of land necessitates the removal of graveyards or other memorials, the removal allowances shall be the same as that applying to improvements.

Graveyards without owners shall be decently removed and re-internment effected by the party requiring the use of the land, details being carefully recorded and listed in a report to the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority for record.

Article 247. In the event of objection to the assessment referred to in Articles 239, 241 or 242, the competent municipal or *hsien* land administrative authority shall refer the case to the Standard Land Evaluation Committee for decision.

CHAPTER 28

COMMUNICATIONS

The Ministry of Communications is in overall charge of six main branches of services—railways, highways, shipping, civil aviation, tele-communications, and postal service.

RAILWAYS

Up to September 18, 1931 when Japan invaded Manchuria, China had only 15,000 km. of railways, including all government-owned, provincial and private. Most of the railroads were located in north China and the Northeastern Provinces. In 1936, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek authorized a five-year railway construction plan. Based on the ideas conceived by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the plan called for the construction of 8,500 km. of railroads within five years, with emphasis on the northwest, the southwest and the southeast (areas south of the Yangtze river) as well as the formation of a national railway network.

While the first stages of the construction program were being carried out, the war with Japan broke out. What had been completed up to then served to advantage in the moving of military personnel and material. But many of the newly constructed projects were destroyed during the war. Among the major destructions were the Chientang river bridge, the Yellow river bridge at Tungkwan, and the Chennankwan-Tungkiang railway on the Chennankwan-Nanning sector of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway. Further, a shortage of construction materials caused suspension or delay of work on several of the planned railroads.

I. CONSTRUCTION IN WARTIME

Before the end of eight years of warfare only a little more than ten percent of the railways in the coastal provinces or in north China remained in Chinese hands.

Practically all of the projected or partially completed railway lines in the southwest and northwest traverse hilly and thinly populated areas. This is particularly true with the Yunnan-Burma, the Kweichow-Kwangsi, and the Suifu-Kunming lines, the construction of which had to be preceded by first building highways to facilitate the transport of materials and equipment.

Among the railway undertakings during the war were:

(1) The Hunan-Kiangsi Railway—From Hengyang in Hunan, the road was to terminate at Chennankwan on the Indo-China border, with a total length of 1,026 km. Construction was divided into four sections: The first section from Hengyang to Kweilin (361 km.), which was opened to traffic on October 1, 1938, played an important part in the evacuation of Canton and Hankow and the removal of both government and private property from the war areas. Work on the second section of 174 km. from Kweilin to Liuchow began in August, 1938, and was completed on December 17, 1939.

Work on the third section of 263 km. from Liuchow to Nanning began in 1938 but was suspended in December, 1939, following enemy occupation of Nanning. After the recapture of Nanning, work on the Liukiang bridge was resumed and completed in 1940. Through traffic was maintained by the Kweichow-Kwangsi railway with the Hunan-Kwangsi and the Canton-Hankow lines, and on the Liuchow-Laiping section (where the rich coal mines are located), until November, 1944, when the entire system from Hengyang to Laiping was lost to the enemy.

The fourth, 228 km. in length, connecting Nanning with the Dongdang station of the Indo-China railway, four kms. from Chennankwan, traverses a difficult terrain. As specified in the loan agreement, engineering work was entrusted to a French company and began in April, 1938, from the Chennankwan end. Between May and December, 1939, rails were laid over the 61-km. section from Dongdang to Ningming. When the battle

of Nanning broke out in December, 1939, work was suspended and a part of the rails was torn up and carried into Indo-China. The remaining rails and materials were later used to build the Kweichow-Kwangsi railway.

(2) The Yunnan-Burma Railway—From Kunming to Kunlong on the border of Burma, totaling 880 km. in length, it was to serve as a main international supply line. Surveying was completed early in 1938, and building commenced in November, 1938. Work was suspended by the Pacific war.

(3) The Suifu-Kunming Railway—This line covers a distance of 859 kms. from Kunming to Suifu (Ipin) in Szechwan, via Hsuanwei and Weining. Construction began in November, 1938. As it was planned to meet the Yunnan-Indo-China railway at Kunming, arrangements were made with French interests to supply building materials on credit. This agreement was never carried out because of the European War and the subsequent French capitulation to the Japanese in Indo-China. By the end of the war, only the 188-km. section from Kunming to Chanyi was in operation.

(4) The Kweichow-Kwangsi Railway—620 km. long, it meets the Hunan-Kwangsi railway at Liuchow and forms an important trunk line in southwest China. Survey work began in April, 1939. All materials needed were drawn from the projected Hunan-Kweichow railway and also from certain sections of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway. Traffic was opened from Liuchow to Kingchenkiang (160 km.) at the end of January, 1941. Work on the section between Hochih and Kweiyang continued and on January 20, 1944, traffic was opened to Tuyun in Kweichow province, 467 km. from Liuchow. Work on that part from Tuyun to Kweiyang was suspended following the enemy drive in November, 1944.

(5) The Hsienyang-Tungkwan Branch Line—Constructed primarily for the purpose of supplying and transporting Tungkwan coal for railway use, this line in Shensi province acts as a feeder for the Lunghai railway. It connects Hsienyang and Tungkwan, 138 km. in length, and was completed in December, 1940.

Peiping-Shanhaikwan line—	
Trunk:	
Peiping East to Shanhaikwan	417 km.
Branches:	
Yungtingmen to Nanyuan	8 "
Tientsin East to Tientsin South	3 "
Tientsin Central to Tientsin West	4 "
Hsinho to Tangku	5 "
Total	437 km.

(6) The Paoki-Tienshui Railway—An extension of the Lunghai railway linking Paoki (in Shensi) and Tienshui (in Kansu), the 168-km. line follows the Wei river gorges. No less than 129 tunnels, 21 kms. in all, had to be driven through the mountain. Part of it was opened in 1944 while the entire line was ready for traffic by the autumn of 1945.

(7) The Tienshui-Chengtu Railway—Final survey work on the 755 km. long system was completed.

(8) The Kikiang Railway—Construction on this short line (86 km.) which runs from Maoertou to Kikiang (in Szechwan) began in the summer of 1942 and was completed by the end of the war.

(9) The Chengtu-Chungking Railway—Most of the masonry and excavation was completed during the war, but no rails were available.

II. Postwar Rehabilitation

1. Regional Management

At the Railway Conference held in 1943, it was decided that for economy and higher efficiency all railways throughout China should be operated under a regional system. Short feeder lines were to be controlled by the main railways, and new lines would be connected to the old ones. The regional management system went into effect on March 1, 1946.

The railways were grouped into 14 regions: Tientsin-Peiping, Tientsin-Pukow, Nanking-Shanghai, Chekiang-Kiangsi, Canton-Hankow, Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow, Peiping-Hankow, Lunghai, Kunming, Shansi-Hopei, Kirin, Chingchow, Mukden, and Taiwan.

Except for the railways in the Taiwan region, practically all of the railroads on the mainland were lost to the Communists up to the end of 1949.

A. *The Tientsin-Peiping Region*—Railway administration for this region was located in Peiping and covered the Peiping-Shanhaikwan, Peiping-Kupeikow, and Peiping-Suiyuan railways and their branches.

Subsidiary lines operating in this region during 1948 were as follows:

Peiping-Suiyuan line—	
Trunk:	
Liutsun to Paotow	818 km.
Branches:	
Hsichihmen to Tungpienmen	13 "
Hsichihmen to Mentoukou	27 "
Tatung to Kouchuan	20 "
Total	878 km.
Peiping Kupeihow line—	
Trunk:	
Tungpienmen to Shihhsia	119 km.
Branches:	
Suangchiao to Tunghsien East	10 "
Total	129 km.
Auxiliary lines—	
Trunk:	
Peiping West to Hsipienmen	6 km.
Branches:	
Hsipienmen to Kwanganmen	3 "
Total	9 km.

B. *The Tientsin-Pukow Region*—The railway administration for this region was located at Tsinan. Included in this system were the Tientsin-Pukow, Tsingtao-Tsinan, Tehchow-Hengshui and Pengpu-Suichiahu lines and their branches.

Up to February 10, 1948, those sections still considered serviceable were as follows: (Note: Because of the communist sabotage, the lines were frequently subjected to disruptions.)

Trunks:	
Tientsin-Pukow Line—	
Tientsin to Chenkwantun	60 km.
Sangnan to Pukow	670 "
Tsingtao-Tsinan Line—	
Tsinan-Shihlipao	60 "
Tanchiafang-Fangtze	53 "
Tsingtao-Lantsun	52 "
Branches:	
Lincheng-Tsaochuang Line—Lincheng to Taochuang	17 "
Liuchuan Coal Mine Branch—through	15.85 "
Changtien-Poshan Line—difficult	.....
Pengpu-Shuichiahu Line—through	61.02 "

The following sections were destroyed by the communists:

Trunks:	
Tientsin-Pukow Line—Chenkwantun to Sangnan	279.26 km.
Tsingtao-Tsinan Line—Shihlipao to Tanchiafang & Fangtze to Lantsun	.....
Tehchow-Hengshui Line—whole line	69.95 "
Branches:	
Nanhsintai Branch—Tungtaiping to Nanhsintai	66.38 "
Lincheng-Tsaochuang Line—Taochuang to Tsaochuang	14.02 "
Poshan Branch—Tsuchuan to Poshan	6.89 "
Patou Branch—Poshan to Patou	9.33 "

C. *The Nanking-Shanghai Region*—The administrative headquarters for this region which included the Nanking-Shanghai, Shanghai-Hangchow, Soochow-Kiashing and Nanking-Kiangsi railways and their branches was located in Shanghai. Lines include:

Nanking-Shanghai Line	311.04 km.
Shanghai-Hangchow Line	185.83 "
Woosung-Shanghai Branch	14 "
Soochow-Kiashing Line	74 "
Nanking-Kiangsi Line	155 "

(The Nanking-Wuhu section, totalling 84.4 km., resumed operations on October 1, 1948.)

D. *The Chekiang-Kiangsi Region*—The railway administration for the Chekiang-Kiangsi and Nanchang-Kiukiang railways and their branches was located at Kinghwa, Chekiang.

The two trunk lines had been in full operation since July 31, 1948. Rehabilitation since V-J Day had consisted of:

Hangchow to Chuki	77 km.		April, 1946
Kiangshan to Shangjao	85 "		
Chuhsien to Kiangshan	35 "		Jan. 1, 1947
Chuki to Kinghwa	108 "		Mar. 25, 1947
Kinghwa to Chuhsien	82 "		Sept. 1, 1947
Nanchang to Shangjao	252 "		Dec. 31, 1947
Nanchang to Kiukiang	128 "		June 16, 1497
Pinghsiang to Chuchow	82 "		June 5, 1947
Nanchang to Pinghsiang	132 "		July 31, 1948

E. *The Canton-Hankow Region*—Railways in this region include the Canton-Hankow, Canton-Kowloon, Canton-Samsui and Hainan lines and their branches. Their administration is maintained from offices in Canton. The railroads are:

Trunks:	
Wuchang to Canton	1,095.872 km.
Canton to Shumchun	146 "
Branches:	
Shihweitang to Samsui	65.872 "
Canton to Shaho	9 "
Chuchow to Hsiangtan	30.870 "
Hsianghokow to Yangchiachiao	13.364 "
Paishihtu to Yangmeishan	13.765 "
Kishan to Whampoa	5.4 "
Trusted Line:	
Yulin to Peili (Hainan Line)	180 "

F. *The Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow Region*—The Hunan-Kwangsi and Kwangsi-Kweichow lines and their branches have their administrative headquarters in Liuchow. Sections in operation included:

Hengyang to Kweilin	353.120 km.
Kweilin to Liuchow	180.104 "
Liuchow to Laiping	71.776 "
Liuchow to Hwaiyuan	107.000 "
Tsingtaipo to Nantan	208.400 "
Tafenghuang Branch	19.509 "

Parts to be constructed are:

Hwaiyuan to Nantan	152.00 km.
Tsingtaipo to Kweiyang	152.335 "
Laiping to Litang	69.440 "
Litang to Chennankwan	352.053 "
Litang to Chankiang (Kwangchowwan)	328.183 "
Linlin to Lenshuitan	13.151 "
Kweihsien Branch	5.978 "

Railways in this region serve four provinces: Hunan, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Kwangtung. All 200.051 km. in Hunan have been completed and are in operation.

During 1947 the lines hauled 1,445,319 passengers, 2,729,670 kg. of parcels, 55,599,860 tons of freight, 22,581 military personnel, 5,664,790 tons of military supplies and 256,207,740 tons of railway materials.

G. *The Peiping-Hankow Region*—The railway administration of the Peiping-Hankow, and Taokou-Tsinghwa lines and their branches is maintained from Hankow. The sections in operation during 1947 were as follows:

January 1947:	
Northern Section:	Peiping to Paoting
	Tinghsien to Shihchiachuang
	Shihchiachuang to Yuanshih
Southern Section:	Fenglochen to Hankow
October 1947:	
Northern Section:	Peiping to Tinghsien
Southern Section:	Hsihsien to Hankow
December 1947:	
Northern Section:	Peiping to Paoting
Southern Section:	Hsihsien to Hsuchang
	Hankow to Sinyang

In December, 1947, the southern section of the Peiping-Hankow railway was damaged extensively by the communists. Losses sustained included 27 locomotives, 53 coaches and 372 freight cars.

The total 1947 income of the railways in this region was CNC$193,133,569,348.06 and the total expenditures, CNC$375,638,538,405.83. Hence, the total income amounted to only 51.41% of the expenditures.

H. *The Lunghai Region*—The railway administration for the Lunghai railway and its branches was located at Chengchow.

Table 1.—Mileage of Lunghai Railway in Operation, 1930 to 1947

Year	Trunk	Branches	Kilometers	Indices
Prewar:				
1930	Tapu-Linpao		823	100
1931	Tapu-Tungkwan		893	109
1932	Tapu-Tungkwan		893	109
1933	Tapu-Tungkwan		893	109
1934	Tapu-Tungjwan		893	109
1935	Lienyun-Changan	Taierchuang-Chaotun	1,085	132
1936	Lienyun-Changan	Taierchuang-Chaotun	1,085	132
1937	Yentu-Paoki	Taierchuang-Chaotun	1,233	150
Wartime:				
1939	Chenghsien-Paoki		661	81
1939	Loyang-Paoki		541	66
1940	Loyang-Fulinpao	Hsienyang-Tungchuan	685	83
1941	Loyang-Fulinpao	Hsienyang-Tungchuan	685	83
1942	Loyang-Fulinpao	Hsienyang-Tungchuan	685	83
1943	Loyang-Fulinpao	Hsienyang-Tungchuan	685	83
1944	Shouticheh-Shihmen	Hsienyang-Tungchuan	488	51
1945	Lienyun-Loyang Shouhsiang-Tiensui		1,405	171
Postwar:				
1946	Lienyun-Tiensui	Hsiengyang-Tungchuan Kaifeng-Sinhsiang	1,601	194
1947	Lienyun-Paitapu Sinanchen-Kiahotsai Kaifeng-Loyang Tungkwan-Paoki	Hsienyang-Tungchuan	810	98

Source: Ministry of Communications

Note: All figures were compiled at the end of the year.

I. *The Kunming Region*—The Kunming region railways included the Szechwan-Yunnan, Yunnan-Burma and Yunnan-Indo-China lines and their branches. Sections in operation in 1947 were as follows:

Yunnan-Burma Line—Kunming-Chanyi	174 km.
Yunnan-Burma Line—Shihchueh-Kunming	12 "
A short stretch connecting the Szechwan-Yunnan and Yunnan-Burma Lines	8 "
Yunnan-Indo-China Line—Pishehchai to Kunming	287 "

In 1947, they carried over 2,842,278 passengers and 393,636 tons of freight, with the total income amounting to CNC$33,509-million.

J. *The Shansi-Hopei Region*—The railway administrative office for the Chengting-Taiyuan and Tatung-Puchow lines was located in Taiyuan. The Tatung-Puchow line was originally a provincial railway but after V-J Day had been placed under the management and control of the Shansi-Hopei Railway Administration.

Sections in operation in 1947 are shown on page 614.

Chengting-Taiyuan Line:			
Shihchiachuang-Taiyuan	234	km. Jan.,	1947
Yutze-Taiyuan	25	" May,	1947
Tatung-Puchow Line:			
Taiyuan-Kaotsun	50.5	km.	1947
Taiyuan-Linshih	167	"	1947

The Shansi-Hopei railways carried 1,105,881 passengers and 356,605 tons of cargo in 1947. Their total income was CNC$5,811-million.

K. *The Kirin Region* — The railways under the Kirin administration, located in Kirin City, were the Changchun-Tumenkiang, Lapin-Harbin, Kirin-Hailung, Changchun-Taoan, Chaoyangchuan-Kaishantun and Lungching-Holung lines and their branches.

Those in operation in the first six months of 1947 were as follows:

Changchun-Tumenkiang Line—Changchun to Kiangpei	135 km.
Kirin-Hailung Line—Kirin to Kouchien	21.2 "
Changchun-Taoan Line—Changchun to Kwanchengtze	10 "
Tafengman Branch	25 "
Lungkiang Branch	6 "

Those sections not in operation during the same period were:

Changchun-Tumenkiang Line—Kiangpei to Tumenkiang	395 km.
Kirin-Hailung Line—Kouchien to Hailung	172.1 "
Changchun-Taoan Line—Kwanchengtze to Taoan	323 "
Harbin-Lafa Line	266 "
Chaoyangchwan-Kaishantun Line	92.1 "
Lungching-Holung Line	52 "
Chiaoho-Naitzeshan Branch	10 "
Shulan-Meiyao Branch	150 "
Hsiaokuchia-Sinchan Branch	92 "

For the first half of 1947, the railways in the Kirin region transported 1,768,206 passengers and 331,933 tons of freight.

L. *The Chinchow Region*—The regional office in Chinchow controls the Mukden - Shanhaikwan, Chinchow - Kupeikow, Tahhushan - Tungliao, Yehpeishou - Chihfeng, Yingkou - Tahshihchiao, Yihsien-Sinlitun and other lines, 1,843.7 km. of railways in all.

M. *The Mukden Region*—The railways under the Mukden administration are the Antung-Mukden railway, 269.2 km.; the 49-km. Penhsi-Liaoyang railway, the 251.2-km. Mukden-Chaoyangchen railway, the 86-km. Kungyuan-Tienshihfu railway, the 53-km. Suchiatun-Fushun railway, the 102-km. Kinghsien-Chengtzetung railway, the 252-km. Meihokow-Chihan railway and the Fengkwan lines, 82 km.

N. *The Taiwan Region* — Railways in Taiwan have been temporarily placed under the management of the Taiwan provincial government. The Japanese, soon after they annexed the island in 1895 began to extend the only short railway (28.6 km.) built by the Chinese. By the time of their surrender in August, 1945, railroads almost circuited the island, leaving only 157 km. on the southeastern side unfinished.

As of 1949, sections of railroads in operation were as follows:

Keelung to Kaohsiung:	409 km.
Branches	64 "
Private Railroads	3,203 "
Keelung to Suao	99 "
Chunan to Changhwa	91 "
Kaohsiung to Linpien	63 "
Hwalienkang to Taitung	176 "
Hsinchu to Chutung Branch	17 "

2. Rehabilitation of Railways

The rehabilitation of war-torn railways after V-J Day was undertaken in two stages: first, the emergency repairing of lines destroyed by the communists after the war; and, second, the restoration of communications disrupted by the government itself during the war. Since the work on the former must be done quickly, improvised measures had to be taken as the needs arose rather than on a regular and planned schedule. As for the latter, all repairs were carried out on a progressive basis according to plan.

Between V-J Day and the end of 1947, altogether 16,515 km. of railways in China were either destroyed or seized by the communist rebels. Out of this 6,398 km. were repaired. For this tremendous program, the Ministry of Communications allocated to the various railway administrations below the Great Wall 525 km. of rails, 2,480,000 ties and CNC$300-billion. Repair materials and funds for the northeast were supplied by the Northeastern Economic Commission.

During 1947 alone, 2,057 km. of rails, 1,089 bridges and 236 stations below the Great Wall were blown up by the communist rebels. The Ministry of Communications contributed 235 km. of rails and 1,730,000 ties to the various railway administrations for the repairing of 930 km. of rails, 630 bridges and 60 stations.

The Lincheng - Tsinan section of the Tientsin-Pukow railway and the Tamiao-Sinan section of the Lunghai railway were most efficiently repaired. The most seriously damaged was the Peiping-Paoting section of the Peiping-Hankow railway. The communists blew up the railway six times and the government had to change the course of the roadbed five times. The stretch between Hsuchow and Kaifeng of the Lunghai railway was repaired three times but at the end of 1947, traffic on this section was still suspended.

Some of the railways which were damaged were never repaired because of continued communist sabotage. The section of the Lunghai railway between Loyang and Tungkwan is one of these. On the Sinyang-Chengchow section of the Peiping-Hankow railway, the communists did a thorough job of destruction. Rails, ballast ties and telegraphic wires were burnt down or dismantled. Likewise, the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway in eastern Shantung suffered the same fate.

Other lines such as the Chengting-Taiyuan and Tatung-Pukow railways could not be repaired because large stretches were in the hands of the communists. The Peiping - Mukden railway was subjected to frequent communist raids, but was always quickly repaired.

At the end of 1947, 13,675 km., or less than half of the total railway length in China, were open to traffic. This was 1,137 km. short of the 1946 total.

Rehabilitation work on the most important of the damaged railways south of the Yangtze was concentrated on the Canton-Hankow, Chekiang-Kiangsi, Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow and Hainan lines.

Through traffic between Canton and Hankow was resumed in April, 1946. This great artery linking the Pearl river valley with the Yangtze in central China had totalled 109 large bridges, 603 small bridges and 23 tunnels. Much of this suffered extensively during the war. The quick advance of the Japanese from both the Hankow and Canton ends of the railway in the autumn of 1938 forced the Chinese to remove rails between Hankow and Changsha in the north and Canton and Kukong (Shaokwan) in the south. After the first Japanese attack on Changsha in 1939, another section between Changsha and Hengyang was demolished. However, the sections between Hengyang and Kukong continued to operate until the critical months of late 1944 and early 1945, when the last Japanese thrust through central China necessitated the total destruction of the line.

As part of its military strategy, the Government, in demolishing the railroads, saw to it that the job was done so thoroughly so as to render them inoperable to the enemy for at least six months. As a result, the Japanese found they could not utilize the Canton-Hankow line, especially the 405 km. between Chuchow and the Milo river in northern Hunan. One hundred and two of its bridges were dynamited.

Such thorough destruction made postwar rehabilitation difficult. Three months after the Japanese surrender, workers began repairs on the Canton-Hankow railway. By February, 1946, south - bound trains could reach Hengyang. Two months later, the renovated line extended to Kukong in northern Kwangtung. Repair work on the whole line was completed in June, 1946. Thus, the Canton-Hankow railway, the worst war railway casualty, was the first trunk line to be restored in China.

UNRRA supplies played an important part in its rehabilitation. It received 22 locomotives in April, 1946, and in October ten more locomotives, 1,239 coaches, 2,499,723 ties and 4,946 sections of rails.

Before receipt of UNRRA supplies, the Canton-Hankow railway, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, removed rails between Hengyang and Chuanhsien on the Hunan-Kwangsi line so that work could start immediately. Lumber was used instead of steel in the construction of the smaller bridges. Where steel had to be used, as in the case of the bridges spanning the Laotao and Liuyang rivers in northern Hunan, it was dismantled from other bridges on the line.

A projected improvement for the railway was the construction of steel bridge across the Yangtze between Hankow and Wuchang to connect it with the Peiping-Hankow railway, which, however, has been postponed indefinitely after the communist occupation of Hankow in May, 1949.

In 1933, the Ministry of Communications thought it feasible to extend the Chekiang - Kiangsi railway westward to meet the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway in Kiangsi and the Canton-Hankow railway in Hunan. This was completed in seven

years (1929-36), making it 1,153 km. in length. It served the Chientang valley in Chekiang, the Kan valley in Kiangsi and the Hsiang valley in Hunan. In the autumn of 1937, the bridges spanning the Chientang river were completed, connecting the entire area with the sea port of Shanghai.

One year after its completion, however, this vital line had to be destroyed. In December, 1937, after Hangchow—its eastern terminus—fell to the Japanese, rails from the north bank of the Chientang river to Chuki were torn up. The Chientang bridge was bombed earlier by the Chinese Air Force.

The Japanese moved up the Yangtze the following year. The rails of the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway were removed in June 1938. In March, 1939, after the loss of Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, the western section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi line was also demolished to prevent enemy usage. Only 480 km. between Chuki in Chekiang and Tunghsiang in Kiangsi remained intact until June 1942, when finally this, too, was torn up to prevent Japanese capture.

The autumn of 1942 there was a lull in the fighting. The Chinese quickly started to rebuild. On December 1, 1942, the first rail was laid for a line between Kiangshan in Chekiang and Shangjao in Kiangsi. On New Year's Day, 1943, trains were again running over this 86 km. route.

Out of military necessity, the Japanese later repaired the Chientang-Kinhwa section of 185 km. In the summer of 1945, the Japanese began to remove the rails to impede counter-attacking Chinese troops. V-J Day found only a short stretch of 77 km. between the Chientang river and Chuki serviceable. The whole line had but one locomotive, nine coaches and 59 freight cars, whereas effective operation of the whole railway would require at least 140 locomotives, 300 coaches and 1,250 freight cars.

The government began repairs immediately, but this was hampered by a delay in the arrival of materials. On New Year's Day, 1947, traffic was resumed between Kiangshan and Chuhsien. The following month, rails were laid from Chuki to Kinhwa. Traffic was resumed in March 25, a month ahead of schedule. Repair work on the Kinhwa-Lanchi branch was completed on June 20 and three days later the people in western Chekiang saw trains running for the first time since 1938.

The 150-km. railway between Nanchang and Kiukiang received 73 km. of rails from UNRRA and 77 km. from the Ministry of Communications for its reconstruction work which started simultaneously from both ends. On June 15, 1947, the two repair crews met, and three days later, trains were running.

The Chekiang-Kiangsi railway administration then concentrated on the Shangjao-Pinghsiang stretch and through traffic between Hangchow and Kiukiang was restored early in 1948. The last section between Pingsiang and Nanchang was completed on July 31, 1948.

Through traffic on the 535-km. Hunan-Kwangsi railway in southwest China, built during the war, was resumed on November 28, 1947.

The government started this line in 1939 from Hengyang on the Canton-Hankow railway in central Hunan, mainly for military reasons. To prevent Japanese seizure, the railway administration was soon compelled to stop its construction and began to remove the rolling stock, rails and ties on the eastern section. Later, the entire line was destroyed.

In the interval between its destruction and the end of the war, the Japanese repaired 236 km. from Hengyang to Chuanhsien on the Kwangsi border, but the four bridges were not rebuilt until after V-J Day.

The Ministry of Communication had given top priority to the Canton-Hankow railway in China's reconstruction program Rails on the Hengyang-Chuanhsien section and wrecked bridges on the Hunan-Kwangsi line were salvaged for use on this route. Its speedy repair by June, 1946, made it possible to begin rehabilitation immediately on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

At the request of the Ministry of Communications, authorities of the four provinces through which the line traverses, mobilized villagers into hundreds of working corps. Because of the fluctuation of prices, in addition to wages, the workers were paid in rice, clothing material and other daily necessities. They were also given travelling expenses, free lodging, medical care and entertainment, which made for high morale and the early completion of the project.

From the 60 km. of rails returned by the Canton-Hankow railway, and others salvaged from less important lines, the Hunan-Kwangsi railway succeeded in completing the 60-km. Liuchow-Laiping section in August, 1946.

The arrival of more supplies made possible the rebuilding of the Kweilin-Yungfu section by November 28, 1946. On January 16, 1947, train service was extended to Liuchow which was linked with Yishan on February 23. The first postwar eastbound train reached Chuanhsien on May 5, 1947.

A survey made by the Ministry of Communications early in 1947 indicated it would take about one year for the reconstruction of the remaining 354 km. from Kweilin to Hengyang. Thus the resumption of through traffic on the entire line on November 28, 1947, was effected a month ahead of schedule.

In repairing the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, although the engineers had 701 tons of spikes, 327,500 pairs of fishplates and 795,770 ties to work with, they had to rely much on improvisation. Odd lengths of rails were handsawed. Their heads became hammers; their thin midsections, spikes; and their thick bases were cut and drilled to make fishplates.

No modern machinery was available, often not even hand tools. In building trestle bridges, several tiers were first piled up high enough across streams to provide temporary crossings. Then the workers gradually raised them by small handjacks, until by this crude method the old spans, including steel girders, were raised on wooden piles as high as 60 meters.

Under the same difficulties new construction on the Tuyun-Kweiyang section, which was left unfinished during the war, progressed. Actual work was started as early as December 1946, with 5,370 workers organized into 93 groups. It is estimated that the completion of this section involves the construction of 21 tunnels, with a total length of 3,100 m.; 15 large bridges, with a total length of 1,500 m.; 21 small bridges; and 104 drainage ditches.

3. The Hainan Railway

The idea of building a round-the-island railway on Hainan island originated with Dr. T. V. Soong, whose ancestors were natives of the island. The Chungyeh (Hainan) Railway Engineering Office was established in 1936. Surplus 35-lb. rails from the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway were available for the eastern terminal—from Maniaokang of Linkao through Haikow, Chungshan, Wenchang, Lohwei, Kiachih, Wanning and Linsui to Yulin. Four survey groups were sent out simultaneously, but the work was suspended in 1937 because of the war.

The Japanese landed on Hainan island in 1939 and turned Yulinkang and Sanyeh into Japanese naval bases. During their six-year occupation, they built five short railways: (1) The Hainan line, from Yulin to Peili, 179.9 km.; (2) The Sanyeh branch, from Sanyeh to Liuhsiang, 7.7 km.; (3) the Hsichieh branch, from Hsichieh to Kankow, 0.36 km.; (4) the Shihlu branch, from Shihlu mines to Pasuo Port, 51.7 km. and (5) the Tientu branch, from Anyu opposite Yulin to the Tientu mine, 11.8 km.

But the work was hurriedly done. After V-J Day, it was already in great disrepair. The typhoon in September, 1946, damaged 15 bridges, totalling 828 m., three wooden bridges, totalling 612 m., 16 drainage ditches, and 538 telegraph poles. In addition, 13,185 sq. m. of roadbed were levelled off and another 9,546 sq. m. cut by rapid currents at innumerable places.

In November, 1946, Wu Ting-wei of the Canton-Hankow railway was appointed to head an engineering office to rehabilitate the Hainan railway. The original plan was to complete repairs in three months. Shortages in material and transportation, labor and weather difficulties handicapped its operation until September 18, 1947. Subsidiary lines also gradually resumed activities. The railway and its branches are now under the management of the Canton-Hankow railway administration.

4. Construction of New Railways

High on China's postwar plan of building railways was the completion of the main artery linking the southwest with the northwest. The system, when finished, will connect Chankiang in the former French leased territory at Kwangchowwan in Kwangtung, with Liuchow in Kwangsi, Kweiyang in Kweichow, Lungchang and Chengtu in Szechwan, and Tienshui and Lanchow in Kansu. Under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Communications, work began in four parts: the Laiping-Kwangchowwan, Tuyun-Kweiyang, Chengtu-Chungking and the Tienshui-Lanchow sections. A survey group was in the field to chart another line from Lungchang to Kweiyang.

During 1947, 14% of the construction work on the Tuyun-Kweiyang section, 39% on the Chengtu-Chungking section, and 27% of the Tienshui-Lanchow section were completed. If necessary materials were supplied in time, completion of the entire system could be expected within three years.

Survey work on the Fukien-Kwangsi, Szechwan-Hankow and Kiangsi-Kwangtung lines has also been completed. Others surveyed included the Paotow-Ningsia, Lungchang-Kweichow and Yunnan-Kwangsi lines.

Table 2.—Emergency Repairs on Railways in China During 1947

Railways	Destruction						Repair Materials		
	Track		Bridges		Stations				
	Times	Length	Times	Number	Times	Number	Rails	Ties	Steel (tons)
Tsingtao-Tsinan	275	390 km.	224	215	42	42	45,870	501,593	3,619
Tientsin-Pukow	165	155	33	100	16	24	9,555	259,129	2,073
Peiping-Hankow	577	715	182	268	47	61	131,661	971,172	7,742
Chengting-Taiyuan*	24	9	4	10	29	29	152	1,703	..
Tatung-Puchow	36	75	5	4	22	16	8,709	93,366	..
Lunghai	125	521	90	411	33	48	26,378	623,741	2,548
Peiping-Mukden	424	123	21	31	10	10	1,909	42,572	74**
Peiping-Suiyuan	39	8	24	25	3	3	677	8,159	14**
Peiping-Kupeikow	97	61	25	25	2	3	1,051	21,605	9**
TOTAL	1,762	2,057	608	1,089	204	236	225,962	2,523,040	

*Large sections of this railway were then already in communist-occupied territory, hence figures given do not actually represent the whole line. But before its seizure by the Reds, 930 km. had been repaired. Reconstruction material included 4,861 ties and 632 km. of rails.

**Spans of railway bridges.

Source: Ministry of Communications

Table 3.—Repair Work on Chinese Railways During 1947

Repair Work	Unit	Nanking-Shanghai	Tientsin-Yenchow	Yenchow-Pukow	Tatung-Puchow	Chengting-Taiyuan	Peiping-Chengchow	Chengchow-Hankow
Rails changed	piece	13,392	1,106	1,294	1,294	91	2,869	1 027
Ties changed	piece	233,417	140,882	38,248	40,950	15,482	41,133	137,432
Ballast added	cubic meter	71,994	34,867	10,519	9,549	412	22,004	13,700
Spans erected	span	13	..	..	4	..	..	103
Piers erected	span	..	8	11	..	5	..	35
Piers repaired		10	11	..	2	..	..	41
Tunnels	meter	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Station buildings	square meter	5,285	2,859	1,620	..	..	4,190	3,309
Water supply	place	12	4	..	1	..	..	5
Houses newly-built	square meter	21,124	5,671	950	1,225	..	390	24,960
Houses repaired	square meter	8,528	7,482	45,200	..	..	17,680	7,130
Factories newly-built	square meter	2,346	..	2,500	..	..	8,995	6,847
Factories repaired	square meter	1,923	9,883	7,600	..	..	14,401	..
Telegraph wires	kilometer	367	311	554	179	..	40,000	1,564

Repair Work	Unit	Chekiang-Kiangsi	Peiping-Tientsin	Lunghai	Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow	Szechwan-Yunnan	Yunnan-Indo-China	Canton-Hankow
Rails changed	piece	4,684	6,247	5,170	198	165	1,045	5,966
Ties changed	piece	111,494	312,118	149,040	99,862	23,292	4,927	378,120
Ballast added	cubic meter	4,500	32,488	19,366	10,554	12,335	1,877	139,254
Spans erected	span	8	238	103	52	2	..	299
Piers erected	span	20	10	11	..	..	..	..
Piers repaired		18	11	27	31	4	..	412
Tunnels	meter	28	..	400	55	..	..	..
Station buildings	square meter	63	907	4,036	2,263	187	234	1,800
Water supply	place	2	9	13	1	1	1	4
Houses newly-built	square meter	264	211	5,436	22,064	3,696	2,602	25,500
Houses repaired	square meter	205	5,012	3,406	580	5,601	7,500	2,500
Factories newly-built	square meter	429	112	3,952	1,006	..	..	..
Factories repaired	square meter	18	..	308	250	2,126	0	1,600
Telegraph wires	kilometer	..	..	148	808	15	244	1,294

Source: Ministry of Communications

HIGHWAYS

The first Chinese highway, a provincial line, was built in 1913 between Changsha and Hsiangtan in Hunan. Four years later, a commercial company opened a line from Kalgan to Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia. Systematic development of highways, however, did not begin until after the establishment of the National Government in 1927. From then on new roads were built each year along with improvements on existing highways. Progress in highway development in 21 years from 1927 to 1947 is summarized in Table 4.

National Highways Network

With a view to establishing a nation-wide standardized highway system, the Executive Yuan formulated, shortly after the end of World War II, plans for a national highways network.

Main features of the plans provided that (1) National highways are divided into three categories—basic, longitudinal and lateral. Except for the northeast (Manchuria), Taiwan and Hainan island where national highways will be grouped into another separate category, all roads below the Great Wall will include four basic lines, five longitudinal lines, and six lateral lines and 22 connecting branch lines. These 37 lines have an aggregate length of 57,223 km.

(2) In the first stage, 38,608 km. of highways are to be nationalized. The Directorate-General of Highways will instruct various district offices to improve the roads and to assume duties of transportation and administration on them according to a fixed standard. The remaining highways will remain under the provincial governments for the time being.

(3) Communication control on all highways, whether nationalized or not, must be operated in accordance with orders and regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Communications.

(4) Of the highways to be nationalized, some have been under the management of the Central Planning Board such as highways in the northwest, southwest and Szechwan-Sikang districts. Those highways will continue to be operated by the central authorities. For others which have been functioning under provincial governments, the Ministry of Communications will negotiate for their transfer.

Table 4—Highway Development, 1927-1947

Year	Length Built	Accumulated Length
	kilometers	kilometers
1927	3,059	29,170
1928	1,380	30,550
1929	3,894	34,444
1930	12,222	46,666
1931	19,445	66,111
1932	4,788	70,899
1933	1,353	72,252
1934	12,558	84,810
1935	11,444	96,254
1936	19,449	115,703
1937	1,594	117,297
1938	973	118,270
1939	2,583	120,853
1940	949	121,802
1941	2,616	124,418
1942	755	125,173
1943	1,571	126,744
1944	1,419	128,163
1945	1,871	126,256*
1946	274	130,220*
1947	1.071	131,291

* The independence of Outer Mongolia took 3,778 km. away from Chinese highways while the retrocession of Taiwan brought an addition of 3,690 km.

The projected national network* covered the length and breadth of China Proper in the following manner:

First Basic Line—from Shanghai to Lhasa via intermediate stations in Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hupeh, Szechwan, Sikang and Chinghai provinces. No road has been built between Yushu in Chinghai and the terminal city of Lhasa.

Second Basic Line—from Kowloon to Pangkiang in Chahar by way of cities and towns in Kwangtung, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Hopei, Shantung and Chahar.

Third Basic Line—from Mamoi in Fukien to Holgos in Sinkiang, traversing through the provinces of Fukien, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, and Sinkiang.

Fourth Basic Line—from Wanting on the Yunnan-Burma border to Chengteh in Jehol through Yunnan, Szechwan, Shensi, Shansi and Hopei into the Jehol capital.

First Longitudinal Line—from Hainan island to Shanhaikwan via Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Shantung and Hopei.

Second Longitudinal Line—from Swatow to Chouchiakow in Anhwei with intermediate stations in Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Anhwei provinces.

Third Longitudinal Line—from Changteh in Hunan to Pangkiang in Suiyuan through Hupeh, Honan and Shansi.

Fourth Longitudinal Line—from Chankiang (Kwangchowwan) to Pailinmiao in Suiyuan via Kwangsi, Kweichow, Szechwan, Shensi and Suiyuan.

Fifth Longitudinal Line—from Talo in Yunnan to Shenpa in Ningsia covering the provinces of Yunnan, Sikang, Szechwan, Kansu and Ningsia.

First Lateral Line—from Amoy to Chennankwan through Fukien, Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Second Lateral Line—from Shanghai to Tienshengchiao through Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kweichow and Yunnan.

Third Lateral Line—from Luszekang in Kiangsu to Paocheng in Shensi by way of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Honan, Hupeh and Shensi.

Fourth Lateral Line—from Lienyunkang (Haichow) in Kiangsu to Mingtakai mountain pass in Sinkiang with intermediate stations in Kiangsu, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Chinghai and Sinkiang.

Fifth Lateral Line—from Tsingtao to Ningsia traversing Shantung, Hopei, Honan, Shansi, Shensi and Ningsia provinces.

* Wide-spread communist rebellion in 1948-49 prevented materialization of these plans.

Sixth Lateral Line—from Tuolun in Chahar to Shenpa in Ningsia, linking Chahar, Shansi, Suiyuan and Ningsia.

In addition, a branch highway on the Second Longitudinal Line would run from Sihsien to Wuhu, both in Anhwei province; and a branch on the Third Longitudinal Line links Juwenchiao with Kaifeng in Honan. The Fourth Longitudinal Line has three branches (Yuilin to Lientang in Kwangsi, Kweilin in Kwangsi to Chuanhu in Hunan, and Lipu in Kwangsi to Sansui in Kweichow), the Fifth Longitudinal Line has three branches (from Pakhoi in Kwangtung to Shatze in Kweichow), and the Sixth Longitudinal Line has five branches (from Chennan to Hsiaokwanho in Yunnan, from Siwu to Taotangho in Chinghai, Kiuchuan in Kansu to Chatao in Ningsia, Nochiang to Kurleh in Sinkiang, and Wusu to Tacheng in Sinkiang).

Similarly, each of the six lateral lines also has one or more branch roads. The branches are: one on the First Lateral Line (from Canton to Hsintu in Kwangsi); three on the Second Lateral Line (from Taiho in Kiangsi to Yushuwan in Hunan, Yungkia in Chekiang to Yangwan in Kiangsi, and Hsiangshan to Hangchow in Chekiang); two on the Third Lateral Line (Paoshan in Yunnan to the Yunnan-Burma border; and Sanchiaoping in Hunan to Chienkiang in Szechwan); two on the Fifth Lateral Line (from Ansi in Kansu to Hungliukow in Sinkiang; and Paiyangho to Shachu in Sinkiang); and one on the Sixth Lateral Line (from Weihsien to Weihaiwei in Shantung).

Administration for National Highways

In order to unify the administration of national highways, and to prepare for the enforcement of the five-year highway reconstruction plan, the Directorate-General of Highways has divided the country into nine regions, each with a District Directorate of Highways to supervise and direct affairs pertaining to highways, such as construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, traffic control, assistance to the provincial highway authorities, etc.

There are 2,647 km. of national highways in the first region (Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei); 5,118 km. in the second region (Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi); 3,683 km. in the fourth region (Yunnan and Kweichow); 5,031 km. in the fifth region (Szechwan, Sikang and Tibet); 6,377 km. in the sixth region (Sinkiang); 8,160 km. in the seventh

region (Kansu, Ningsia, Chinghai, Shensi and Suiyuan); and 4,299 km. in the eighth region (Shansi, Hopei, Shantung, Honan, Chahar and Jehol). The ninth region covers the nine Northeastern Provinces. But due to early communist disturbances there, it was never established.

During 1947, the government began construction work on 2,047 km. of highways, of which 1,071 km. were completed. It also improved 3,619 km. and repaired 6,412 km. of national highways.

Among the newly-constructed national highways, the two most important are the Chinghai-Sinkiang and the southern Sinkiang highways. The Chinghai-Sinkiang highway from Taotangho to Kinghungshankow extends 1,247 km. Actual construction began in 1946 from both ends and the whole line was completed in two years.

The southern Sinkiang highway starts at Tunhuang and ends at Yutien. Important stations between these points include Nochiang, and Chumo.

Provincial Highways

Formerly there was no standardized management and administration of provincial highways. With each province having its own system, there was little coordination. In 1946 the Directorate-General of Highways formulated a set of standards for highways in 15 provinces—Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kweichow, Shensi, Shansi, Honan, Hopei and Shantung—and gave financial assistance to various provinces in the construction and repairing of roads.

The length of provincial highways in 1947 was increased by 20% and the number of motor vehicles by 15% over corresponding figures of 1946.

To solve partially the problem of shortage of motor vehicles, all the vehicles of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration were transferred to transportation authorities of the central and local government upon the closing of CNRRA at the end of 1947. Provincial highway administrations and bureaus received 517 vehicles which were distributed as follows: Kwangtung, 64; Kwangsi, 50; Hunan, 100; Hupeh, 15; Kiangsi, 80; Fukien, 4; Kiangsu, 12; Chekiang, 4; Anhwei, 20; Honan, 80; Shantung, 40; Jehol, 20; Hopei, 10; Chahar, 6; Suiyuan, 6; and Shansi, 6.

SHIPPING

China's coastline from Antung at the mouth of the Yalu river in the extreme north down to the mouth of the Pilun river in southwestern Kwangtung extends 8,630 km. in length. Of the rivers, canals and lakes, it is estimated that some 15,000 km. of waterways are navigable for steamships and another 24,000 km. for junks and sailboats.

The history of shipping in China is closely linked with that of the economic rivalry of the Western powers. China first surrendered her coastal navigation rights after the Opium War of 1839-41. The year 1896 marked the beginning of ships of foreign flags sailing into China's inland waters. From that time on China's shipping industry had been largely owned and operated by foreign interests, notably Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy. Expansion of Chinese owned and operated shipping concerns began only in recent years.

Her long coastline notwithstanding, China's prewar shipping tonnage was only 570,000 tons (the prewar combined tonnage of Chinese and foreign merchant shipping was 1,280,000). Purchase of various types of vessels from foreign countries after World War II together with reparations from Japan brought the total tonnage at the end of 1947 to 1,030,000. According to the Yangtze Navigation Administration which released this figure, it represented an 80% increase over the prewar figure and almost 1,200% over the wartime total. However, it was estimated then that to meet her needs China needed at least another 500,000 tons of merchant marine craft.

The shipping administrations in Shanghai and Tientsin were restored shortly after the end of the war in 1945. The Yangtze Shipping Administration was moved back to Hankow and the Pearl River Shipping Administration resumed operation in Canton. A new Northeastern Shipping Administration was created to take charge of the entire area of the nine Northeastern Provinces (Manchuria).

Japanese and puppet shipping interests were taken over by the Ministry of Communications. In Taiwan, the provincial government succeeded to all titles of shipping interests formerly owned by the Japanese.

Ships thus taken over numbered 2,751 and aggregated 251,288 tons, including 1,234 ships (231,430 tons) in the Nanking-Shanghai area; 590 (37,190 tons) in the Hankow area; 416 (43,972 tons) in the Tientsin area; and 511 (43,696 tons) in the Canton area. Among all the ships acquired, only 20 exceeded 1,000 tons each. Twenty-three of the ships were between 500 and 1,000 tons each, and 86 ships were of the 100-500 ton class. The remainder comprised small steamers of less than 100 tons.

Most of the ships taken over were damaged in the war and had to be repaired or overhauled. Of ships weighing 140 tons or more, only 43 (totalling 39,519 tons) were serviceable.

During the war, China lost, directly and indirectly, 3,000 vessels totalling 495,320 tons, of which 124 ships aggregating 367,383 tons were ocean-going vessels. Hence the ships taken over from the enemy after the war—even adding the ships built during the war in Free China—could not make good the losses.

At the end of June, 1947, the Ministry of Communications reported, ships operating in China water numbered 2,518 and totalled 808,815 tons. Of the total, ocean-going ships numbered 1,017 (628,922 tons) and river boats, 1,501 (179,893 tons).

The repairing of old and damaged ships and the arrival of UNRRA vessels were responsible for the substantial increase in the nation's shipping tonnage during the second half of 1947. By the end of 1947 3,615 ships, totalling 1,032,305 tons, were in operation along the coast and on the inland waterways.

Table 5.—Ships Operating in China Waters in December, 1947

Classification	Shanghai Area	Yangtze Area	Canton Area	Tientsin Area	North-east Area	Taiwan Area	Total
For Passengers	64	209	199	..	1	206	473
Tonnage	36,667	10,939	7,374	..	19	..	54,999
For Freight	705	29	370	52	26	122	1,304
Tonnage	648,351	2,351	25,219	7,071	916	17,029	700,937
Mixed	79	260	666	34	..	17	1,056
Tonnage	69,862	45,423	73,310	10,158	..	1,991	200,744
Tugboats	173	193	204	10	9	6	595
Tonnage	24,596	6,914	33,483	703	254	131	66,081
Trawlers	32	1	1	92	..	61	187
Tonnage	2,149	17	26	4,950	..	2,402	9,544
Ocean-going Ships	502	..	384	117	8	190	1,261
Tonnage	666,151	..	59,196	21,978	474	21,317	769,116
River Boats	551	692	1,056	11	28	16	2,354
Tonnage	115,474	65,644	80,216	904	715	236	263,189
State-operated	262	18	1	13	..	..	294
Tonnage	346,699	20,048	232	4,695	..	..	371,674
Provincial	51	148	18	20	6	75	318
Tonnage	53,124	9,013	1,334	1,149	217	14,159	78,996
Commercial	740	526	1,421	155	30	131	3,003
Tonnage	381,802	36,583	137,846	17,038	972	7,394	581,635
Oil-powered	688	200	783	161	26	204	2,062
Tonnage	313,136	10,239	64,526	11,201	805	21,243	421,150
Coal-powered	365	492	657	27	10	2	1,553
Tonnage	468,489	55,405	74,886	11,681	384	310	611,155
Total—Ships	1,053	692	1,440	188	36	206	3,615
Tonnage	781,625	65,644	139,412	22,882	1,189	21,553	1,032,305

Source: Ministry of Communications

Note: The state-operated ships listed above included those left over by the China Waterway Transport (a CNRRA organization) and trawlers owned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Postwar Operation

With the end of the war in 1945, all old shipping routes were gradually restored with Shanghai as the center. New routes between Shanghai and Taiwan were opened. By the end of 1947, there were six routes including the Shanghai-Hongkong-Canton, Shanghai-Wenchow-Amoy, Shanghai-Amoy-Foochow and Shanghai-Keelung-Amoy routes going southward from Shanghai along the coast. Eight liners operating on these lines carried on the average 400,000 persons and 270,000 tons of cargo per month.

Northward from Shanghai were eight lines, including the Shanghai-Tientsin, Shanghai-Tsingtao-Tientsin, Shanghai-Yingkow, Shanghai-Haichow-Chinwangtao, Shanghai-Hulutato, Shanghai-Haichow and Shanghai-Pukow routes. Sixteen ships plying on these lines carried an average of 70,000 persons and 110,000 tons of cargo monthly.

Foreign shipping interests almost monopolized China's sea communication with other countries before the war. From the latter part of 1945 onward, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company opened seven routes linking China with the outside world. The routes were: (a) Shanghai-Hongkong line, (b) Shanghai-Swatow-Hongkong-Haiphong line, (c) Shanghai-Swatow-Hongkong-Bangkok line, (d) Shanghai-Guam and Shanghai-Hongkong-Singapore-Rangoon-Calcutta lines, (e) Amoy-Manila line, (f) Hongkong-Singapore line, and (g) Shanghai-Tokyo line.

Shipping Companies

The oldest and the largest Chinese shipping concern is the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company which was established at the end of 1872 by the Manchu government with only one ship bought from Britain. It became a commercial concern the following year and from then on was from time to time jointly operated by the government and commercial interests. Purchasing the company in 1930, the National Government in 1932 turned it over to the Ministry of Communications for administration and operation.

Table 6.—Navigable Lengths of Inland Waterways in China (in kilometers)

River	For Big Steamers	For Shallow-Draft Steamers	For Small Steamers	For Motor-Boats	For Junks	For Rafts	Total
Yangtze	1,848	609	2,764	..	11,755	..	16,976
Heilungkiang	1,014	1,161	1,801	..	536	426	4,938
Pearl River	162	209	784	2,083	1,237	..	4,475
Ku	69	..	343	..	1,606	..	2,018
Yellow	..	..	..	..	1,918	..	1,918
Grand Canal	..	..	904	..	461	..	1,365
Hwai	..	..	478	..	877	..	1,355
Min	31	..	138	..	895	..	1,064
Chientang	..	..	109	..	738	..	847
Liao	21	..	100	..	723	..	844
Luan	..	..	..	..	524	..	524
Yalu	..	..	46	..	441	..	487
Han	..	..	251	..	236	..	487
Ou	52	..	69	..	230	..	351
Chang	..	..	43	..	261	..	305
Hsiaoching	..	..	23	..	276	..	299
Yungshao Canal	..	..	175	..	48	..	223
Chih Canal	..	..	..	..	185	..	185
Lin	..	..	69	..	69	..	138
Yung	22	..	58	..	..	..	80
Ching	..	..	..	..	69	..	69
Total	3,219	1,979	8,155	2,083	23,086	426	38,948

Source: Ministry of Communications

In 1937 the company had 53 ships totalling some 80,000 tons. When the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out, many of its ships were sunk or scuttled for defense booms. The heavy losses forced it to suspend operation until 1943 when it resumed operation in Chungking with 20 ships aggregating 25,000 tons after it was revitalized with a government appropriation of CNC$6-million. With 50% of its stocks sold to private investors, it again became a government-commercial joint enterprise in October, 1948.

Purchasing ships from abroad after the war, the China Merchants by the end of 1947 had 61 ocean-going ships (186,278.46 gross tons), 28 tugboats (56,218.24 gross tons), 142 small steamers (15,911.51 gross tons) and 229 specialized ships (74,840.64 gross tons). In addition to the seven sea routes it opened after the war, the company also maintained six scheduled lines (Shanghai-Hankow, Shanghai-Changsha, Hankow-Chungking, Hankow-Ichang, Hankow-Changsha, and Shanghai-Shasi) and one unscheduled line on the Yangtze river.

The Ming Sung Industrial Company has been from its inception a private shipping concern. It was founded in 1925 by Lu Tso-fu, a Szechwan industrialist, and began operation from Chungking. Between 1930 and 1934, Ming Sung absorbed many small shipping companies in Szechwan. When the war broke out in 1937, the Ming Sung had 46 ships, totalling over 20,000 tons. Throughout the war it remained the largest commercial shipping company in interior China.

The San Peh Steam Navigation Company was founded by Yui Ya-ching, a Chekiang merchant, at the end of the Manchu dynasty. At first he had only three small ships sailing along the Chekiang coast with Ningpo on the Yung river as the base. In 1915, he bought two more ships from a British concern and established offices at important ports along the Yangtze and also along the coast. During World War I when most of the foreign ships were transferred to European waters, San Peh made tremendous profits and expanded its service. However, when the foreign ships returned to the Far East it suffered considerably from acute competition. It managed to carry on only after a reorganization of its shipping routes. Before the war with Japan, it had more than 70 ships. During the war, however, most of its ships were sunk. Only two or three small steamers moved upriver to shuttle between Chungking and other upper Yangtze ports. In the postwar years it has gradually recovered.

Appendix

A. Distances between Shanghai and other coastal ports:

Port	Distance (Nautical Miles)
Amoy	600
Antung	600
Canton	930
Chefoo	520
Dairen	560
Foochow	440
Haihow	1,110
Hulutao	680
Kaohsiung	670
Keelung	420
Kongmoon	900
Kowloon	850
Kungpei	880
Kwanchowwan	1,083
Lienyunkang	350
Ningpo	136
Pakhoi	1,240
Swatow	730
Tientsin	705
Tsingtao	400
Yingkow	700
Yulin	1,200
Yungkia (Wenchow)	344
Weihaiwei	480

B. Distances between Shanghai and foreign ports:

Port	Distance (Nautical Miles)
Aden, Arabian Peninsula	6,000
Alexandria, Egypt	7,600
Antwerp, Belgium	10,721
Athens, Greece	7,963
Auckland, New Zealand	6,693
Barcelona, Spain	8,888
Batavia, Java	2,825
Bombay, India	4,753
Calcutta, India	4,067
Cape of Good Hope	8,320
Colombo, Ceylon	3,900
Copenhagen, Denmark	11,253
Fusan, Korea	503
Genoa, Italy	8,739
Gibraltar	9,199
Haiphong, Indo-China	1,335
Hamburg, Germany	10,968
Havana, Cuba	
(via Suez Canal)	13,165
(via Panama Canal)	9,699
Honolulu, Hawaii	4,409
Istanbul, Turkey	8,084
Jinsen, Korea	784
Karachi, Pakistan	5,236

Port	Distance (Nautical Miles)
Kobe, Japan	760
Liverpool, England	10,504
London, England	10,541
Los Angeles, U.S.A.	5,673
Madras, India	4,450
Manila, Philippines	1,162
Marseille, France	8,800
Melbourne, Australia	6,005
Moji, Japan	550
Nagasaki, Japan	450
New York, U.S.A.	
(via Suez Canal)	12,405
(via Panama Canal)	10,694
Odessa, U.S.S.R.	8,248
Oslo, Norway	11,100
Panama, Panama	9,120
Penang, Malaya	2,600
Quebec, Canada	
(via Suez Canal)	12,177
(via Panama Canal)	11,720
Rangoon, Burma	3,330
Rotterdam, Netherlands	10,746
Saigon, Indo-China	1,780
San Francisco, U.S.A.	5,491
Seattle, U.S.A.	5,289
Singapore, Malaya	2,293
Southampton, England	10,342
Suva, Fiji Islands	5,385
Sydney, Australia	5,429
Valparaiso, Chile	11,149
Vladivostock, Soviet Maritime Provinces	1,000
Yokohama, Japan	1,100
Zanzibar, East Africa	6,476

C. Distances between Shanghai and inland ports on the Yangtze:

Port	Distance (Nautical Miles)
Anking	332
Chinkiang	155
Chungking	1,362
Hankow	571
Ichang	1,003
Kiukiang	424
Nanking	204
Wanhsien	1,253
Wuhu	262

D. Distances between Canton and inland ports on the Pearl river:

Port	Distance (Nautical Miles)
Wuchow	220
Liukiang	566
Lungchow	893
Kweiping	330
Nanning	698
Paisheh	957

CIVIL AVIATION

Although commercial aviation in China has had but a short history as compared with other modern means of transportation, its development and progress has perhaps been the most rapid. Civil aviation received an unprecedented impetus during the war with Japan as circumstances favored air aviation as the fastest and the "most flexible" means of transportation in time of war. In the initial postwar period civil aircraft were also most active in the return of government officials and private individuals to the coastal regions.

At the outbreak of war in 1937, 30 airplanes of the two aviation concerns (the China National Aviation Corporation and the Eurasia Aviation Corporation) operated on 13,826 km. of air routes. Fighting in and around Shanghai, which was the operating center of civil airlines, forced the partial suspension of the air services and the removal to Free China of the head offices of the two companies. When they first began operation in Free China, the two airlines had only less than 1,000 km. of routes. However, their growth and expansion of services during the war years were noteworthy. Operating out of Chungking, the wartime capital, they served the southwest, southeast and northwest by scheduled flights, and during the last phase of World War II rendered valuable service by ferrying passengers and essential material over the Himalayan "Hump" route from India into China.

The central terminus of civil aviation was shifted back to Shanghai after V-J and remained there until the communist occupation of the metropolis in May, 1949.

In the fall of 1947 the China National Aviation Corporation inaugurated a scheduled service between Shanghai and San Francisco via Guam and Honolulu. This marked China's formal entry into the competitive field of trans-Pacific air service. C.N.A.C. later also maintained flights between China and Japan and China and Singapore.

China National Aviation Corporation

Pioneer in the field of commercial aviation in China, the China National Aviation Corporation was established in 1929 as a Sino-American joint enterprise. It was inaugurated after China concluded a contract with Aviation Exploration, Inc., a subsidiary of Curtiss Company (American), for the joint operation of mail and passenger air service in China. In 1930, following a thorough reorganization of the company, a new contract was signed between the Ministry of Communications and China Airways, Federal Inc., U.S.A., providing for the joint operation of the C.N.A.C. This contract became effective on July 17, 1930, subsequent to its ratification by the Chinese Government.

In 1949, 80% of C.N.A.C. stocks were owned by the Chinese government and 20% by Pan American World Airways. In December, 1949, the Chinese government sold the Chinese interests of the concern to Major-General Claire L. Chennault and Whiting Willauer. (*see* section on "Transfer of Airlines.")

In two decades of operation, C.N.A.C. has grown rapidly and has rendered unsurpassed transportation service to China. C.N.A.C. planes carried only 220 passengers in 1929. During 1946 its airliners transported 202,510 passengers, or 920 times the 1929 total.

Freight carried by C.N.A.C. registered a rapid increase in 1943 and 1944, when in addition to its own passenger-freight-mail service, it was commissioned to fly lend-lease C-47 and C-53 transports between China and India ferrying U. S. military supplies to China, and Chinese hog bristles, tin, tungsten, mercury, silk and other essential materials to India to meet American needs.

In 1945, C.N.A.C. obtained more planes through lend-lease. A fleet of 50 transports maintained constant flights over the Himalayan "Hump." The peak of freight from India was reached in July, 1945, when C.N.A.C. planes brought into China a total of 2,406,392 tons of cargo essential to the war effort.

The sudden increase of passenger transportation in 1946 at the expense of freight was caused by the return of large numbers of persons to the coastal areas by plane after the war ended. To cope with this rush, C.N.A.C. adopted a number of emergency measures. It diverted many planes flying between India and China to reopen lines from Chungking to the coastal cities, bought a number of surplus planes and spare parts left by the U. S. Forces in China, and also took over planes of the puppet Chung Hwa Aviation Company.

Between September, 1945, when the Japanese surrendered in Nanking and January, 1946, C.N.A.C. carried 20,857 passengers, 1,004 tons of freight, mostly government documents and property, and 164 kg. of mail.

During the war, due to enemy occupation or the shifting of battlegrounds, many C.N.A.C. lines had to be suspended. Meanwhile new lines were opened in the interior. For example, the Chungking-Hanchung-Paoki line of 530 km. and the Chungking-Lanchow-Suchow-Hami line of 1,995 km. were inaugurated in January and March, 1945, respectively after the Chungking-Kweilin line of 610 km. had been suspended in September, 1944, due to Japanese capture of the Kwangsi capital.

Table 7.—Traffic Statistics of C.N.A.C., 1931-1947

Year	Passengers	Freight (tons)	Mail (tons)
1931	2,784	..	43,712
1932	2,699	..	48,954
1933	4,215	..	57,577
1934	6,729	12,788	70,261
1935	14,812	42,086	73,795
1936	20,198	44,848	102,285
1937	11,610	56,193	93,488
1938	8,016	40,718	64,153
1939	17,220	117,375	102,093
1940	17,527	494,107	73,843
1941	22,583	3,559,695	90,271
1942	26,867	4,349,374	55,018
1943	33,224	19,611,124	61,183
1944	39,263	27,090,690	94,785
1945	59,177	28,193	256,592
1946	202,510	8,826	1,262
1947	173,317	14,696,404	2,451,465

Source: Ministry of Communications

TABLE 8.—C.N.A.C. FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION OVER THE 'HUMP' IN 1945

Month	Freight Carried (tons)	Month	Freight Carried (tons)
January	1,824,971	July	2,406,392
February	1,546,165	August	1,830,913
March	1,880,235	September	1,939,480
April	1,787,737	October	1,216,801
May	1,814,300	November	861,018
June	2,156,621	December	86,848
TOTAL			19,351,481

Source: Ministry of Communications

Reinforced with more airplanes, equipment and air and ground personnel, C.N.A.C. resumed all its prewar airlines beginning the latter part of 1945 and also opened several new domestic and overseas lines. At the end of May, 1948, C.N.A.C. had 27 airlines in operation, with Shanghai as the main base.

At the end of May, 1948, C.N.A.C. had 17 C-47's, 23 C-46's and six DC-4's, and employed 51 pilots and 54 co-pilots. C.N.A.C. was, in 1949, rated as the 12th largest civil aviation companies in the world.

TABLE 9.—C.N.A.C. AIRLINES IN OPERATION IN 1948

Domestic Airlines	Length (km.)	Overseas Airlines	Length (km.)
Shanghai-Nanking-Tsingtao-Tsinan-Tientsin-Peiping	1,445	Shanghai-Foochow-Amoy-Swatow-Canton-Hongkong	1,521
Chungking-Hankow-Peiping	1,825	Hongkong-Canton-Haikow	604
Peiping-Taiyuan	398	Hongkong-Swatow	290
Peiping-Mukden	626	Hongkong-Shanghai	1,224
Peiping-Hankow-Kunming	2,359	Shanghai-Amoy-Manila	1,971
Shanghai-Nanking-Kiukiang-Hankow-Chungking	1,588	Hongkong-Swatow-Tsinan-Amoy	931
Shanghai-Nanking-Chengchow-Sian-Lanchow	1,780	Shanghai-Guam-Wake-Midway-Honolulu-San Francisco	13,497
Shanghai-Nanking-Hankow-Kweilin-Canton	1,850	Canton-Hongkong-Canton-Kweilin-Hankow	1,403
Shanghai-Foochow-Taipeh	866	Hongkong-Kunming-Calcutta	2,738
Shanghai-Taipeh	684	Shanghai-Hongkong-Kunming-Rangoon-Calcutta	4,518
Shanghai-Peiping	1,047		
Hankow-Nanking-Shanghai	721		
Chungking-Kunming	641		
Chungking-Sichang	451		
Chungking-Kweiyang	332		
Chungking-Chengtu	277		
TOTAL	16,890	TOTAL	28,697

GRAND TOTAL ..... 45,587 km.

Source: Ministry of Communications

CENTRAL AIR TRANSPORT CORPORATION

The Central Air Transportation Corporation came into existence on March 1, 1943, following a complete reorganization of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation. (Eurasia was established in February, 1931, upon the signing of a contract between the Ministry of Communications and the German Lufthansa Company. One month after the Chinese government severed relations with Germany, the corporation became, on August 1, 1941, entirely Chinese-owned and operated. The German interests were withdrawn from Eurasia and all the German staff members, including air and ground crew and advisers, left China.)

A subsidiary organization of the Ministry of Communications, C.A.T.C. had, in 1949, 20% of its stocks owned by private Chinese capital. The Chinese government in December, 1949, sold the corporation to two Americans — Major-General Claire Chennault and Whiting Willauer. (*see* section on "Transfer of Airlines.")

The Central Air Transportation Corporation is capitalized at CNC$20-million (pre-war value). Although its by-laws provide for private subscriptions, its present capitalization is exclusively governmental.

During the war, C.A.T.C.'s planes operating from Chungking reached Chengtu, Kunming, Yaan and Hami. Its predecessor Eurasia suffered heavy losses at Hongkong after the outbreak of the Pacific War in December, 1941. For one whole year, it only had a single Junker transport flying short runs. After its reorganization in March, 1943, the National Aeronautic Affairs Commission (predecessor of the Chinese Air Force Headquarters) of the former National Military Council placed some old army transports at C.A.T.C.'s disposal.

After V-J Day, C.A.T.C., along with C.N.A.C., played an important part in moving government personnel and freight back to the coast. Between September, 1945, and January, 1946, its planes carried 2,676 passengers, 188 tons of government property and 24 kg. of mail from Chungking to the coastal cities.

At the end of May, 1948, C.A.T.C. operated 14 C-47 and 23 C-46 transport planes which were manned by 44 pilots and 28 co-pilots. It maintained 27 domestic and overseas scheduled routes.

CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT

A new unit among China's civil aviation concerns, the Civil Air Transport, is owned by private interests. Major-General Claire Lee Chennault (retired),

TABLE 10.—PERFORMANCE RECORD OF C.A.T.C.,* 1931-47

Year	Passengers Carried	Freight Carried (tons)	Mails Carried (tons)
1931	941	4,151	412
1932	652	16,391	2,858
1933	1,074	43,192	4,170
1934	2,109	58,881	8,796
1935	3,597	114,386	19,420
1936	7,775	201,257	16,335
1937	11,600	189,079	101,017
1938	6,641	98,193	60,483
1939	11,555	313,301	107,591
1940	11,048	443,385	85,746
1941	6,477	592,045	103,047
1942	3,986	51,065	44,860
1943	2,388	52,349	27,605
1944	560	80,208	2,114
1945	1,624	270	2,356
1946	45,479	3,914	197
1947	116,080	14,050	1,377

Source: Ministry of Communications

*Eurasia Aviation Corporation before August, 1941.

former Commander of the U. S. 14th Air Force, is the president of C.A.T., and Whiting Willauer its executive vice-president. It was first known as the CNRRA Air Transport when it was organized to transport relief supplies and personnel to different parts of the country for the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. When CNRRA was deactivated in December, 1947, the air transport unit was renamed the Civil Air Transport and received special authorization from the Chinese National Government to operate as a commercial airline. While operational and administrative duties and responsibilities of C.A.T. remained in the hands of executives of the company, the authorization (granted retroactive as of January 1, 1948) also placed it under the direct control of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Ministry of Communications.

The C.A.T. made its first relief and rehabilitation flight in China (under CNRRA) on January 31, 1947. General Chennault accompanied a shipment of 9,000 lbs. of medical supplies from Canton to Liuchow in Kwangsi.

The small number of planes bought by General Chennault from the United States have been used to advantage. During 1947, C.A.T. planes flew a distance of 3,088,892.8 km. and C.A.T. pilots spent 16,444 hours in the air. The average monthly haul of 1947 exceeded 4-million lbs.

Until June, 1948, the C.A.T. operated only 18 planes, some of which were frequently grounded for lack of spare parts. Later it acquired six additional planes on a rental basis. In the first five months of 1948, C.A.T.'s performance record (in ton-km.) far exceeded that for the entire year of 1947.

TABLE 11.—C.A.T.C. AIRLINES IN OPERATION IN 1948

Domestic Airline	Length (km.)	International Airline	Length (km.)
Shanghai-Chengchow-Sian-Chengchow-Sian	2,061	Amoy-Swatow-Hongkong-Swatow-Amoy-Tainan	1,253
Shanghai-Chengchow-Sian-Lanchow	1,780	Amoy-Canton-Hongkong-Swatow-Amoy-Tainan	1,316
Shanghai-Chengchow-Sian-Hankow	1,933	Amoy-Swatow-Canton-Hongkong-Amoy	1,169
Shanghai-Nanking-Hankow-Sian-Lanchow	1,872	Amoy-Hongkong-Amoy-Foochow-Amoy	1,362
Shanghai-Nanking-Tsingtao-Tsinan-Peiping	1,424	Amoy-Hongkong-Amoy-Tainan	1,223
Shanghai-Chengchow-Sian-Taiyuan-Peiping	2,204	Shanghai-Amoy-Canton-Hongkong	1,485
Shanghai-Nanking-Chengchow-Sian	1,281	Hongkong-Canton-Liuchow-Kunming	1,242
Shanghai-Nanking-Hankow-Chungking	1,491	Shanghai-Hongkong-Canton	1,361
Shanghai-Hankow-Liuchow-Kunming	2,237	Hongkong-Canton-Chungking	1,121
Chungking-Sian-Taiyuan-Peiping	1,487		
Shanghai-Nanking-Peiping	1,175		
Sian-Peiping	909		
Chungking-Kunming	641		
Chungking-Chengtu	277		
Shanghai-Chengchow-Sian	1,281		
Lanchow-Suchow-Tihwa	1,622		
Shanghai-Foochow-Amoy	823		
Shanghai-Foochow-Nanchang-Hankow	1,347		
TOTAL	25,845	TOTAL	11,532
GRAND TOTAL	37,377 km.		

Source: Ministry of Communications

TABLE 12.—C.A.T. OPERATIONS IN 1947
(Figures include cargo, mail, baggage and passengers)

Month	T/km.	Month	T/km.
January	64,187.2	July	988,740.8
February	93,785.6	August	1,219,601.6
March	146,148.8	September	1,105,516.8
April	175,277.2	October	1,838,584.0
May	458,148.8	November	1,881,684.8
June	516,512.0	December	2,755,558.4
TOTAL			11,243,746.0

Source: Civil Air Transport

TABLE 13.—C.A.T. OPERATIONS IN FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1948

Month	Cargo Actual T/kms.	Passengers Actual T/kms.	Total	Kilometers Flown
January	2,193,451	190,909	2,384,360	524,652
February	1,634,827	267,451	1,902,278	461,427
March	2,031,832	382,541	2,414,372	580,044
April	3,170,717	546,944	3,717,660	845,685
May	3,386,293	672,656	4,058,948	898,435
TOTAL	12,417,120	2,060,501	14,477,618	3,310,243

Source: Civil Air Transport

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

The Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Ministry of Communications was created in January, 1947, to unify the planning, development, management and operation of civil aviation enterprises. Its organization — in the interest of greater safety in air travel—was prompted by the series of airline accidents which occurred during the Christmas season of 1946.

Improvement of Airfields.—As the first step toward effective improvements of civil aviation facilities, the C.A.A. sent out, shortly after its inception, several survey groups to inspect civil airfields in various parts of the country. Results of the surveys culminated in the recommendation that airfields in Shanghai, Nanking, Kiukiang, Wuchang, Canton, Tientsin and Amoy be rebuilt. Improvement work was undertaken soon afterwards on the Shanghai, Nanking, Kiukiang, Wuchang and Foochow airfields.

At the Lunghwa airfield in Shanghai, a new concrete runway 6,000 feet long and 150 feet wide was completed on June 2, 1947 and opened for use on June 24. The second step was to build an asphalted taxi strip and a concrete parking ground for airplanes to complete the airfield system and to improve the surface on the whole airfield. All these projects were in conformity with the standards set by the International Civil Aviation Organization. Facilities for night and instrument landings in inclement weather were also installed.

At the Ming Palace airfield in Nanking, the runway had been extended by 200 m. before the capital city fell to the communists in April, 1949.

Improvement projects on other airfields, including those at Kiukiang, Wuchang

and Foochow, were also carried out according to plan.

Weather Intelligence.—Aids to better and safer flying were maintained by the C.A.A. before the communists overran the mainland of China in 1949. Prior to the establishment of C.A.A., aviation corporations operated their own limited meteorological installations. A unified standard was lacking and facilities were inadequate. Carrying out the plan of a nation-wide weather intelligence network, the C.A.A. completed in 1947 a central meteorological observatory, nine regional observatories and 45 weather stations spread over the length and breadth of the country. It took over 41 weather stations formerly run by the Ministry of National Defense and relocated most of the stations to cover wider areas. C.A.A. also took over four weather stations previously under the Central Weather Bureau.

Unification of Aviation Signals.—In radio communication, C.A.A. succeeded in coordinating existing facilities and adding new installations. It established a radio communication center in Shanghai with three regional stations (located in Shanghai, Canton and Hankow) and some two dozen stations. These radio stations for aviation were responsible for domestic and international communications as well as ground-air contacts.

The regional station in Shanghai completed in 1947 was, until the communist occupation of the city in May, 1949, in constant communciation with aviation wireless stations in Tokyo, Guam, Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Hongkong as well as aircraft operated by C.N.A.C., C.A.T.C., Pan-American World Airways, Northwest Airlines, Philippine Air Line, and Air France.

Three homing beacon stations with strong signals were added at Shanghai, Canton and Hankow. C.A.A. maintained airfield control towers at four airports—Shanghai, Canton, Hankow and Kiukiang.

Air Traffic Control Zones.—Plans were formulated in 1948 by C.A.A. to divide the country into eight air traffic control zones with each one maintaining an air route traffic control station. As initial steps in the implementation of these plans, air route traffic control stations (to control movements of aircraft in flight between two airfields) and approach towers were established in Shanghai and Canton in 1948 to effect a partial air traffic control.

Transfer of Airlines

On November 9, 1949, 12 Chinese civil airplanes (ten of which belonged to C.N.A.C. and two to C.A.T.C.) cleared their Hongkong base ostensibly for cities in government-controlled area. These planes, however, never arrived at their pretended destination but instead all landed at Peiping. This defection to the communists left 70-odd Chinese commerical planes in Hongkong which were immediately contested for by employees of the two companies who remained loyal and those who had defected.

On December 18, 1949, retired Major-General Claire Chennault and his business partner Whiting Willauer of the Civil Air Transport announced that they had bought the Chinese National Government's interest in C.N.A.C. and C.A.T.C., including planes and equipment impounded by Hongkong authorities. Notifying the American and British governments as well as Hongkong authorities of their purchase of the two airlines, they demanded protection and release of planes and equipment grounded at Kaitak airport. General Chennault stated that "assets of the two airlines will be utilized in the best interests of the free people of China" and pledged himself to protect interests of stockholders of the two corporations.

The founder of the Flying Tigers, who is now president of Civil Air Transport operating in China, and Mr. Willauer, C.A.T.'s executive vice-president, said that they made the purchase from the Chinese government in their capacity as private individuals and citizens of the United States.

With injunctions granted by Hongkong authorities both to the National Government authorities and the Chinese communist regime to protect the Chinese airplanes remaining in Hongkong, the new owners retained American lawyers to represent their and other American interests in the two airlines concerned and filed applications with the Hongkong courts for the appointment of receivership for both companies. Up to the end of 1949, however, disposition of the 70-odd airplanes impounded in Hongkong was still awaiting decision of the Supreme Court of the British colony.

CHAPTER 29

POSTAL SERVICE AND TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

Postal service in China dates back to the government posts of the Chou dynasty (1122-781 B.C.). Modern postal system, however, was not inaugurated until 1896 when Emperor Kwang Hsu issued a special decree giving official recognition to the "European" postal system. The General Post Office was established in 1911, after the Chinese Maritime Customs had operated postal service for 15 years.

On March 1, 1914, China became a party to the International Postal Convention. China is now a member of the Universal Postal Union.

The Directorate-General of Posts of the Ministry of Communications is in charge of all matters relating to postal service, with the country divided into a number of postal districts (26 in 1947). A district head office supervises all classes of post offices and agencies within the district. Postal establishments of all classes numbered 54,722 at the end of 1947, as compared with 68,808 at the end of 1946 and 60,777 at the end of June, 1947. The sharp drop in the number of postal establishments was largely caused by the widening areas involved in the civil war and communist occupation of cities and towns.

Forty-one years after the establishment of the modern postal system, the total number of post offices and postal agencies had reached the all-time high of 74,587 at the end of 1937.

Mail Service

Postal matters are carried by virtually every available and practicable means of transportation, ranging from slow couriers, who cover their assigned rural routes on foot, to fast airplanes. As transportation facilities are not well developed in the interior provinces, courier routes comprise more than half of the total of all types of mail routes. At the end of 1947, the aggregate length of mail routes was 552,087 km. (of which 50,322 km. were opened in 1947), with courier routes totalling 316,467 km. The 1947 mail routes showed an increase of approximately 40% over that of 1944.

Striving to speed up transmission and delivery of postal matters, the Postal Administration decided shortly after the end of World War II to make maximum use of civil aircraft freight capacity. Airplanes with small freight loads were used to transport mail. At times when there was ample capacity, some first-class letters as well as mail from members of the armed forces were carried by air either part of the way or to their respective destinations without charging the senders additional postage.

Airmail letters and small parcels totalled only 288 m. tons in 1945. In 1946, postal matters sent by air amounted to 1,575 m. tons, more than five times the volume of the previous year. Reaching an all-time high record, the airmail volume in 1947 of 8,117 m. tons was more than 28 times that of 1945.

Development of airmail service from 1937 to 1947 is summarized in Table 1.

The Postal Administration, in extending its services and expediting handling and delivery, adopts and tries out new methods and services from time to time. Before Nanking and Shanghai fell to the communists, some post offices in the two cities maintained a 24-hour service which made possible the delivery to the addressees of ordinary (first-class) letters between the two important centers within ten hours after they were posted. Different colors were painted on mail boxes on the main streets to differentiate the types of mail. Red-topped post boxes, for instance, were designated as receptacles for special delivery or express letters. Collection was made at half-hour intervals. Blue and green tops were marked for ordinary and local mail, respectively.

Perhaps the first of its kind, mobile post offices were put into service in 1948 in the metropolitan areas of Nanking,

Table 1.—Development of Airmail Service, 1937-47

Year	Airmail Routes (in kilometers)	Airmail Weight (metric tons)		Total
		Letters	Parcels	
1937	7,600	84	93	177
1938	8,050	144	148	292
1939	11,000	197	11	208
1940	9,600	267	..	267
1941	8,100	259	..	259
1942	9,700	152	..	152
1943	8,600	125	..	125
1944	8,680	121	..	121
1945	25,992	282	6	288
1946	30,202	1,417	158	1,575
1947	37,329 (May)	5,403	2,714	8,117

Source: Ministry of Communications

Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow. Special postal motor vehicles made scheduled trips through such places as factories, schools and government offices to collect or deliver letters, to receive or disburse postal remitttances, as well as to sell postal stamps. A similar service was maintained on board trains along the Nanking-Shanghai railway.

Postal Remittances and Savings

Postal remittances and savings are among the important functions of the Postal Administration. Earnings from these two branches of postal service were used to offset some of the huge deficits incurred by the postal system in the postwar years. (In 1946, postal revenue amounted to CNC$548,400-million while expenditures totalled CNC$1,481,000-million. The operational deficit of CNC$933,400-million was largely made up for by government subsidies amounting to CNC$785,500-million. Part of the year's losses was offset by profits from postal remittances and savings. The Postal Administration's aggregate operational deficits for 1947 was CNC$6,174-billion—with income of CNC$5,842-billion and expenditures of CNC$12,016-billion. Government subsidies for the year, amount to CNC$3,073.5-billion, covered nearly half of the deficits.)

In 1947 a total of 17,887 postal establishments throughout the country handled an aggregate CNC$5,223,102-million of postal remittances. Domestic money orders and telegraphic transfers constituted the bulk of the postal remittances.

Three types of postal savings service—passbook savings, fixed deposits, and checking accounts—are maintained. In addition, the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank was the first to introduce the savings certificate service in China in 1939.

In 1938, only 863 postal establishments handled postal savings with a total of 209,000 accounts. In 1944, 2,009 postal establishments maintained savings service with 284,000 accounts. At the end of 1947, 3,091,802 accounts were maintained in 2,620 postal establishments, with a total savings of CNC$670,773-million.

TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

With the first telegraph line put into service in 1879 between Tientsin and Taku, a nation-wide telecommunications system was beginning to take shape at the founding of the Republic of China. Substantial expansion and improvements were made in the decade between the establishment of the National Government in Nanking in 1927 and the outbreak of the war with Japan in 1937. Despite heavy losses and shortage of essential equipment and materials, tele-communications services were maintained during the war years throughout Free China.

After the end of World War II the Directorate-General of Tele-Communications, a subsidiary organ of the Ministry of Communications, adopted a 20-year reconstruction plan. However, military operations and political development made implementation of the plan largely impossible.

The Directorate-General of Tele-Communications supervises and administers tele-communication services through its subsidiary organs — district head offices, bureaus, head offices, and offices and agencies. At the end of June, 1948, there were nine district offices, six special tele-communications bureaus, and two head offices (one in Sinkiang and one in Taiwan). Under the head offices and special bureaus were first-class, second-class, third-class and branch offices as well as agencies throughout the land.

Telegraph

Postwar rehabilitation and development of telegraphic service progressed rapidly shortly after Japan's surrender. By the end of April, 1947, 1.595 telegraph offices were functioning in the country — 325 more than at the time of the outbreak of the war in 1937. The aggregate length of telegraph lines at mid-year in 1947 was 115,678 km., as compared with 105,902 km. before the war. Considerable amount of telegraphic equipment and materials were lost in the coastal provinces after the war started. Some equipment, however, were dismantled in time and transported to the interior where they were set up and put into operation.

Business concerns as well as individuals have through the past decade made increasingly fuller use of telegraphic facilities. In domestic telegrams, the volume of commercial and personal messages in April, 1947, represented an increase of 530% over that of June, 1936.

Radiogram

The first wireless stations in China for commercial use were inaugurated in 1908 in Shanghai and Tsungming. In 1928 the Ministry of Communications established short-wave radio stations in Shanghai, Ichang and Chungking, and the National Reconstruction Commission started wireless operations in Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Peiping, Hangchow and Canton. In June, 1929, all wireless stations in China were brought under the administration of the Ministry of Communications. When Japan invaded China in 1937,

Table 2.—Location of Tele-Communication Offices in June, 1948

Name	Location	Jurisdiction
Directorate General	Nanking	11 district head offices, 6 special bureaus, 1 Government Radio Administration
1st District Head Office	Sian	146 offices in Shensi and Honan
2nd District Head Office	Nanking	318 offices in Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei
3rd District Head Office	Hankow	218 offices in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi
4th District Head Office	Chungking	129 offices in Szechwan, Sikang and Tibet
5th District Head Office	Kunming	77 offices in Yunnan and Kweichow
6th District Head Office	Canton	179 offices in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien
7th District Head Office	Peiping	99 offices in Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Suiyuan and Chahar
8th District Head Office	Lanchow	73 offices in Kansu, Ningsia and Chinghai
9th District Head Office	Mukden	77 offices in nine Northeastern Provinces
Taiwan Head Office	Taipeh	176 offices in Taiwan
Sinkiang Head Office	Tihwa	22 offices in Sinkiang
Chinese Gov't Radio Administration	Shanghai	(1) in charge of China's international tele-communications, (2) 1 branch in Nanking
Nanking Special Bureau	Nanking	(1) concurrently conducting city telephone service, (2) 11 branches
Shanghai Special Bureau	Shanghai	(1) concurrently conducting city telephone service, (2) 12 branches
Peiping Special Bureau	Peiping	(1) concurrently conducting city telephone service, (2) 16 branches
Tientsin Special Bureau	Tientsin	(1) concurrently conducting city telephone service, (2) 13 branches
Wuhan Special Bureau	Hankow	(1) concurrently conducting city telephone service, (2) 7 branches
Chungking Special Bureau	Chungking	(1) concurrently conducting city telephone service, (2) 15 branches

Source: Ministry of Communications

there were some 170 stations, with international stations in Shanghai to communicate with Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, London, Tokyo, Rome and Khabarovsk; and other stations at Amoy, Tientsin, Canton and Kunming which communicated with Manila, Tokyo and Hanoi, respectively.

Key machines of the stations in Shanghai were dismantled after the war began in 1937 and moved inland. Improvised stations were in the meantime first set up at Hankow and Canton and later at Chengtu and Kunming to enable the country to be in radio contact with the outside world. To supplement telegraph service, radio facilities were extensively used during the war. By V-J Day, there were nine major radio stations in Free China located at Chungking, Chengtu, Kunming, Kweiyang, Nancheng, Kangting, Sian, Sichang and Lanchow, in addition to some 100 medium and small stations in the interior provinces.

At the end of June, 1947, wireless transmitter-receivers in operation included 112 of 1-20 kw. class, 290 of 100-watt to one kw. class, and 238 of 5-100 watt class. The total of 640 was four times the prewar figure.

With the war over, the main international wireless stations were moved from Chungking and Chengtu to Shanghai. The transmitters were located at Chenyu and the receivers at Liuhang, both suburban towns of Shanghai.

Before the communist occupation of Nanking and Shanghai in 1949, the Chinese Government Radio Administration's offices in the two cities communicated directly with tele-communication companies in San Francisco, Manila, Sydney, Buenos Aires, Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon, Macao, Colombo, Bangkok, Bombay, London, Paris, Geneva, Moscow and Irkutsk.

Telephone

The first telephone service in China was installed in Nanking in 1900 for the exclusive use of local officials. There were only 14 lines. In the summer of 1936, the Ministry of Communications operated more than 73,000 telephone lines, and some 70 provincial and commercial telephone companies—each with a few hundred to a few thousand lines—operated a total of 30,000 lines. In Shanghai, the American-owned Shanghai Telephone Company served more than 40,000 telephone subscribers.

During the war with Japan it was necessary to expand existing telephone services in cities in Free China. Thus in Chungking the 1,560 telephone numbers in July, 1938, were increased to 2,700 at the end of 1939. By the end of 1943, the wartime capital had 4,300 telephones, of which 3,300 were automatic. There was a similar expansion of telephone service in other important cities in the interior.

At the end of June, 1947, the Ministry of Communications operated 167,240 telephone numbers in various cities, doubling the prewar total.

As to long-distance telephone service, one of the important prewar programs was the establishment in 1933 of the Nine-Province Long-Distance Telephone Engineering Office by the Ministry of Communications. The office was created to take charge of installing long-distance telephone services in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hopei, Shantung, Honan, Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi.

When the war broke out in 1937, the Ministry of Communications had some 52,200 km. of long-distance telephone lines. In addition, there were 50,000 km. of lines operated by the provincial authorities and a comparable length of lines operated by *hsien* authorities.

As long-distance telephone was an indispensable means of communications during the war, the National Government endeavored to strengthen and improve long-distance facilities and service. Lines under the Directorate-General of Tele-Communications totalled 66,700 km. at the end of 1943, and 113,024 km. up to June, 1947.

Overseas long-distance telephone services (radio-phone) between China and the United States were first established in July, 1947. In July, 1948, services linking China with Canada, Cuba, and Mexico were inaugurated.

Table 3.—Comparison of Tele-Communication Facilities Between June, 1937 and June, 1947

Item	Unit	June, 1937	June, 1947	Increase
Long-distance Telephone lines.	pair-kilometers	52,245	113,024	116%
Telegraphic lines	kilometers	105,902	115,678	9%
Carrier-wave single channel	sets (telephone)	4	34	750%
Carrier-wave three channels	sets (telephone)	..	58	58
Carrier-wave five channels	sets (telephone)	..	10	10
Carrier-wave six channels	sets (telephone)	..	4	4
Carrier-wave single channel	sets (telegraphic)	..	1	1
Carrier-wave four channels	sets (telegraphic)	..	8	8
Carrier-wave six channels	sets (telegraphic)	..	6	6
Carrier-wave 12 channels	sets (telegraphic)	..	3	3
Wheatstone cable machine	sets	122	347	185%
Morse telegraphic machine	sets	1,598	850	748
Sound telegraphic machine	sets	15	357	342
Teleprinters	sets	6	72	66
Radio transmitter 5–100W	sets	23	238	215
Radio transmitters 100W-1KW.	sets	131	290	159
Radio transmitters 1-20KW	sets	17	112	95
Micro-wave circuits	circuits	..	16	16
City telephone machines		76,231	167,240	91,008

Source: Ministry of Communications

RADIO BROADCASTING

Central Broadcasting Administration.—The Central Broadcasting Administration was formed in 1932 and placed directly under the Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee whose chairman and vice-chairman were appointed by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. Four years earlier, in 1928, the Central Broadcasting Station was inaugurated by the Kuomintang C.E.C. The station operated in Nanking until 1937 when the war necessitated the removal of its equipment to Chungking.

The Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee became defunct following the inauguration of constitutional rule in March, 1948. Preparations were subsequently made for the reorganization of the broadcasting administration into a corporation.

During the war years, 12 broadcasting stations under the Central Broadcasting Administration were in operation in Free China. The stations were located in Chungking (2), Kunming, Kweiyang, Fukien, Sian, Yuanling, Lanchow, Sichang, Nancheng, Shaowu and Chengtu. China's only wartime radio broadcasting channel to the outside world was XGOY, the "Voice of China," in Chungking which broadcast daily programs to the United States, Great Britain and all parts of Asia.

Between V-J Day and March, 1948, the government had taken over 30 broadcasting stations formerly under the auspices or supervision of the Japanese. This brought the total number of stations under the C.B.A. to 42.

Until the end of 1948, all these stations were affiliated with the national network centers at Nanking, Shanghai and Chungking. Newscasts and news commentaries in *kuoyu* (national spoken language) and in English prepared in the studios of XGOY in Nanking were rebroadcast by the affiliated stations. In addition, a number of the stations regularly rebroadcast programs which originated in the United States or the United Kingdom.

All C.B.A. stations devoted considerable broadcast time to newscasts which were given in 18 languages and dialects.

Besides offering entertainment and news and commentary programs, radio also serves as a means of extending education in China. In Taiwan, for instance, special use is made of radio broadcasts to teach the national tongue to native inhabitants. Some radio stations also offer elementary lessons in English language.

Commercial Radio.—No private broadcasting stations existed in Free China during the war. Commercial radio has had a rapid growth in the postwar years. By the end of March, 1948, 84 private stations were in operation. Of these, 38 were located in Shanghai, ten in Nanking, eight in Peiping and seven in Tientsin. Most of the stations were small, with one-quarter to one-half kw. transmitters.

Receiving Sets.—The lack of good equipment and a scarcity of receiving sets are still the chief difficulties facing Chinese radio broadcasting enterprises. Of the vast population of China, it was estimated in 1948 that approximately 6,000 persons shared a receiving set.

Radio receiving sets are manufactured by government-operated factories and on a very limited scale by private firms. In 1947 China imported 37,858 radios, of which 32,495 were of United States manufacture.

CHAPTER 30

EDUCATION

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The primary education system is composed of primary schools, *hsiang* or *chen* nucleus schools, *pao* people's schools, primary extension schools and kindergartens.

Children between the ages of 6 and 12 attend the primary school, which covers a period of six years. The lower grades, which can be set up independently, take up four years, while the higher grades, which are a continuation of the lower grades, two years.

In the 1945-46 academic year, there were 269,937 primary schools with an aggregate enrolment of 21,831,898 students, as against 273,433 institutions and 18,602,239 students in the 1943-44 academic year. Although the number of schools decreased by 3,496, there was a gain of 3,229,659 students.

The *hsiang* or *chen* nucleus and *pao* people's schools were established in accordance with a five-year plan adopted at the National Conference on People's Education held in March, 1940. Thirteen provinces (Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Hunan, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Shensi, Kansu, Honan, and Hupeh) and one municipality (Chungking) were first designated for the enforcement of this program beginning the second half of 1940. In 1942, the program was enforced in five other provinces (Anhwei, Ningsia, Sikang, Chinghai, and Sinkiang). In these 18 provinces and one municipality, there were altogether 254,377 such schools with a total enrolment of 17,221,814 students during the 1944-45 academic year.

The Ministry of Education extended the program for five more years beginning in January, 1946. At the same time 16 other provinces (Kiangsu, Hopei, Shantung, Suiyuan, Jehol, Chahar, Liaoning, Antung, Liaopei, Kirin, Sungkiang, Hokiang, Heilungkiang, Nunkiang, Hsingan and Taiwan) and seven municipalities (Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Nanking, Dairen and Harbin) initiated the first five-year program.

The following table shows the progress made from 1940 to 1946 in public education:

TABLE 1.—GROWTH OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

School Years	Number of Schools	Number of Classes	Number of Pupils	Number of Graduates
1940–41	220,213	382,971	13,545,837	2,787,923
1941–42	224,707	424,227	15,058,051	2,952,148
1942–43	258,283	505,371	17,721,103	3,308,307
1944–45	273,433	530,993	18,602,239	3,798,116
1945–46	254,377	513,969	17,221,814	3,871,688
	269,937	680,298	21,831,898	4,688,606

Source: Ministry of Education

When the first five-year plan for public education was completed at the end of 1945, 198,695,066 of China's estimated 373,905,000 persons of or above school age had received the basic course of learning. This left 175,209,934 to be given some form of schooling.

The following table shows progress made from 1936 to 1946 toward eliminating China's illiteracy:

TABLE 2.—LITERACY STATISTICS OF CHINA

School Years	Number of Literates	Number of Illiterates	Percentage of Literates
1936–37	87,572,464	286,332,536	23.4%
1942–43	151,170,279	222,734,721	40.4%
1943–44	167,867,199	206,037,801	44.9%
1944–45	182,973,919	190,931,081	48.9%
1945–46	198,695,066	175,209,934	53.1%

Source: Ministry of Education

The above figures were computed on the basis that of China's 450-million population, 75,095,000 were children below school age, while the remaining 373,905,000 were of or above school age. The term "literates" included all those who had been enrolled in schools at one time or another regardless of the length of attendance.

To accelerate the educational movement, the National Government on February 17, 1945, revised its compulsory education law which was first enacted on July 18, 1944. The law requires all children of school age to attend the *pao* people's or *hsiang* or *chen* nucleus schools, or else their parents are to be fined. Among other main points in the compulsory education law are:

(1) The enforcement of compulsory education in the *hsiang* or *chen* shall be left to a special committee composed of the *hsiang* or *chen* chief, its cultural affairs section chief, *pao* chiefs, principals of the *hsiang* or *chen* nucleus or *pao* people's schools, and representatives of the people of the community. The *hsiang* or *chen* chief shall be its chairman.

(2) The number of school-age children shall determine the number of schools and classes. Each class is to accommodate 50 pupils. The *pao*, *hsiang* or *chen* chiefs, in cooperation with the principals of the *hsiang* or *chen* nucleus and *pao* people's schools, are to notify all households to send their children to school whenever accommodations are available.

(3) Where school-age children are to leave with their parents for another locality, their *pao* chief shall report the transfer to the committee in charge of compulsory education in the new community. Upon receipt of this report, the local committee should see that the children are enrolled in the school of the *hsiang* or *chen* where their parents will live.

(4) The regulations shall apply to illiterate adults.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Institutions of the secondary education level are the ordinary middle schools, normal schools and vocational schools. Ordinary middle schools have junior and senior grades. Middle and vocational schools are of two kinds: public and private. Normal schools are all public.

The Ministry of Education introduced a secondary education program in 1938, designating districts where such schools are to be organized. Each province is to set aside land for the establishment of middle, normal and vocational schools within a specified period. In the junior level, there were to be six middle schools for every three normal and two vocational schools; while for the senior level the ratio was two senior middle schools to one normal school and one vocational school.

In the 1943-44 academic year there were 2,573 middle schools (19,229 classes and 902,163 students); 498 normal schools (3,223 classes and 130,975 students); and 384 vocational schools (2,212 classes and 69,929 students). Faculty and staff members in the 3,455 secondary educational institutions for the same year totalled 84,850, of whom 64,197 worked in the middle schools; 11,596, normal schools; and 9,057, vocational schools.

Statistics from the Ministry of Education show that in the 1945-46 academic

year there were 4,266 middle schools (32,818 classes and 1,495,874 students); 902 normal schools (6,000 classes and 245,609 students), and 724 vocational schools (4,365 classes and 137,040 students). Faculty and staff members in the 5,892 secondary educational institutions totalled 143,502, their distribution being 104,570 for the middle schools, 21,576 for the normal schools, and 17,356 for the vocational schools.

The following table lists the composition of the three types of secondary educational institutions for the 1945-46 academic year:

I. Middle Schools

The Chinese middle school is generally divided into a junior and a senior division, each requiring three years to complete. Many Chinese educators feel that the period to go through the middle school should be shortened to five years. A new 5-year system was tried out with gratifying results in the Third National Middle School. Subsequently in 1945, the Ministry of Education recommended that the five-year system, found to be more suitable to China's educational program, should replace the old system. Thus far, however, it has not been universally adopted.

Table 3.—Classification and Number of Secondary Schools, 1945-46 Academic Year

Classification	Schools	Classes	Students	Graduates	Faculty and Staff Members
Middle Schools					
Middle Schools (both junior and senior grades)	1,603	..	..	..	54,676
Senior Middle Schools	51	7,261	317,853	70,985	1,567
Junior Middle Schools	2,612	25,557	1,178,021	255,140	48,327
TOTAL	4,266	32,818	1,495,874	326,125	104,570
Normal Schools					
Normal Schools	358	1,895	73,852	15,417	11,753
Rural Normal Schools	15	80	3,139	836	538
Short-course Normal Schools	436	3,408	140,888	26,541	7,511
Short-course Rural Normal Schools	93	617	27,730	4,990	1,774
TOTAL	902	6,000	245,609	47,784	21,576
Vocational Schools					
Vocational Schools (both junior and senior grades)	167	..	..	..	5,597
Senior Vocational Schools	286	2,359	63,124	11,557	7,612
Junior Vocational Schools	271	2,006	73,916	13,999	4,147
TOTAL	724	4,365	137,040	25,556	17,356
GRAND TOTAL	5,892	43,183	1,878,523	399,465	143,502

Source: Ministry of Education

The middle school curriculum has undergone several revisions in recent years to meet the needs of the changing times. The latest revision was made in December, 1947, when a standardized curriculum for the middle schools was adopted by the Ministry of Education. It aimed at:

1. *Chinese.* The teacher should guide the students to express their ideas succinctly in the Chinese language, at the same time urging them to do extensive reading and creative writing to develop their reasoning power and appreciation ability.

2. *English.* The number of English words a middle school student is expected to grasp must be reduced from 7,000 to 6,000. For practical usage, a student with a vocabulary of 5,000 to 6,000 English words can do fairly well in class work.

3. *Mathematics.* Practical application such as the construction of plans and designing should be stressed in the teaching of geometry in the junior middle schools. Analytic geometry and algebra for the senior middle school students should be simplified. The last middle school term should be devoted to a general mathematics review.

4. *Physics and chemistry.* In the study of nature's physical and chemical phenomena, both teaching and experimentation should be emphasized.

5. *Biology and natural sciences.* Knowledge of animals, plants and minerals in their living environment should be taught, and the value of observation and research should be stressed. Obsolete materials used in former texts must be deleted.

6. *Physiology and hygiene.* The aim here is to impart to the students a practical knowledge of the human constitution and to assist him in effecting a balanced development of his body and mind. Materials on nutrition and mental hygiene should be included in the texts.

7. *History, geography and civics.* A working knowledge of history, geography, economics, politics and law should be the object of the course. The problem-center methods should be employed in compiling texts for junior middle school students.

8. *Manual labor.* The objective is to discipline the students by teaching them some useful skills, and to increase their productive ability.

The Ministry of Education encourages middle school teachers to take advanced courses in the normal colleges as one way of elevating their teaching standards. In 1944, the Educational Department of the Yunnan Provincial Government, in cooperation with the Normal College of the National Southwest Associated University, conducted such a course for over 100 middle school teachers.

In 1942, the Ministry of Education announced that any teacher after having taught continuously for nine years and having passed the teacher's qualification examinations would be granted a year's vacation to do advanced or research work. From 1942 to 1946 over 100 middle school teachers availed themselves of this privilege.

II. Normal Schools

The normal schools are divided into the following types: those which offer a three-year course to junior middle school graduates; rural normal schools which are operated on a similar basis as the normal school; short-course normal schools and short-course rural normal schools, which provide graduates of primary schools with an additional year of study. Normal schools for prospective kindergarten teachers offer courses lasting from two to three years. All normal schools with the exception of national ones, are financed by provincial, municipal or *hsien* governments.

Normal school districts for all provinces were marked out in 1938. Under the first development program (1938-1941), each district is to have one normal school for male students and one for female students. There should also be at least one *hsien*-established short-course normal school for every three *hsien* districts. The second program, 1942 to 1945, aimed at the establishment of two normal schools for each district and one short-course normal school in each *hsien*.

To attract more qualified personnel to teach in normal schools, the Ministry of Education gave teachers and staff members of normal schools salaries 25% higher than those received by the faculty and staff members of ordinary middle schools.

In the 1943-44 academic year, the enrollment in all normal schools totalled 130,975. It rose to 245,609 in the 1945-46 academic year.

The Ministry of Education recently established scholarships for the needy and worthy students in various national, provincial and municipal normal schools. Teachers too are given opportunities for further study.

III. Vocational Schools

Vocational schools are left to the local authorities, with junior grades to be established by the *hsien* or town, and senior grades by the province or municipality. Any *hsien* or town where unusual conditions exist may petition to establish senior grades. Factories, shops and agricultural organs also may set up vocational schools.

Emphasis has been laid on the expansion of vocational education in interior cities. The Ministry of Educaton founded a number of junior institutions in Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kansu, Chinghai, and Ningsia during the war and then turned them over to local authorities. Programs offered by the provinces vary considerably. In Szechwan, the training includes brewery, pottery, leather tanning and sericulture; in Kiangsi, sugar manufacturing, tea processing, paper-making and weaving; in Kansu, pottery and woolen weaving; in Shensi, cotton spinning and weaving; in Kweichow, agriculture; in Fukien, paper and lacquer manufacturing; and in Shansi and Kwangsi, small industries. According to statistics compiled by the Ministry of Education, in the 1945-46 academic year there were altogether 724 vocational schools, of which 32 were supported by the Central Government and had an enrollment of 112,684 male and 24,356 female students, totalling 137,040.

From the 1943-44 to the 1945-46 academic year, the number of agricultural vocational schools increased from 141 to 273 and their enrollment from 24,107 to 47,732. During the same period industrial vocational schools increased from 100 to 157 and their enrollment from 22,871 to 41,911. There has been a steady increase in both the number and enrollment of other types of vocational schools since V-J Day.

In 1946, the Ministry of Education ordered schools equipped with electrical engineering and water conservancy apparatus to offer instructions in these lines to meet the nation's need for technical personnel. Later, in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, it has ordered factories or mining enterprises employing more than 300 workers to conduct supplementary training for their workers.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education is offered by universities, independent colleges, and polytechnical institutes.

In the 1946-47 academic year, there were 207 institutions of higher learning in China, 31 being national universities, 24 private universities, 23 national independent colleges, 21 provincial independent colleges, 31 private colleges, 20 national polytechnical institutes, 33 provincial polytechnical institutes, and 24 private polytechnical institutes.

Shortly before the war ended there were 145 such institutions with an enrollment of 69,959 students. By the end of 1946, the number of such institutions had risen to 207 with an increase of 59,265 students.

I. Redistribution and Rehabilitation

The removal of universities and colleges to the west, northwest and southwest China began in August and September, 1937, when large numbers of students and faculty members fled from the Peiping-Tientsin area upon the approach of the enemy. As hostilities spread, more schools sought places of safety in the interior. A number of universities and colleges were compelled to move more than once, and in one case one was known to have moved five times during the eight years of war.

During the war the Ministry of Education sought to redistribute the institutions of learning evenly throughout the country. Those of a similar nature were merged for economy. Others were split up and re-located. This flight of the universities and colleges from the enemy provided many interior provinces for the first time with much needed facilities for a higher education.

When the war ended in August, 1945, many of these institutions began to shift back to their former campuses. The National Central University returned from Chungking to Nanking; the National Chiaotung University from Chungking to Shanghai; the National Chinan University from Kienyang, Fukien, to Shanghai; the National Wuhan University from Loshan, Szechwan, to Wuchang; the National Chekiang University from Tsunyi, Kweichow, to Hangchow; and Yenching University and the University of Nanking from Chengtu to Peiping and to Nanking, respectively.

The 207 universities, colleges and polytechnical institutes were distributed as follows at the end of 1946: Kiangsu, 10; Chekiang, 5; Anhwei, 2; Kiangsi, 8; Hupeh, 10; Hunan, 6; Szechwan, 14; Sikang, 2; Hopei, 3; Honan, 2; Shantung, 3; Shansi, 3; Shensi, 2; Kansu, 4; Fukien, 9; Kwangtung, 2; Kwangsi, 6; Yunnan, 3; Kweichow, 3; Sinkiang, 1; Liaoning, 5; Kirin, 3; Taiwan, 4; Nanking, 11; Peiping, 13; Shanghai, 36; Tientsin, 8; Tsingtao, 1; Chungking, 7; Sian, 6; Canton, 14; Hongkong, 1.

II. Enrollment

China's institutions of higher learning recorded an enrollment of 41,922 at the time the war broke out in 1937. Except for the year 1944 when large numbers of students joined the armed forces in answer to President Chiang's call, the enrollment had been on the increase throughout the war years.

For the second semester of the 1946 academic year, 129,224 enrolled in the 207 institutions. The following table presents a more composite picture of this enrollment:

Table 4.—Higher Education Enrollment, Second Semester, 1946 Academic Year

Classification	National	Provincial	Private	Total
Arts and Social Sciences—				
Liberal Arts	7,013	1,225	6,183	14,421
Social Sciences	15,961	640	14,220	30,821
Commerce	4,742	1,343	7,995	14,080
Education	1,224	943	1,897	4,064
Total	28,940	4,151	30,295	63,386
Natural Sciences—				
Natural Sciences	4,836	359	3,628	8,823
Engineering	17,728	1,738	3,538	23,004
Medicine	6,527	1,809	2,550	10,886
Agriculture	5,911	1,598	1,794	9,303
Total	35,002	5,504	11,510	52,016
Teacher's Courses	10,879	2,908	35	13,822
Grand Total	74,821	12,563	41,840	129,224

Source: Ministry of Education

III. Faculty and Staff

Faculty members of national, provincial and private institutions of higher learning totalled 17,742 during the second semester of the 1946 academic year. Of this 14,944 were full time and 2,798 served on a part-time basis.

The following table lists the various classifications of faculty members in the Chinese universities, independent colleges, and polytechnical institutes:

Table 5.—Higher Education Faculty, Second Semester, 1946 Academic Year

Classification	Universities	Independent Colleges	Polytechnical Institutes	Total
Professors	4,519	1,783	985	7,287
Assistant Professors	1,383	686	519	2,588
Lecturers	2,220	1,033	667	3,920
Instructors	12	16	13	41
Assistants	2,617	736	282	3,635
Special Instructors	100	128	43	271
Total	10,851	4,382	2,509	17,742

Source: Ministry of Education

Staff members in the institutions of higher learning during the second semeter of the 1946 academic year totalled 11,-909. Of these 9,397 were men and 2,512, women. National institutions employed 8,070 members (6,285 men and 1,785 women); provincial institutions 1,619 (1,317 men and 302 women); and private institutions 2,220 (1,795 men and 425 women).

IV. Improvements in Curriculum

In the past, courses of study offered by the institutions of higher learning were not standardized, resulting in much confusion and duplication of effort. In 1935, the curriculum for medical colleges was revised and standardized. Normal colleges, colleges of arts, of natural sciences, of law, of agriculture, of commerce, and of engineering did likewise in 1938 and 1939. Further revisions were made in 1944.

The conference of university presidents called by the Ministry of Education in Chungking in March, 1945, adopted resolutions on the following: (1) centralization and concentration of courses; (2) reduction in the number of points (credits) of study; (3) elimination from the universities, independent colleges, and polytechnical institutes of such courses which may be given in research institutes; and (4) courses which are highly technical shall be made elective.

In February, 1947, another conference was called by the Ministry of Education in Nanking to revise existing university curricula. The resolutions reached were: (1) general requirements not closely related to the nation's educational policy shall either be deleted or be made elective; (2) thesis-writing shall be required of all graduating students except those majoring in philosophy, history, and education; (3) Three People's Principles and ethics shall remain as common requirements for all students; (4) students of arts and law shall take at least one science course; and (5) the general history of China shall no longer be a prerequisite for science students, but, in its stead, a second foreign language shall be required.

V. Proposed 10-Year Education Plan

Dr. Hu Shih, chancellor of National Peking University, proposed on September 18, 1947, a 10-year education plan with a view to attaining academic independence for China. The plan would provide intensive improvement for 5 to 10 universities in the next decade. In the first five years five universities would be chosen for improvement, and in the second stage, another five. Upon completion of the entire plan, it is hoped that China would no longer have to depend on educational institutions in other countries for training of her scholars and experts.

The following is Dr. Hu's eight-point proposal:

(1) The government shall not establish any additional university or independent college within the next 10 years.

(2) After the constitution takes effect, the government shall strictly enforce Article 164, which provides that expenditures for educational, scientific and cultural purposes shall be, in the case of the Central Government, not less than 15% of the national budget; in the case of the province, not less than 25% of the provincial budget; and in the case of the *hsien*, not less than 35% of the *hsien* budget. The people through their representatives shall check from time to time to see that these provisions are rigidly observed.

(3) The government shall adopt a 10-year educational plan to be carried out in two stages of five years each.

(4) In the first five years, five universities would be selected for special educational attention, the emphasis to be on the development of their post-graduate research institutes as centers of learning.

(5) In the second five years, five more universities would receive the same concentrated improvement effort.

(6) During this period the 40 or so national universities and independent colleges, not chosen to participate in the improvement plan, should be granted government funds to enlarge their facilities. Private universities and independent colleges of good standing shall also be the recipients of government aid under a national policy first initiated in 1933 in order that they may continue to develop.

(7) In selecting the 10 universities, no discrimination should be based on whether a university is a national or a private institution. Competent teaching personnel, sufficient research facilities and past achievement should be the criteria of selection.

(8) This 10-year educational plan should bring about a thorough revision of the Chinese system of higher education and a fundamental change in the concept of a university.

VI. Promotion of Graduate Studies

Graduate courses are offered by many institutions of higher learning. A ruling handed down by the Ministry of Education in 1929 limits such work to institutions which have an annual budget of more than $1-million, adequate library and laboratory equipment and faculty members qualified to make contributions toward the advancement of learning. A graduate department must offer at least three courses of advanced training and a school of graduate studies must have at least two such departments.

The first regulations governing graduate departments or schools were passed in August, 1929. At that time both National Sun Yat-sen University in Canton and Yenching University in Peiping had made preparations for the establishment of post-graduate schools. In 1934, more detailed regulations covering qualifications for the deans, professors and students for graduate departments and schools were announced. The following year a law governing the conferring of degrees was adopted. It set forth that those who have completed two years' work in the graduate departments of schools of national or accredited private universities or independent colleges and successfully passed their examinations may be recommended by their school authorities as candidates for the master's degree. After 1935 and prior to the war, there were 26 departments of graduate studies offering 45 courses in 12 institutions of higher learning. Most of these, however, were suspended when the schools migrated to the interior because of the hostilities. In 1938, the Ministry of Education had to subsidize a number of national universities to maintain their graduate schools.

Records of the Ministry of Education show that during the first semester of the 1947 academic year, there were 32 graduate schools in 24 universities and eight independent colleges.

The government institutions of higher learning with graduate schools were: National Central University, National Sun Yat-sen University, National Wuhan University, National Chekiang University, National Szechwan University, National Northeast University, National Tsinghua University, National Fuhtan University, National Taiwan University, National Nankai University, National Peking University, National Chiaotung University, National Hunan University, National Tungchi University, National Kweichow University, National Amoy University, National Chungking University, National Shantung University, National Northwest Normal College, National Northwest College of Engineering, National Medical College of Shanghai, National Medical College of Kiangsu, National Medical College of Mukden, National Northwest College of Agriculture, and National Normal College of Peiping. The seven private institutions which offered graduate work were: University of Nanking, Yenching University, Catholic (Fu Jen) University, Soochow University, Lingnan University, Cheeloo University and Chaoyang College. One hundred fifty-four polytechnical institutes maintained graduate schools of which 132 were national and 22 were private institutes.

The Ministry of Education also reported that these graduate schools operated 157 departments which offered Chinese classics and literature, foreign languages, philosophy, history, geography, political science, law, economics, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, metallurgical engineering, chemical engineering, aeronautical engineering, tele-communications, physiology, anatomy, surgery, public health, pathology, bacteriology, pharmacology, parasitology, agriculture, forestry, botany, soil, geological survey, agricultural economy, agricultural hydraulics, horticulture, veterinary science, biochemistry, legal medicine, psychology, education, sociology, oceanography, meteorology, entomology, and anthropology.

VII. Scholarships and Professorships

To provide worthy students with opportunities for a higher education, the Chinese Government, private endowments and individuals offer a number of scholarships and loan funds. The Chung Cheng Scholarship, (Chung Cheng is President Chiang's courtesy name) established by the Ministry of Education in 1940 makes 400 awards of CNC$400 each. Half of these were given to new students who passed competitive entrance examinations, while the other half went to those who attained high scholastic records. A similar scholarship in commemoration of the late President Lin Sen was set up in 1942. It also offered 400 scholarships.

The two were merged into the Chung Cheng-Lin Sen Scholarship, benefiting 1,200 students that year. In 1943, the number of recipients was increased to 1,600. Because of the depreciation of the Chinese currency, only 108 awards were made in 1946. For 1947, the number of recipients remained the same though the amount of grant was raised.

The General Chang Tzu-chung Memorial Scholarship was established in 1941. Students majoring in electrical engineering, aviation, chemical engineering, chemistry or other subjects related to national defense were eligible to apply.

The On Leong Scholarship was founded in 1941 by the Ministry of Education upon the request of the Chinese On Leong Industrial and Commerical Association in the United States. It was intended to help needy students majoring in subjects related to national defense or national reconstruction. Each recipient was entitled to a yearly grant of CNC-$1,000. In January, 1946, the association presented an additional sum of US$5,150 to the Ministry of Education to be distributed as scholarships among college students.

The first group of 30 "Ministry-Appointed Professors" was announced by the Ministry of Education in 1942. These professors, selected from among those recommended by national universities and independent colleges and several academic organizations, were appointed for a five-year term to teach in various national universities and colleges. They all have at least ten years' teaching experience in the national institutions of higher learning and have made outstanding contribution in the way of teaching or writings. The Ministry of Education pays their salaries and the necessary funds for their research work.

The "Ministry-Appointed Professors" are required to make further study in their respective fields and are authorized to assist in supervising the teaching in colleges and universities throughout the country. They participate in the work of the Academic Examination Committee, which is the highest advisory body on academic affairs, in the Ministry of Education, give lectures and make inspections of institutions other than those to which they are assigned. They are required to report the results of their work to the Ministry of Education at the end of every academic year. Upon the expiration of the first term, "Ministry-Appointed Professors" may be reappointed.

The second group of 15 professors received appointment from the Ministry of Education on Teachers' Day (birthday anniversary of Confucius), 1943. Since then and up to the end of September, 1948, no other professors have been appointed.

TABLE 6.—LIST OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING, 1948

(Note: Many of the following schools have either moved to other places or suspended as a result of the spreading communist rebellion in 1948-49.)

National Universities (31)	Presidents	Location
Central University	Chow Hung-ching	Nanking
Political University	Ku Yu-hsiu	Nanking
Peking University	Hu Shih	Peiping
Tsing Hua University	Mei Yi-chi	Peiping
Sun Yat-sen University	Chen Ko-chung	Canton
Northwest University	Yang Chung-chien	Sian
Chiaotung University	Wang Chih-cho	Shanghai
Tungchi University	Ting Wen-yuan	Shanghai
Chinan University	Li Shou-jung	Shanghai
Fuhtan University	Chang Yi	Shanghai
Chekiang University	Chu Co-ching	Hangchow
Yingshih University	Tang Chi-ho	Kinghua, Chekiang
Anhwei University	Yang Liang-kung	Anking
Chung Cheng University	Lin I-min	Nanchang
Hunan University	Hu Shu-hua	Changsha
Wuhan University	Chow Keng-sheng	Wuchang
Chungking University	Chang Hung-yuan	Chungking
Szechwan University	Huang Chi-lu	Chengtu
Nankai University	Ho Lien	Tientsin
Peiyang University	Chang Han-ying	Tientsin
Shantung University	Chao Tai-mou	Tsingtao
Honan University	Yao Tsung-wu	Kaifeng
Shansi University	Hsu Shih-hu	Taiyuan
Lanchow University	Hsin Shu-chih	Lanchow
Amoy University	Wang Teh-yao	Amoy
Kwangsi University	Chen Chien-hsiu	Kweilin
Kweichow University	Chang Ting-hsiu	Kweiyang

TABLE 6.—(*Continued*)

National Universities (31)	Presidents	Location
Yunnan University	Hsiung Ching-lai	Kunming
Northeast University	Liu Shu-hsiung	Mukden
Changchun University	Lo Yun-ping	Changchun
Taiwan University	Chuang Chang-kung	Taipeh
Private Universities (26)		
University of Nanking	Chen Yu-kuang	Nanking
Yenching University	Lu Chih-wei (Acting)	Peiping
Catholic (Fu Jen) University	Chen Huan	Peiping
Chungkuo University	Wang Cheng-ting	Peiping
Franco-China University	Li Ling-yu	Peiping
University of Canton	Chen Ping-chuan	Canton
Lingnan University	Chen Shu-ching	Canton
Kuomin University (of Kwangtung)	Wu Ting-hsin	Canton
Soochow University	Tang Yung-ching	Soochow
University of Shanghai	Ling Hsien-yang	Shanghai
Kwanghua University	Chu Ching-nung	Shanghai
Tahsia (Great China) University	Ou Yuan-huai	Shanghai
Utopia University	Hu Kang-fu	Shanghai
Aurora University	Hu Wen-yao	Shanghai
St. John's University	Wu Ching-tai	Shanghai
Hangchow Christian University	Baen Li	Hangchow
Wuchang Chunghua University	Wang Cheng-huan	Wuchang
Huachung University (College)	Wei Cho-min	Wuchang
Minkuo University	Lu Tang-ping	Ningsiang, Hunan
West China Union University	Fang Shu-hsien	Chengtu
Cheng Hua University	Ho Po-heng	Chengtu
Cheeloo University	Wu Keh-min	Tsinan
Fukien Christian University	Yang Chang-tung	Foochow
Northeast Chungcheng University	Chang Chung-fu	Mukden
Kiangnan University	Koo Wei-ching	Wusih
Chuhai University	Huang Lin-shu	Canton
National Independent Colleges (23)		
Teachers' College of Peiping	Yuan Tun-li	Peiping
Teachers' College	Chen Tung-yuan	Hengshan, Hunan
Teachers' College of Hupeh	Wang Chih-fu	Kiangling, Hupeh
Nanning Teachers' College	Huang Hua-piao	Nanning, Kwangsi
Teachers' College of Kweiyang	Hsiao Wen-tsai	Kweiyang
Teachers' College of Kunming	Cha Liang-tsao	Kunming
Northwest Teachers' College	Yi Chieh	Lanchow
Changpei Teachers' College	Fang Yung-cheng	Yungki, Kirin
Teachers' College for Women	Chang Pang-cheng	Chungking
College of Social Education	Chen Li-kiang	Soochow
Medical College of Shanghai	Chu Heng-pi	Shanghai
Medical College of Kiangsu	Hu Ting-an	Chinkiang
Chungcheng Medical College	Wang Tse-chien	Nanchang
Hunan Yale Medical College	Ling Min-yu	Changsha
Medical College of Kweiyang	Chu Mou-keng	Kweiyang
Mukden Medical College	Liu Yao-hsi	Mukden
Veterinary College	Sheng Tung-sheng	Lanchow
Chengtu Science College	Wei Tse-luan	Chengtu
Tang Shan Engineering College	Ku Yi-sheng	Tangshan, Hopei
Northwest College of Engineering	Pan Cheng-shao	Sian
Railway Administration College of Peiping	Hsu Pei-kun	Peiping
Northwest College of Agriculture	Tang Teh-yuan	Wukung, Shensi
Shanghai College of Commerce	Chu Kuo-chang	Shanghai

TABLE 6.—(*Continued*)

Provincial Independent Colleges (24)	Presidents	Location
Kiangsu Provincial College	Hsu Chen-nan	Hsuchow
Kiangsu Provincial College of Education	Tung Jeh-chih	Wusih
Anhwei Provincial College	Wan Chang-yen	Wuhu
Hupeh Provincial College of Medicine	Chu Yu-pi	Wuchang
Hupeh Provincial College of Agriculture	Kuan Tsu-liang	Wuchang
Szechwan Provincial College of Education	Chai Yu-heng	Chungking
Hopei Provincial College of Engineering	Lu Ying-sheng	Paoting
Hopei Provincial Teachers' College for Women	Chi Kuo-liang	Tientsin
Hopei Provincial College of Medicine	Chi Ching-hsin	Tientsin
Fukien Provincial College of Medicine	Huang Cheng-ya	Foochow
Fukien Provincial College of Agriculture	Fu Chih-kwei	Foochow
Kwangtung Provincial College of Law and Commerce	Chang Liang-hsiu	Canton
Kwangtung Provincial College of Arts and Science	Ho Chiao-san	Canton
Kwangsi Provincial College of Medicine	Yih Pei	Kweilin
Sinkiang Provincial College	Pao R-han	Tihwa
Taiwan Provincial Teachers' College	Hsieh Tung-ming	Taipeh
Taiwan Provincial College of Agriculture	Chow Ching-san	Taipeh
Taiwan Provincial College of Engineering	Wang Shih-an	Taipeh
Hunan Provincial Kechang College	Tseng Yu-nung	Hengyang
Kwangsi Provincial Sikiang College of Arts and Science	Lei Pei-hung	Nanning
Chekiang Provincial College of Medicine and Pharmacy	Chiang Kun	Hangchow
Shantung Provincial Teachers' College	Sun Wei-yu	Tsinan
Shantung Provincial College of Medicine	Yin Hsin-nung	Tsinan
Private Independent Colleges (30)		
Chunghua College of Arts and Jurisprudence	Wu Kang	Canton
Chengyang College of Law		Chungking
Hsianghuei College of Arts and Jurisprudence	Hsu Feng-hsi	Peipei, Szechwan
China Textile Engineering College		Shanghai
Fucheng College of Law		Wanhsien, Szechwan
Chuanpei College of Agriculture		Santai, Szechwan
Ginling College for Women	Wu Yi-fang	Nanking
Chienkuo College of Law and Commerce	Hsiao Cheng	Nanking
Chaoyang College	Chu Cheng (Acting)	Peiping
Huapei College of Arts and Jurisprudence	Wang Chi-san	Peiping
Peiping Union Medical College	Li Tsung-en	Peiping
Kwangtung Kwanghua Medical College	Chang Yung-ping	Canton
Shanghai College of Law and Jurisprudence	Li Hsin-yang	Shanghai
Shanghai College of Law	Chu Feng-yi	Shanghai
Chengming College of Arts	Chiang Wei-chiao	Shanghai
Tungteh Medical College	Ku Yu-chi	Shanghai
Tungnan Medical College	Chang Shih-chi	Shanghai
New China College of Law and Commerce	Lu Sih-jung	Shanghai
Nantung College	Tang Chi-yu	Nantung
Huanan College for Women	Wang Shih-ching	Foochow
Fukien College	Kuo Kung-mu	Foochow
College of Rural Reconstruction	James Yen	Chungking
Minghsien (Oberlin-in-China) College	Chia Ling-ping	Chengtu

TABLE 6.—(*Continued*)

Private Independent Colleges (30)	Presidents	Location
Tientsin Engineering and Commercial College	Liu Nai-jen	Tientsin
Taijen Commercial College	Hsiao Cheng-yi	Tientsin
Tsiaotsao Engineering College	Chang Ching-lien	Loyang
Nanhua College	Chung Lu-chai	Swatow
Liaoning Medical College	Liu Tung-lun	Liaoning
Overseas Chinese Engineering and Commercial College	Wang Shu-tao	Hongkong
Chiuching College of Commerce	Yang Chung-hsi	Chungking
National Polytechnical Institutes (20)		
Conservatory of Music	Wu Po-chao	Nanking
Academy of Dramatic Arts	Yu Shang-yuan	Nanking
School of Pharmacy	Wu Jung-hsi	Nanking
School of Oriental Languages	Lo Liang-chu	Nanking
Peiping School of Fine Arts	Hsu Pei-hung	Peiping
School of Fine Arts	Wang Ju-chang	Hangchow
Wusung Mercantile School	Chow Chun-shih	Shanghai
Shanghai School of Music	Tai Tsui-lun	Shanghai
Fukien School of Music	Tang Shueh-yung	Foochow
Territorial Waters School	Kai Shih	Hsienyu, Fukien
Border School	Hu Ping-cheng	Nanking
Central Vocational Institute of Industrial Technology	Wei Yuan-kwang	Shapingpa, Chungking
Central Polytechnical Institute	Cheng Yu	Loshan, Szechwan
Tzekung School of Engineering	Li Chi-wei	Tzeliutsing, Szechwan
Northwest School of Agriculture	Lu Pao-ching	Lanchow
Sikang School of Technology	Kao Wei	Sichang, Sikang
Kangting Teachers' School	Fang Shing-cheng	Kangting, Sikang
Teachers' School of Physical Education	Chang Chih-wu	Wuchang
Teachers' School of Chinese Gymnastics	Chang Chih-kiang	Tientsin
Liaohai Mercantile School	Shih Fu-ching	Hulutao, Liaoning
Provincial and Municipal Polytechnical Institutes (29)		
Shanghai Municipal Teachers' School	Chow Shang	Shanghai
Peiping Municipal School of Physical Education	Chang Sheng-chuan	Peiping
Shanghai Municipal School of Engineering	Yang Shu-I	Shanghai
Shanghai Municipal School of Physical Education	Ching Chao-chun	Shanghai
Kiangsu Provincial Soochow School of Engineering	Teng Pang-ti	Soochow
Kiangsu Provincial School of Sericulture	Cheng Pih-chiang	Hushukwan
Kiangsi Provincial School of Engineering	Li Yu-hsiang	Nanchang
Kiangsi Provincial School of Medicine	Meng Hsien-ching	Nanchang
Kiangsi Provincial School of Veterinary Science	Wang Cheng-chun	Nanchang
Kiangsi Provincial Teachers' School of Physical Education	Yu Yung-tso	Nanchang
Kiangsi Provincial School of Agriculture	Shang Jui-chun	Nanchang
Hunan Provincial School of Music	Hu Jan	Changsha
Szechwan Provincial School of Fine Arts	Li Yu-shing	Chengtu
Szechwan Provincial School of Physical Education	Yuan Chuin	Chengtu
Szechwan Provincial School of Accounting	Yang Yu-chih	Chengtu

TABLE 6.—(*Continued*)

Provincial and Municipal Polytechnical Institutes (29)	Presidents	Location
Hopei Provincial School of Marine Products	Chang Yuan-ti	Tientsin
Shansi Provincial Chuanchih School of Medicine	Ma Shih-chuin	Taiyuan
Shansi Provincial School of Agriculture		Taiyuan
Shensi Provincial School of Commerce	Tseng Jui-ling	Sian
Shensi Provincial Teachers' School	Liu An-kuo	Sian
Shensi Provincial School of Medicine	Chang Nai-hua	Sian
Fukien Provincial Teachers' School	Peng Chuan-cheng	Foochow
Kirin Provincial Chungcheng School of Physical Education		Yungki, Kirin
Kwangsi Provincial School of Fine Arts	Man Chien-tze	Kweilin
Kwangtung Provincial School of Physical Education	Hsu Ming-hui	Canton
Kwangtung Provincial School of Engineering	Wang Jen-yu	Kaoyao, Kwangtung
Kwangtung Provincial School of Fine Arts	Ting Hsien-yung	Canton
Yunnan Provincial School of English Language	Shui Tien-tung	Kunming
Kwangtung Provincial Marine School	Hsu Pei	Canton
Private Polytechnical Institutes (24)		
Chunghui School of Commerce	Ching Tsu-mou	Nanking
Shanghai School of Fine Arts	Liu Hai-shu	Shanghai
Hsinhua School of Fine Arts	Hsu Lang-si	Shanghai
Lisin Accounting School	Pan Shu-lun	Shanghai
Chungkuo School of Journalism	Chen Kao-yung	Shanghai
Shanghai School of Dentistry	Sze-tu Poh	Shanghai
Chunghua School of Engineering and Commerce	Sheng Tse-chuan	Shanghai
Nanfang School of Commerce	Hsu Chung-ching	Canton
Wusih School of Chinese Classics	Tang Wen-chih	Wusih
Soochow School of Fine Arts	Yen Wen-liang	Soochow
Kiangsu Cheng Tseh School of Fine Arts	Lu Feng-tse	Tanyang
Wuchang School of Fine Arts	Chang Chao-ming	Hankow
Wuchang Wen Hwa (Boone) Library School	Shen Tsu-yung	Wuchang
Chihshing School of Agriculture	Chen Kun-shan	Huhsien, Shensi
Hsin Kiang School of Agriculture	Cheng Chao-hsiung	Ngohu, Kiangsi
Hanhua School of Agriculture	Wang In-fu	Hankow
Southwest School of Fine Arts	Wan Tsun-mo	Chungking
Southwest School of Commerce	Liao Ching-cheng	Kweilin
Northwest School of Pharmacy	Hsueh Tao-wu	Sian
Eastern Asia School of Physical Education	Chen Meng-yu	Shanghai
Shanghai School of Textile Industry		Shanghai
Kwangsia School of Commerce	Wang Yu-kai	Shanghai
Hainan School of Agriculture		Hainan Island
I-jen School of Accounting		Sian

Source: Ministry of Education

EDUCATION FINANCES

Article 164 of the Chinese Constitution provides that expenditures for educational, scientific and cultural purposes should be, in case of the Central Government, not less than 15% of the total national budget; of the province, not less than 25% of its total provincial budget, and in the case of the *hsien*, not less than 35% of the total *hsien* budget. Conditions being what they are, the Ministry of Education has found it difficult to carry out these provisions. Tables 7 - 11 show what the actual annual educational and cultural expenditures were as against what were provided for in the national, provincial and *hsien* budgets during the period 1942-1947.

Taking 1944 as a year typical of the war period, and 1946 that of the post-war period, the following table shows how the *hsien* distributed its annual educational and cultural expenditures.

The Ministry of Education, with a view to limiting the establishment of private secondary institutions, fixed in April, 1948, the minimum costs for organizing and maintaining such schools. After the currency reform was announced in August the same year, the amounts were converted into Gold Yuan notes.

TABLE 7.—EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXPENDITURES

Year	Total National Budget	Educational and Cultural Expenditures	Percentage
1943	36,236,413,861	667,572,538	1.84
1944	79,501,431,808	2,490,165,865	3.13
1945	263,844,138,900	7,932,140,200	3.01
1946	2,524,934,725,000	107,989,499,000	4.27
1947	9,370,406,740,000	382,652,860,000	4.08
Year	**Total Provincial Budget**	**Educational and Cultural Expenditures**	**Percentage**
1942	1,567,775,477	197,333,706	12.59
1943	4,344,373,575	307,153,597	7.07
1944	5,068,318,613	363,275,077	7.17
1945	10,933,708,800	685,402,643	6.28
1946	100,241,712,635	6,859,777,850	6.84
Year	**Total *Hsien* Budget**	**Educational and Cultural Expenditures**	**Percentage**
1942	1,582,811,496	313,646,504	19.82
1943	3,074,247,569	557,892,127	18.15
1944	8,139,164,158	1,087,786,704	13.36
1945	30,933,622,074	3,149,995,377	10.18
1946	274,649,679,650	14,817,059,186	5.39

Source: Ministry of Education

STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

Because of wartime difficulties and restrictions, the number of Chinese students studying abroad decreased considerably. Between 1938 and 1944, there were only 1,142 students studying in foreign countries, as compared to 1,657 for 1929, which showed a decrease of 515.

The lowest number, however, was recorded in 1945, when the Chinese Government had to undertake the gigantic task of national rehabilitation. Only eight students were sent abroad that year.

As conditions gradually regained normalcy, and as restrictions were relaxed, the number of students going abroad

TABLE 8.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXPENDITURES IN THE *Hsien*

Description	1944		1946	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Administration	9,438,646	0.87	199,475,850	1.34
Secondary Education	193,337,264	17.77	5,029,195,418	33.94
Primary Education	617,942,372	56.81	7,302,097,784	49.29
Social Education	55,567,040	5.11	820,664,676	5.54
Others	211,501,382	19.44	1,465,625,458	9.89
TOTAL	1,087,786,704	100.00	14,817,059,186	100.00

Source: Ministry of Education

TABLE 9.—FIXED MINIMUM ORGANIZATION AND ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COSTS OF UNIVERSITIES AND INDEPENDENT COLLEGES

Classification	Organization Expenses	Annual Expenses
College or Department of Arts	GY$100,000	GY$ 80,000
College or Department of Science	GY$200,000	GY$150,000
College or Department of Law	GY$100,000	GY$ 80,000
College or Department of Education	GY$100,000	GY$ 80,000
College or Department of Agriculture	GY$150,000	GY$150,000
College or Department of Engineering	GY$300,000	GY$200,000
College or Department of Commerce	GY$100,000	GY$ 80,000
College or Department of Medicine	GY$200,000	GY$150,000

Source: Ministry of Education

TABLE 10.—FIXED MINIMUM ORGANIZATION AND ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COSTS FOR POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

Classification	Organization Expenses	Annual Expenses
Class A. 1, 2, 3, 4 Technical Institutions	GY$200,000	GY$100,000
Class A. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16 Technical Institutions	GY$150,000	GY$ 80,000
Class A. 8, 10, 12, 13, 14 Technical Institutions	GY$100,000	GY$ 80,000
Class B. 3, 4, 5 Technical Institutions	GY$ 60,000	GY$ 50,000
Class C. Technical Institution	GY$ 60,000	GY$ 50,000
Class D. Medical Institute	GY$150,000	GY$100,000
Class D. Pharmaceutical Institution	GY$100,000	GY$ 80,000
Class D. Mercantile Institution	GY$100,000	GY$ 60,000
Class D. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 Technical Institutions	GY$ 60,000	GY$ 50,000

Source: Ministry of Education

TABLE 11.—FIXED MINIMUM ORGANIZATION AND ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COSTS OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Classification	Organization Expenses				Annual Expenses
	Construction	Farm & Equipment	Factory & Equipment	Equipment	
Senior Middle School	GY$30,000	..	...	GY$20,000	GY$30,000
Junior Middle School	GY$20,000	..	..	GY$15,000	GY$20,000
Senior Agricultural Vocational School	GY$20,000	GY$100,000	..	GY$20,000	GY$30,000
Senior Engineering Vocational School	GY$30,000	..	GY$30,000	GY$20,000	GY$40,000
Domestic Science School	GY$30,000	..	..	GY$15,000	GY$20,000

Source: Ministry of Education

suddenly increased to 730 in 1946. Of the number, 554 went to the United States; 41 to England; 68 to France; 2 to Belgium; 3 to Italy; 40 to Switzerland; 4 to Canada; 3 to the Netherlands; 6 to Denmark; 7 to Sweden; and 2 to Australia.

Table 12 shows the different fields of study pursued by students in foreign educational institutions from 1941 to 1946:

Between July, 1947, and June, 1948, a total of 185 students were permitted to study in foreign countries, 35 of them being government-supported students.

New rules governing the education of students abroad were adopted by the Ministry of Education in April, 1946. Their main features are:

(1) Students must pass an examination given by the Ministry of Education before they can go abroad.

(2) Candidates who have passed a physical examination by a ministry-appointed hospital and possess one of the following qualifications are eligible to take the examination:

(a) Graduation from government universities, or private institutions accredited to the Ministry of Education, or independent colleges;

(b) Completion of prescribed courses of study in government universities or private institutions accredited to the Ministry of Education, or independent colleges, or graduation from government or private technical institutes accredited to the Ministry of Education, plus at least two years' experience in service related to their respective fields of study and certificates showing such service;

(c) Passing of the higher examination.

(3) The prescribed subjects for the examination are:

TABLE 12.—STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD FROM 1941 TO 1946

Classification	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Arts	3	15	37	8	..	94
Social Sciences and Law	11	39	53	11	..	145
Commerce	4	13	84	10	..	57
Education	2	6	7	5	..	25
Natural Sciences	8	32	28	27	5	92
Engineering	19	103	124	164	..	205
Medicine	4	7	9	23	..	49
Agriculture	6	13	17	57	3	63
TOTAL	57	228	359	305	8	730

Source: Ministry of Education

(a) General subjects: Chinese, Chinese history and geography, the language and literature of the country selected for further study, or English.

(b) Applicants for government support shall take the examination of three special subjects; those who have their own means of support, two subjects.

(4) The period of study or training abroad for government students is two years, to be extended for one more year if necessary. For private students the period of study or training shall not exceed four years.

(5) Government students are not allowed, unless they have previously obtained permission from the Ministry of Education, to change their course of study or to visit another country other than that designated in their permit. Violators of this regulation shall be deprived of government support.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education, like public education, aims at stamping out illiteracy, but it goes a step further. Besides teaching illiterate adults how to read and write, it seeks to give them a general knowledge of rural and city life, as well as of national and world affairs. Adult schools, public reading rooms, playgrounds, phonetic classes, general, commercial and industrial continuation schools, schools for the blind and deaf, reformatory schools, homes for orphans and destitute children, museums, art galleries, schools of music and dramatic arts, theaters, cinemas, music clubs, educational films, broadcasts, road troupes, libraries are some of the means employed to realize this end.

The Department of Social Education of the Ministry of Education has under it five committees: physical education, musical education, visual education, promotion of the phonetic system and fine arts. Likewise, the provinces have special sections devoted to this work.

Organizations and institutions directly under the Ministry of Education include the National Peiping Library, National Central Library, National Peiping Palace Museum, National Central Museum, Museums of Historic Relics, National Conservatory of Music, China Symphonic Orchestra, National Academy of Dramatic Arts, and a number of singing corps, road troupes, and service corps.

The provinces have their mass education institutes, libraries, public playgrounds and gymnasiums, museums, art galleries and science institutes. Under the provincial educational departments are visual education sections, motion picture studios and mobile corps of singing and dramatic troupes. Each *hsien* also has one or more mass education institutes and, wherever finances permit, a library, a public playground and a museum.

Motion pictures and radio broadcasting are the two most effective means of social education. The Ministry of Education's China Education Film Factory produces educational films and lantern slides. In cooperation with the Central Broadcasting Station, the Ministry of Education has been presenting educational programs through the radio since 1935.

As early as 1932, the Ministry of Education instructed the provinces and municipalities to set up science institutes to promote general interest in science and technology. The Shansi Science Institute and the Fukien Science Institute were established by the respective provincial governments, while the West China Science Institute in Szechwan was founded by private individuals.

Under the direct control of the Ministry of Education is the National Kansu Science Institute at Lanchow, originally organized by the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Indemnity Fund in 1939, but taken over by the Ministry of Education in 1944.

Libraries are also an important medium for the dissemination of social education. The National Central Library established in 1940 has a good collection of Chinese and foreign books and periodicals. The National Library of Peiping has been collecting wartime publications, books and periodicals published in foreign languages, as well as pictorial material. The National Northwest Library in Lanchow owns 97,000 books. The National Roosevelt Library in Chungking, which has collected 8,500 volumes of rare old Chinese books and more than 3,000 modern publications, is still in its preparatory stage.

Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, there were 80 museums in China, aside from those established by the government. Most of them were destroyed during the war. After V-J Day, despite the government's rehabilitation efforts, only one-fourth of them have been restored. The National Mukden Museum, the Taiwan Provincial Museum, and the Tsingtao Municipal Museum were the outstanding new museums. Unfortunately, the Mukden and Tsingtao Museums were reduced to ruin as a result of the civil war.

Table 13 lists institutions engaged in the dissemination of social education in the year 1945-46.

TABLE 13.—ORGANS AND INSTITUTIONS OF SOCIAL EDUCATION IN CHINA IN 1945-1946

Organs and Institutions	Total
General Organs	
Mass Education Halls	1,269
Newspaper Rooms	22,669
Lecture Halls	1,285
Libraries	704
Science Halls	15
Fine Arts Museums	8
Natural History Museums	12
Antiquity Museums	43
Public Athletic Grounds	1,417
Recreation Grounds	215
Public Parks	442
Mass Education Experimental Stations	27
Audio-visual Education Technical Assistance Offices	10
Audio-visual Education Corps	22
Radio Receiving Stations	615
Broadcasting Stations	1
Social Education Corps	134
Mobile Educational Units	33
Committees for Promotion of Social Education	356
Central Meteorological Station	1
China Symphony Orchestra	1
China Educational Film Studio	1
Others	266
Academic Institutions	
Mass Education Schools	20,995
Vocational Supplementary Schools	82
General Supplementary Schools	834
Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	21
Reformatory Schools	17
Schools of Drama	22
Schools of Music	5
Vocational Schools and Classes	173
Home Education Classes	880
Orphanages	97
Training Center for Social Education Workers	1
Others	456
GRAND TOTAL	53,129

Source: Ministry of Education

BORDER EDUCATION

China's frontier regions are inhabited by Mongols, Tibetans, Mohammedans, Miaos, Lolos and other tribes. The Ministry of Education, through its Department of Mongolian-Tibetan Education, undertakes to provide these people with the rudiments of modern education, placing emphasis on citizenship, language, vocational and hygienic training. In secondary education, it lays stress on the development of technical abilities and a clear understanding of China as a nation. In higher education, it aims at the training of technical personnel for reconstruction purposes. In social education, international affairs, scientific and engineering fundamentals are taught.

Since the establishment of the Department of Mongolian-Tibetan Education in 1930, considerable progress in the promotion of this branch of education has been made. Border education personnel has been trained; linguistic symbols have been devised and unified; texts and reference books have been written and loans and scholarships granted.

Up to March, 1947, the government had established three polytechnical institutes, two middle schools, 13 normal schools, eight vocational schools, and 34

primary schools in the border regions. These 60 schools had a total of 305 classes with 9,611 students.

The Ministry of Education has had special textbooks printed for use in these primary schools. In such textbooks, Mongolian, Tibetan, or Islamic languages appear side by side with the text in Chinese. The Mongolian, Tibetan and Islamic translations of the Chinese Constitution were completed in 1947, and copies have been distributed to their schools.

In 1946 a number of universities were designated by the Ministry of Education to organize courses for the study of the border races and their cultures. These institutions were: the National Yunnan University, Kweichow University, Sun Yat-sen University, Chekiang University, West China Union University, University of Nanking and Northwest Teachers' College. For three years the National Central University and National Northwest University maintained departments of border affairs to train education personnel for service in border areas. Each department had an enrollment of 100 students.

OVERSEAS CHINESE EDUCATION

To accommodate overseas Chinese students who have come to China in large numbers after V-J Day, the government has set up two middle schools in Hainan, and two normal schools, one in Fukien and the other in Kwangtung.

Up to the end of 1947, there were 3,462 institutions of higher, secondary and primary education open to overseas Chinese students from 35 countries. These included two colleges, 156 middle schools, 8 normal schools, 7 vocational schools, 2,696 primary schools, 94 continuation schools and 499 other institutions of learning.

Overseas Chinese youths may enter any educational institution in China for which they qualify. The National Chinan University formerly had the largest enrollment of these students. In 1947, however, Lingnan University ranked first with an enrollment of 105, Kwangsi University second with 91, Sun Yat-sen University 90, Fuhtan University 64, Amoy University 57, Chinan University 52, Central University 44, Tungchi University 43, Nanning Teachers' College 40, Tsing Hua University 39, Fukien College 26, and Yenching University 23.

CHAPTER 31

RESEARCH

THE ACADEMIA SINICA

As the highest research organization under the National Government, the Academia Sinica, despite its limited finances, personnel and equipment, has carried on an extensive program throughout China. It maintains 13 research institutes: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, botany, meteorology, history and philology, social sciences, medicine, engineering, and psychology. The institutes of mathematics and medicine were established recently.

I. Institute of Mathematics

Because of difficulties in recruiting personnel and obtaining equipment during the war, the institute was not established until July, 1947. It has a library collection of about 3,000 volumes, mostly books and periodicals on higher mathematics, obtained since the war ended.

The scope of work of the institute at present may be classified under the following six headlines: (1) theory of series, (2) differential geometry, (3) topology, (4) number theory, (5) abstract algebra and (6) mathematical statistics.

II. Institute of Astronomy

The Institute of Astronomy serves as a research body and an almanac office. The People's Calendar, published jointly by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Interior, is computed at the institute every year.

Under its auspices are two observatories. The Purple Mountain Observatory in Nanking consists of a number of buildings including a library, a machine shop, an office building, a dormitory, and observing rooms in which a 24-inch Zeiss reflector and an 8-inch refractor are installed. The Phoenix Hill Observatory in Kunming is equipped with a library, a dormitory and rooms in which a 4-inch Ross camera and a Hale Spectrohelioscope are installed. The latter is now operated in close cooperation with the National University of Yunnan.

Programs scheduled for 1948 included: (1) photometric and spectrophotometric study of the sun, planets and stars with the 24-inch reflector; (2) observations of cepheids and variable stars with the Ross camera and the astrocamera; (3) studies of solar activity with the spectroheliscope.

Theoretical as well as historical research, particularly in ancient Chinese astronomical contributions, was done along with the experimental work.

III. Institute of Physics

The institute was established in March, 1928. Originally it was one of the departments of the Institute of Physics, Chemistry and Technology. In November of the same year it was given its present status.

The institute has a number of laboratories, an instrument shop, and a library. Current work is centered on the following problems: (1) preparation of large single crystals of desired orientation; (2) mechanical behavior of very fine single crystal wires; (3) study of thin metallic films with ultramicroscope; (4) behavior of lattice of polycrystalline wires; (5) effect of stress upon residual magnetization and coercive force; and (6) the relation between magnetostriction coefficient and stress effect of coercive force.

The following problems submitted by government agencies during the year 1947-48 have been solved by the institute: (1) determination of radium content of certain minerals, (2) determination of the purity of radium nitrate by physical methods, (3) test of radioactivity of certain minerals, and (4) restoration of ancient bronze pieces.

The instrument shop produces physical and chemical apparatus for school use as well as precision instruments.

The library has about 8,500 volumes consisting of books, back numbers of periodicals, handbooks, and collected works. Its reading room has about 40 current journals on physics and allied subjects.

A laboratory for nuclear physics on a modest scale is being planned. A Van de Graaff generator capable of producing 3 to 5 million volts was ordered.

Limited by personnel, equipment and present-day conditions in China, the institute must now confine its research projects to a limited field in physics. For the time being it plans to concentrate its efforts on the physics of solids and on nuclear physics. Later on it will take up electronics to be followed by other project subjects.

IV. Institute of Chemistry

The work carried on by the institute has been mainly in the domain of pure chemistry, although occasionally problems of a practical nature have been taken up in response to outside requests. Prior to 1934, the results of these investigations were published under the series title, "Papers of the Institute of Chemistry."

These studies, carefully selected, were on: (1) the ultraviolet absorption spectra of simple polyatomic molecules, especially those of the symmetrical collinear type—the investigation providing interesting information on the structure of such spectra and of these molecules, their dissociation energies and the nature of their chemical bonds; (2) the syntheses of compounds related to the sex hormones and the chemistry of fused ring systems—the results contributing significantly to the field of research so ardently pursued by the organic chemists in the 1930's; (3) the chemistry of the santonins—two new desmoposantonins and two new santonous acids having been discovered; and (4) extraction of alkaloids from medicinal herbs native to China and the study of their chemical composition and structure.

Subjects now under study include: (1) the mechanism and kinetics of the reaction of alcohols, aldehydes and ketones, with hypo-iodite solutions; (2) phosphatases from various sources and the mechanism of their action; (3) the applicability of Hofmann reaction; (4) the preparation of local anaesthetics; (5) the extraction of alkaloids from medicinal herbs and the elucidation of their chemical structure; (6) the effect of various ions on the determination of sulphate; (7) the determination of tungsten; (8) the electrodeposition of metals; and (9) the determination of uranium in columbium and tantalum-rich ores.

V. Institute of Geology

The research work of the institute is provisionally divided into three sections: 1. physical geology, 2. palaeontology, and 3. applied geology.

The institute has one mineralogical laboratory for determining the physical as well as microchemical properties of transparent and opaque minerals, one palaeontological laboratory, one chemical laboratory and one museum for the exhibition of the minerals, rock specimens and fossils collected by members of the institute from various localities of the country.

A somewhat new branch of geology has recently developed in this institute under the title of geomechanics. Positive evidence has been obtained that rocks as they occur in nature are both elastic and plastic. Experiments made in this institute with elastoplastic material have actually shown how certain tectonic patterns might have been produced by the application of a horizontal inertia force.

The discovery of quaternary glaciation in Lushan and other areas proved to be an epoch-making contribution to the study of the geology of China. Glacial deposits have also been found by members of the institute in many parts of southern China. Much of the placer deposits occurring in parts of Kwangsi, Kweichow and western Hunan has been determined to be of glacial and fluvio-glacial origin.

A plan has been developed to study the igneous phenomena and recent displacement of strand-lines along the eastern coast of China.

Traces of uranium deposits were first discovered at Hwashan in the Chungshan district. Much work has been done in the wolframite deposit in south Kiangsi. Gold placers in western Hunan were extensively studied and it was found that their origin is closely related to the pleistocene glaciers. Iron and copper deposits have been investigated in western Hupeh.

The finding of a well-preserved fossil wood, Psaronius, in the Permian basalt, is of great interest. On the basis of large collections of corals from various parts of China, the Lower Carboniferous has been divided into four zones which may be compared with those of the same period of Europe. Many well-preserved specimens of Graptorites have been collected and some of them have been examined and described by an experienced member of the institute. Numerous specimens of Devonian brachipods, Permian fusulinids and Triassic ammonoids form valuable collections in the museum.

A geological map of Kwangsi province has been completed embracing the area which extends between latitudes 22° 30′ and 26°N and longitudes 106° 40′ and 111° 30′E on a scale of 1:200,000. The whole map is divided into 36 sheets. Shortage of funds has delayed its publication.

VI. Institute of Zoology

Following two reorganizations, the institute has turned its attention to the fields of fish biology, entomology, parasitology, protozoology, and experimental zoology.

1. *Fish biology*—For many years studies in fish biology have been centered on Monopterus javanensis. The morphology and physiology of its accessory respiratory organs, the anatomy of its blood vascular system, the intergumentary serous glands of its embryo, the function of its larval organs have been taken up in turn. The fact that Monopterus always starts its life as a female, undergoes a sex-reversal after laying eggs, and is eventually transformed into a male, has been revealed for the first time, and is being further investigated. The biology of fish other than Monopterus has also been extensively studied. The recent discovery of the occurrence of blastokinesis in the eggs of a Chinese bitterling, Roodeus ocellatus, is of particular interest.

2. *Entomology*—Much emphasis has been laid on the systematics of the white flies, Aleurodidae; the fruit flies, Trypetidae; and the leaf beetles, Chrysomolidae. Economic bearings of the groups studied were also taken into consideration. Morphological investigations of the insects have been carried out on the Malpighian tubes in Chrysomelidae, the tibial tympanic organ of Conocephalus and the elytral tracheation of Dermaptera.

The problems of the evolution of larval forms have been propounded after a thorough study of the structure, development and habitat of the larvae, representative of which have been selected from all groups of insects. Studies have also been made on the special modifications in the structure of Cheirochela and other aquatic insects in regard to their respiratory adaptations.

3. *Parasitology*—In the past the work in parasitology was entirely devoted to the survey of nematodes from wild and domesticated animals. Recently, however, a new plan has been laid for the study of fish parasites, including fungi, sporozoa, copepods, isopods, acanthocephala, cestodes and trematodes in addition to nematodes.

4. *Protozoology*—In the field of protozoology work is confined mostly to the dinoflagellates and Infusoria. For dinoflagellates, investigations have been centered on the thecal morphology, especially in the plates that constitute the ventral area. The study of Infusoria consists of the life history of Suctoria, the fibrillar system of ciliates and the systematics of fresh water forms. Cytological investigations on the intestinal flagellates have also been undertaken.

5. *Experimental zoology*—Contributions that may be mentioned from the studies of experimental zoology include the excretion of uric acid from the Malphighian tubes of centipedes, the osmotic regulation and "chloride secreting cells" of the paradise fish and the common eel, and the polarity and its inducing action on embryonic tissues of amphibia.

In addition to the above topics, the institute has yet to resume its work on oceanography which was carried out before the war in the Gulf of Po Hai and along the coast of Shantung peninsula.

VII. Institute of Botany

The institute has eight laboratories, namely phanerogamic taxonomy, mycology, algology, plant physiology, forestry, plant morphology, plant pathology, and cytogenetics.

Research work in progress includes: (1) phanerogamic botany—survey of higher plants in eastern China; (2) mycology—continuation of the study of higher fungi; (3) algology—studies of fresh water algae in southwestern China will be continued, and studies of marine algae in the South China Sea will be started soon; (4) plant physiology—problems now under way are: (a) the effect of micro-elements, auxin and colchicine, upon starch hydrolysis and starch synthesis in the leaves of kidney beans, and (b) the effect of the above chemicals on the starch digestion in the germinating wheat seeds; (5) forestry—studies of nursery practices and silvicaland management problems of principal timber trees of China; (6) plant morphology—embryonic development of Gymnosperms and weed anatomy are the principal problems analyzed in this laboratory; (7) plant pathology—projects in progress include (a) preventive therapy of soybean disease, (b) the effect of 2-4-dichlorphenyloxy acetic acid on the germination of fungal spores, and (c) survey of diseases of fruits and crops; (8) cytogenetics—cytogenetical studies have been made with

wheat and its relations, millet and sorghum, and recently, in cooperation with the Taiwan Sugar Company, cyto-genetical on sugar cane.

VIII. Institute of Meteorology

The institute is mainly interested in studies of meteorological science, with seismology as a minor activity. In 1947, the Division of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Institute of Physics was incorporated and a new Division of General Geophysics was inaugurated. Research programs already under way, despite many handicaps and difficulties, are in three directions: (1) climatology, (2) dynamical meteorology, and (3) long range forecasting. The map of magnetic anomalies in South China is in preparation and phases of the theory of seismic waves are studied.

For the convenience of research, the following facilities are provided:

(A) Library — In 1947, the former Shanghai Science Institute, including its excellent collection of geophysical literature published mostly before 1939, was taken over by Academia Sinica. The library, originally containing some 6,000 volumes, was by far the best reference center in China for students of geophysics, meteorology and allied subjects.

(B) Magnetic Observatory — The observatory serves as the standard station for making determinations of the magnetic elements. It consists of an absolute room and a variation room, both being built of non-magnetic material. It is equipped with a Schuster-Smith standard magnetometer, a Smith portable magnetometer and a La Cour variometer. Besides routine observations, field work is also conducted.

(C) Seismology Station—The institute used to have two seismographs of the Wiechert type and one Galizin instrument. The latter was lost during the war while the sensitivities of the first two are too low from the point of view of modern developments. Purchase of a new instrument of the Benioff type is planned.

(D) Meteorological Material — Since the establishment of the institute, the collection of meteorological records of China as well as of neighboring countries has been carried on for nearly 20 years without interruption. The weather maps of eastern Asia are kept to date without lapse. Both the historical weather maps published by the Allied nations during the war and the upper air records taken in the different war theaters are among the collections.

IX. Institute of History and Philology

The institute consists of four sections. Section I studies historic problems and edits ancient Chinese classics and the Cabinet Archives of the Ming and the Ching dynasties. The principal subjects of study of the second section are Chinese language, non-Chinese languages within the Chinese boundary and general linguistic problems. The archaeological section, known as Section III, deals mainly with artifacts and excavations of human remains, both historical and prehistorical. Anthropology and ethnology of China define the scope of the work of the fourth section.

The activities of each section are as follows:

(1) Historical Section—Works like: *The Outline of Northeastern History, On the Original Meaning of* "Hsing" *and* "Ming," *On the Origin of the Political System of the Sui and Tang Empires, On the Political History of the Tang Dynasty, The Grand Canal and the Sui and the Tang Empires* have been published in addition to articles found in the regular institute bulletin.

Thirty volumes of the *Cabinet Archives of the Ming and Ching Dynasties* have been published and ten more are being printed. The editing and transcription of the wooden slats of the Han dynasty discovered in Etzina have been published with commentary, and the editing of the bulky *"Authentic Records"* of the Ming Dynasty (*Ming Shih Lu*) will be completed soon. Textual studies include a review of ancient Chinese classics and manuscripts of later dynasties. *A New Commentary of Chuantze, Manuscripts from Tunhuang,* and *A Catalogue of Tunhuang Manuscripts Preserved in the Peiping Library* have been published.

Many books have been written on the study of bronze and stone inscriptions. Among them, *Chinese Paleography Compiled from Bronze Inscription,* and its supplementary volume, *Collections of Inscriptions of the Chin and the Han Dynasties, Funerary Inscriptions of Han-Wei and the Six Dynasties,* may be mentioned. For folk literature, *The Catalogue of Chinese Folk Songs,* and *Customs of Peiping* have been compiled.

In addition to these publications, a *Territorial History of China* has been written for the Institute of Pacific Relations.

(2) Linguistic Section — Hundreds of dialects in southern Kiangsu, Chekiang, central Shensi, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Yunnan, and Szechwan have been surveyed. All of them were recorded in phonetic notation, and some were further recorded on aluminum disks.

The phonetic system of ancient Chinese is reconstructed with the aid of rhyme books, rhyme tables and the transcription of Sanskrit in Buddhist texts; while that of archaic Chinese with the aid of *Shih King* rhymes and *Hsia-sheng* characters. Attention has also been paid to the grammatical structure of the classics.

A comparative study of non-Chinese languages of the Tibetan family has been made. Various languages used in China's southwestern borders, which were formerly either unknown or novel, such as the languages of Chungchia, Tao, Chuangchia, Chinese Shan, Miao, Yao, Mingchia, Lolo, Moso, and several Tibetan dialects in western Szechwan, have been accurately recorded and studied. A comprehensive work dealing with the phonology of Tai dialects is in active preparation.

(3) Archaeological Section—From 1942 to 1945, a number of field expeditions sent to the northwest discovered some 20 sites in southern Shensi, about 30 sites in Kansu, ranging from the prehistoric period to the Tang dynasty. Based on results of excavations, reports and papers have been written to interpret the nature of the Lungshan culture which furnished an important link for the study of Chinese culture of the prehistorical period. Studies of the oracle-bones, bronzes and potteries from the Yin ruins threw new light upon civilization of the early historical period. *Studies on the Calendar of the Yin Dynasty* was published during the war. Four reports on *Anyang Excavations* and three volumes of *The Chinese Journal of Archaeology* already have been published.

(4) Ethnological Section—For 20 years, this section has periodically sent out anthropolitical and ethnological expeditions. Many tribes such as the Goldi in the Northeast; and Miao, Yao, Shemin, Kachin, Chiang, Gyarung, Lolo, Moso, Liso, Lahu, Shan, and Chungchia, in the southwestern provinces of China were investigated. The ethnological reports of *A Survey on the Yao of Linyun, Kwangsi, The Primitive Aborigines of Formosa, Lolo Specimens, Die Hsiamin Tsemuschan, The Goldi Tribe on the Lower Sungari River, The Miao Tribe of Western Hunan,* and the anthropological reports of *An Anthropological Study of the People of Shantung, A Preliminary Classification of Asiatic Races on Cranial Measurements* and *Detailed Anthropometric Measurements of the Chinese of the North China Plain* were published. A monograph of the ceremonial customs of the Miao tribe on the source of the Yungzing River and a report on the study of suspended coffins in southern Szechwan are in active preparation.

X. Institute of Social Sciences

In the early days the institute undertook its research work in four sections: Law, economics, sociology and ethnology. Upon the amalgamation with the Institute of Social Research in 1934, the ethnology section was transferred to the Institute of History and Philology. The scope of its present investigation, including the continuation of the work of the staff of the Institute of Social Research, may be grouped into eight divisions, namely, modern economic history, industrial economics, agricultural economics, foreign trade, banking and currency, public finance, population, and statistics. In 1936 a new branch in public administration was established and the scope of economic historical studies was further extended to include research on Chinese social history. Since July, 1937, the greater part of the investigations has been devoted to problems arising out of the economic and financial conditions of the country during the war. In 1942 a new project, the study of China's national income, was begun and has since become the principal study of the institute.

Apart from the requisites for computing and charting, there is a special library for its research staff, which contains a collection of about 69,000 volumes, of which 50,000 are in Chinese or Japanese and the remainder in other languages. There are 212 current periodicals in Chinese and 164 in foreign languages.

XI. Institute of Medicine

The institute is still in its organization stage, but three research units have been initiated: a physiological unit centering its activities around the neuromuscular system; an organic chemistry unit working on the antibiotic citrinin; and a biochemical unit dealing chiefly with nutritional and enzyme chemistry.

The institute library carries more than 80 current journals in medical and related sciences. About 40 are complete sets or have a considerable series of back numbers. Laboratories are stocked with such experimental specimens as toads, dogs, rabbits, albino rats, mice, guinea pigs and pigeons. A mechanical shop with a fairly complete assortment of the necessary machines is also maintained.

XII. Institute of Engineering

The institute was organized in March, 1928. Its purpose is to apply the fundamental principles of engineering science to industrial problems, with special attention to the improvement of existent Chinese industries and the development of new ones. The problems taken up by the institute pertain to the following subjects: porcelain, iron and steel, glass, cotton industry, internal combustion engine, wood and certain topics on industrial chemistry.

The research work on porcelain began with a systematic study of ancient Chinese porcelains known to art, especially the glazes and colors used in their production. The ceramic laboratory of the institute has succeeded in reproducing many of the famous varieties.

For work on iron and steel, general metallurgical problems were first investigated. The products supplied by the iron and steel laboratory of the institute include: plain carbon steel casting, Hadfield manganese steel casting, chrome steel casting, nickel-chrome steel for machine parts, stainless steel for various purposes, carbon tool steel, highspeed tool steel, acid-resisting silicon iron castings, high-test cast iron and alloy cast irons.

The research work on glass originally carried out in the Institute of Chemistry was taken over by this department. Studies are continued on general problems pertaining to the manufacture of special glasses for scientific purposes such as chemical apparatus glass, acid-resistant glass, heat-resistant glass, gauge glass, neutral glass, and electric-resistant glass.

The services rendered by the institute in collaboration with the China Electric Steel Works include: (1) steel rods of special quality for making wire ropes for raising salt solutions from deep wells in Szechwan; (2) permanent magnetic steel for the Central Electric Works; and (3) silico-manganese spring steels for communications system and the Services of Supply of U. S. Armed Forces in China.

Towards the end of the war, at the joint request of the U. S. Armed Forces in China and the Bureau of the Yunnan-Burma highway, the institute made a survey of the forests along the Chinese section of the highway paying special attention to timbers for bridge construction. Work was also carried out on the dry distillation of some selected kinds of wood so that further studies might be made on the utilization of their distillates in the various industries.

XIII. Institute of Psychology

The Institute of Psychology was established in May, 1929. Its research programs before the war were developed along three lines: physiological psychology, comparative neuroanatomy and industrial psychology. In the first, studies on the action of potentials in the central nervous system, more particularly the different levels of the visual apparatus, on the compensatory reactions of unilaterally labyrinthectomized animals, and on the sense organs of the viscera may be specially mentioned.

In the neurological field, there were works on the histology of the cerebral cortex of the Chinese brain, the descending tracts from the inferior colliculus of the hedgehog brain, the high level decussation of the pyramidal tract in pangolin and others.

Industrial psychological studies were carried out in the factories near Peiping and Shanghai.

The relation between the development of the central nervous system and the development of behavior in amphibians were the chief subjects of study of the institute during the war. A new program of neurophysiological research has been planned.

Organic Law of the Academia Sinica

(Promulgated on November 9, 1928; and amended May 27, 1935, November 6, 1936, November 17, 1943 and March 13, 1947.)

Article I.—The Academia Sinica shall be established as the highest institution for scientific research in China under the direct authority of the President of the Republic of China.

Article II.—The functions of the Academia Sinica shall be as follows: (1) to pursue scientific research; and (2) to direct, coordinate, and promote scientific research.

Article III.—The Academia Sinica may organize the following institutes of research and such others with the approval of the Council, whenever necessary: (1) Mathematics, (2) Astronomy, (3) Physics, (4) Chemistry, (5) Geology, (6) Zoology, (7) Botany, (8) Meteorology, (9) Philosophy, (10) Education, (11) Chinese Literature, (12) History and Philology, (13) Law, (14) Economics, (15) Social Sciences, (17) Medicine, (18) Pharmacology, (19) Physical Anthropology, (20) Engineering, (21) Psychology, (22) Geography, (23) Archaeology, and (24) Ethnology. The qualifications for the director and the research staff members of the institutes shall be stipulated by the Council.

Article IV.—There shall be a president for the Academia Sinica appointed by the President of the Republic of China to be in general charge of the administrative affairs of the Academy.

Article V.—There shall be a number of members of the Academia Sinica to be elected from among Chinese scholars and scientists of distinction in accordance with one of the following qualifications: (1) having made outstanding contributions to a specialized line of study; or (2) having directed or administered meritoriously an academic institution in his (her) own line of study for five years or more.

Artcle VI.—An initial group of members of Academia Sinica, numbering from 80 to 100 persons, shall be elected by the Council; subsequently a maximum of 15 new members may be elected each year by the members.

Article VII.—Nominations to membership in the Academia Sinica shall be submitted by various colleges, universities, learned societies or research institutions (in China) or by five members of Academia Sinica, or five members of the Council, to the Council for reviewing of the nominee's qualifications. A list of the nominees admitted to candidature shall be published.

The by-laws governing the election of the members of Academia Sinica shall be drawn up by the Council of Academia Sinica.

Article VIII.—All members of Academia Sinica shall be honored for life.

Article IX.—It shall be the duty as well as the privilege of the members of Academia Sinica: (1) to elect new members and honorary members, (2) to elect members of the Council of Academia Sinica, (3) to formulate national policies on research, and (4) to execute academic planning, to carry out scientific investigation and research, or to review scientific studies at the request of the government. The by-laws governing the general assembly of the members of Academia Sinica shall be drawn up by the council.

Article X.—The members of Academia Sinica shall be grouped into the following three divisions: (1) mathematical and physical sciences, (2) biological sciences, and (3) social sciences and the humanities. The number of the members allocated to each division shall be determined by the council.

Article XI.—There shall be a Council of Academia Sinica consisting of ex-officio members and 30 to 50 members elected by the members of Academia Sinica and appointed by the President of the Republic.

The president of Academia Sinica, the director general and the directors of the different institutes of the Academia Sinica shall be ex-officio members of the council.

The president of the Academia Sinica shall be the chairman of the council.

The constitution of the Council of Academia Sinica shall be promulgated separately.

Article XII.—There shall be a number of honorary members of the Academia Sinica. A foreign scholar or scientist having made outstanding contributions may become an honorary member of the Academia Sinica upon the nomination of ten or more members of Academia Sinica and elected by a majority of all the members. The citation for the election of each honorary member shall be published.

Article XIII.—There shall be a director-general of the Academia Sinica to execute the administrative affairs of the academy under the direction of the president of the Academia Sinica, a chief for the secretariat, a chief for the business department, one to three secretaries, and two to five managers to take care of the secretarial and the business affairs of the academy. All these staff members shall be appointed by the president of the Academia Sinica.

There shall be a chief accountant and a statistician to take care of the budgeting, the accounting and the statistical compilation of the academy under the supervision of the president of the Academia Sinica and to be directly responsible to the Ministry of Audit in accordance with the latter's organic law.

The number of assistants to the chief accountant and the statistician shall be decided jointly by the Academia Sinica and the Ministry of Audit.

Article XIV.—The by-laws of the Academia Sinica shall be drawn up by the Academia Sinica.

Article XV.—The organic law shall become effective on the day of its promulgation.

Constitution of the Council of Academia Sinica

(Promulgated on May 27, 1935; and amended November 17, 1943, and March 13, 1947.)

Article I.—There shall be a Council of the Academia Sinica in accordance with Article XI of the Organic Law of the Academia Sinica.

Article II.—The members of the council shall be elected by the members of the Academia Sinica.

Article III.—The elected members of the council shall be distributed among the divisions as stipulated in Article X of the Organic Law of the Academia Sinica.

Article IV.—It shall be the duty as well as the privilege of the members of the council: (1) to determine the policy of scientific research of the Academia Sinica, (2) to promote scientific cooperation in China and internationally, (3) to elect three candidates for the presidency of the Academia Sinica, when that office becomes vacant, to be presented to the President of the Republic for his choice and appointment, (4) to prosecute scientific research at the request of the government, (5) to review the publications or the discoveries of those who have successfully passed the civil service examinations and are being appointed to government positions at the request of the Examination Yuan.

Article V.—The term of office of the elected members of the council shall be three years, but upon re-election a member of the council may continue to serve.

Article VI.—Three months before the expiration of the term of the elected members of the council, members of the Academia Sinica shall elect members of the next council. The by-laws of such elections shall be drawn up by the council.

Article VII.—When there is a vacancy in the council, the unexpired term of the vacancy shall be completed by a new member elected by the council and appointed by the President of the Republic.

Article VIII.—Members of the council are honorary positions but may be compensated for their traveling expenses when attending the meeting of the council.

Article IX.—There shall be at least one meeting of the council each year to be convened by the president of the Academia Sinica. If necessary, or at the request of one-third of the members of the council, the president of the Academia Sinica may also call a meeting of the council.

Article X.—There shall be an honorary secretary for the council to be elected by the members of the council.

Article XI.—Whenever the office of the president of the Academia Sinica becomes vacant, a special meeting of the council shall be convened by the honorary secretary to elect three candidates for the president of the Academia Sinica.

Article XII.—The by-laws governing the meeting of the council and the administration of the council shall be drawn up by the council.

Article XIII.—The constitution shall be effective on the day of its promulgation.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF PEIPING

The National Academy of Peiping was founded in 1929 in accordance with an act passed by the Executive Yuan of the National Government. It consisted of eight institutes, devoted to research in physics, atomic energy, chemistry, materia medica, physiology, zoology, botany, historical studies and archaeology. It had 266 staff members including research professors, assistant research professors, senior and junior assistants and technicians, in addition to 18 Chinese and foreign correspondent members.

As a national research organization, the National Academy of Peiping has been carrying on a vast program. After the enemy occupation of Peiping in 1937, the academy moved to Kunming. After V-J Day the academy moved back to Peiping.

In accordance with the general policy of the academy, the greater portion of its research activities has tended to be practical and economically important to meet the needs of the nation. Its publications, which in former years amounted to nearly 50 kinds of bulletins, journals, memoirs, books and maps, plus 600 papers and reports, have been maintained though on a much reduced scale owing to the lack of funds.

Following is a brief summary of the research work done by the different institutes of the National Academy of Peiping, during the 1946-48 period.

I. The Institute of Physics

To comply with the general policy of the academy, the Institute of Physics, whose studies were chiefly in photography, spectroscope, piezoelectricity and geophysics, in recent years has emphasized the practical problems of industry and national defense.

With the spectroscopic equipment, a laboratory of spectrum analysis has been set up to serve China's young metallurgical industry. Under the direction of Dr. Ny Tsi-ze, optical parts like achromats, prisms and flats have been abundantly supplied to various institutions for educational and research purposes. Microscopes have been made available to university students in accordance with directives from the Ministry of Education.

The establishment of a gravity map of China and the precise determination of longitudes and latitudes have been the two main undertakings in geophysics of the institute.

The work in geophysical prospecting has been limited to the study of ore deposits. Six mining districts (the National Resources Commission's I-Men iron mine, Anning iron mine, Kuchiu tin mine, Lutien lead-silver mine, Chaotung lignite field, and Tungchuan copper, lead-zinc and pyrite mines) have been thoroughly worked over with magnetic and electrical apparatus by field teams.

In cooperation with the Geological Survey of China, the institute has organized a geophysical committee, which publishes contributions by the geophysical investigators of the country.

II. The Institute of Atomic Physics

The Institute of Atomic Physics, headed by Dr. Tsien Santsiang, was established in Peiping in September, 1948, to replace the former Institute of Radium. Essential equipment was ordered from abroad, and a portion of it arrived in China in October, 1948. Its staff members have been recruited from among college graduates, while its physical faculties such as laboratories and office rooms have come from the Institute of Physics.

III. The Institute of Chemistry

Like most other institutes, the Institute of Chemistry has been for the past eight years, devoting much effort and time to problems of applied science.

Its sphere of study falls along four lines: (1) extraction of dyestuffs from local plants and their application to various textiles, (2) preparation and manufacturing of medicines on a small scale, utilizing local raw materials, (3) recovery of used engine oils, replacement of diesel oil by vegetable oil, and preparation of a gasoline substitute from molasses and sawdust, (4) miscellaneous experiments such as the analysis of water samples taken from various places in the vicinity of Kunming, the extraction of potash from different kinds of ashes.

As for pure chemical research, attention has been centered mainly on problems of organic chemistry. Topics studied include: (1) synthesis of organic compounds related to vitamin K, (2) molecular rearrangements of organic compounds, (3) preparation of angular methyl group, (4) synthesis of rotenon derivatives.

IV. The Institute of Materia Medica

Research work in this institute has been concentrated on Chinese drugs. The active elements of various herbs have been isolated and their constituent properties as well as the pharmacological actions have been studied. Besides chrysophenol, a new phenol, denticulatol $C_{15}H_{10}O_3$, M.P. 162.5°C, has been derived from Tu-Da-Hwang, *Rumex Denticulata*. From Shehkan, Iris Wattu, a new glucoside iso-Shehkanen $C_{22}H_{22}O_{11}$, M.P. 253°C. has been isolated. The total synthesis of iso-Shehkangenin, however, is still under way.

A new research program in the field of thiazole and pyrimidine was recently started. For the time being the work has been directed toward the synthesis of compounds of the atabrin and plasmoquin types with a thiazole ring attached to the amincalkyl side chain, thus attempting to find new antimalarials. It was hoped that the work could later be extended to the synthesis of vitamin B1 analogues which contain both thiazole and pyrimidine rings.

V. The Institute of Physiology

Research of this institute was initially confined to pure studies in experimental biology and physiology proper, while special emphasis was laid also on the physiological effects of various Chinese drugs. However, within the last eight years problems applicable to daily living have usurped most of the attention. Experiments in nutrition values of foods used by inhabitants in the southwestern provinces, the treatment by sulfamilamide of chicken suffering from cholera, also typhus by Chinese medicines are of significance.

Problems now under study are on the types of Chinese drugs produced in Yunnan and the basal metabolism of the Yunnanese people.

In collaboration with Chang Ko, Dr. Tchou Su, director of the institute, has worked on maturation in vitro. In a series of experiments, employing hypo- and hypertonic solutions, he has succeeded in using an artificial medium to cause the egg of Rana and Bufo to undergo maturation, which is cytologically comparable to what occurs in nature.

Dr. Tchou has also studied the phenomenon of dissociation of kinetic rhythms in the egg of silkworm, *Bombyx Mori*. He has been able, by the use of KCN, to cause the centrosome and the spindle of the dividing embryonic cells (from a

fertilized egg) to take its own cause of evolution in a manner unlike the usual harmony of kinetic rhythms.

The institute is now located in Shanghai. It cooperates closely with the Shanghai Biological Institute.

VI. The Institute of Zoology

Studies conducted in this institute were formerly restricted to that of seashore animals of China. However, during the war, following its removal to Kunming, part of its work has been directed to the limnological fauna of Yunnan.

To intensify such investigations, an experimental station for lacustral biological studies was started in 1939, under the joint auspices of the institute and the Yunnan provincial authorities. This was the first of its kind in China and, in spite of its brief history, has been able to make systematic studies of the principal fresh water fauna of Yunnan, particularly the fish of the inland lakes, their diseases and enemies, together with the chemical and physical properties of the lake waters. Besides aquatic animals, terrestrial animals like reptiles and spiders of Yunnan have also been collected and catalogued.

Since its return to Peiping after V-J Day, the institute has emphasized both experimental and systematic zoological studies. In addition to pure entomological research, the study of insects injurious to agricultural crops and their products has been started.

VII. The Institute of Botany

After its removal to the interior, the Institute of Botany began on the problems of economic botany. Experiments in the fields of agriculture and forestry had been in progress for several years.

Under the joint auspices of the institute and the National Northwestern Agricultural College, a special botanic survey was planned and organized for the purpose of conducting research on plant life in northwest China, and its economic value. Field teams were dispatched to the various centers of botanic interest throughout the northwest, particularly around the great western mountain ranges. The material brought back was abundant and valuable. The entire collection of plant specimens now numbers more than 150,000.

During the Japanese occupation of Peiping, the botanical garden erected by the institute was destroyed. In the spring of 1948, a small botanical garden was set up. At the time of the communist occupation it was devoted to the cultivation of plants of ornamental value, which total about 300 species.

VIII. The Institute of Historical Studies and Archaeology

The historical and archaeological studies delve into the literary materials in ancient Chinese history; the classification of archaeological materials excavated at Paoki, Shensi; and the collection of relics belonging to the inhabitants in the border regions of China.

The Shensi provisional government started an excavation in 1934 of Towkitai, a ruined site in Paoki. It collected much material of historical significance which threw light in the kind of people who dwelled there in the Stone Age. It also explored the relics of ancient city walls and of more than 100 tombs. A general report on the archaeological excavation was published by the institute in collaboration with the committee in 1938 under the title *Studies of Li-Tripods Excavated at Towkitai.*

Among the literary studies of ancient Chinese history, the most important is a book of seven chapters entitled *The Legendary Period in Chinese Ancient History* by Hsu Ping-chang. Another outstanding contribution is the *Collected Papers of Historical Studies.*

The institute has in its library 70,000 volumes of rare books. There also is a room for the exhibition of archaeological specimens.

THE NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CHINA

The National Geological Survey of China was established in Peiping in October, 1916. It was moved to Nanking in 1935. During the war years, it carried on first in Changsha (1937-38), then in Chungking, and Peipei (1938-46). After V-J Day, it was moved back to Nanking.

The survey functioned smoothly under Dr. V. K. Ting (1916-26); Dr. Wong Wen-hao (1926-37); Dr. T. K. Huang (1937-40); and Dr. T. H. Yin, acting (1940-42). The present director is Dr. C. Y. Lee, under whose leadership there are over 30 senior geologists working in its various divisions.

The survey has a library of more than 80,000 volumes of scientific journals and over 20,000 books on geology and related sciences and some 100,000 maps. It also is equipped with up-to-date scientific instruments for investigation, map-drawing and computation, and photography.

A majority of the specimens now on hand were collected on field trips, some by exchange and very few by purchase.

In spite of financial difficulties, the survey still issues several publications and periodicals among which are: *Geological Bulletin; Geological Memoirs, Series A, B, C; Soil Bulletin; Special Soil Publications; Soil Quarterly; Geographical Memoirs; Cartographic Records; Bibliography of Chinese Geology;* and *Bulletin of the Geological Society of China.*

It maintains three branches, one in Peiping, another in Lanchow, and the third in the northeast.

Following is a resume of the work conducted by its various divisions during the year 1947-48:

I. Geologic Division

Work is concentrated on field investigations and map compilation. Newly revised geographical maps in 14 sheets on a scale of one to one million have been completed and will be published. A geological wall map on the scale of one to three million covering the whole territory of China will be off the press soon. Geologists have made on the spot studies of Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces.

II. Palaeontological Research Laboratory

Work of this division centered on:

(1) Vertebrate Fauna—Special emphasis is laid on the study of the *Lufengosaurus huenei Young Fauna,* its results being reported and published in the *Palaeontologia Sinica, Series C.* Members have been sent out to collect fossils in Kansu and Chinghai provinces.

(2) Invertibrate Fauna—Results of this second phase of study are published in the *Palaeontologia Sinica, Series B.* At present, members are studying the Silurian Stratigraphy, Triassic formation, Trilobites and Brachiopods fossils.

(3) Plant Fauna—Its study of plant remains is published in the *Palaeontologia Sinica, Series A.*

III. Research Laboratory of Cenozoic Geology

The research laboratory was established in 1919 with funds furnished by the Rockefeller Foundation through the China Medical Board. Its outstanding achievement was the discovery of the *Sinanthropus Pekinensis* or "Peking Man," which greatly stimulated the study of human evolution. At present, it is exploring the Choukoutien ruins, and investigating and excavating ancient human, porcelain and stone traces in Kansu.

IV. Mineralogical and Petrological Laboratory

Its study of the minerals and rocks is published in the *Geological Memoirs* and the *Bulletin of the Geological Society of China.* More than 100 papers on the subject have been published.

V. Research Laboratory of Economic Geology

The laboratory's study of minerals of economical value is contained in its *Geological Bulletin* and *Geological Memoirs,* and in many other publications such as the *Mineral Resources of China,* the *Iron Ore and Iron Industry in China,* the *Geology of Iron Deposits of the Lower Yangtze, Geology and Tungsten Deposits of Southern Kiangsi* and the *Salt Deposits of Szechwan.* For mining statistics, *A General Statement of Mining Industry* was published in 1945. During the war, this division was responsible for the discoveries of rock-phosphate and bauxite in Yunnan and oil fields in Kansu. It is conducting explorations in Kwangsi, Hunan and Kiangsi provinces and compiling a minerals distribution map of China.

VI. Research Laboratory of Engineering Geology

The main emphasis is on the geology of applied engineering. Among its completed works the most prominent are: *Geological Reconnaissance Survey of Railway Line from Chungking to Kwangchowan; Geological Reconnaissance Along the Projected Railway Line from Nanking to Canton; Geological Survey of the Water Power of Hukou, Shansi; Geological Survey of the Dam-base of Taninghо, Liaoning;* and *Geological Survey of the Yangtze Gorge Dam Engineering Project.*

It also attacks problems of underground water sources, and engineering water power. The underground water of the Nanking and north Anhwei areas, the water power for electro-engineering of Wongkiang, Kwangtung, and the engineering of the lower Chientang river in Chekiang are being studied and investigated.

VII. Geophysical Laboratory

The recording of earthquake and mineral prospecting are chief pursuits of

study. Under the leadership of H. K. Lin and the China Foundation, a seismological station was erected in the Western Hills, Peiping, in 1930. Equipment such as the Wiechert seismographs, radio receiver and astronomical clocks were installed. Formal work began in September, 1930, and earthquakes all over the world have since been recorded and reported. During the war, the division was the only earthquake-recording institution in free China. After its return to Nanking, it carried on the same work without interruption. As to mineral prospecting, its accomplishments in the Shuikoushan (Hunan), Kikiang (Szechwan) and Shuicheng (Kweichow) areas are well known.

VIII. Soils Laboratory

One of the important contributions of this division is the completion of its one to three million scale soil map of China. Its investigations cover Hunan, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Fukien, Kwangtung and Taiwan provinces.

IX. Chemical Laboratory

The division was formerly known as the Fuel Laboratory, established with grants from the Sohtsu G. King endowment fund and the China Foundation. It has made exhaustive coal and oil analysis studies, and completed many tests for industrial application of fuels. During the war, its members were assigned to the Kansu Petroleum Corporation and the Chungking Fuel Oil Works.

X. Cartographic Division

Compiles and prepares all kinds of geological maps.

XI. Museum

The museum contains the following rooms: (1) Archaeology, (2) Choukoutien, (3) Pre-Tertiary Vertebrates, (4) Cenozoic Stratigraphy and Palaeontology, (5) Mineralogy, (6) Soils, (7) Petrography, (8) Dynamical Geology, (9) Palaeontology, and (10) Stratigraphy. A special room is set aside for the custody of the complete skeleton of *Lufengosaurus huenei Young Fauna.*

Though seriously handicapped by the ravages of war, especially in its loss of the "Peking Man," the museum still possesses over 20,000 specimens of Chinese origin.

THE CHINA INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY

The China Institute of Geography was established in Peipei, Szechwan, in August, 1940, by the Board of Trustees for the Sino-British Educational and Cultural Endowment Fund. Its objective is to make a systematic study and investigation of the regional geography of China and its geographical problems. After its return to Nanking, it became a joint enterprise of the Ministry of Education and the said Board of Trustees.

The institute now maintains three sections: (1) Regional geographic research, (2) exploration, and (3) cartography.

Dr. Lin Chao is its director. It is staffed by 22 members, including 14 research fellows, two cartographers, and a librarian.

When in Peipei, the institute had in its library about 5,000 books and periodicals in Chinese and Western languages. At present, there are over 100,000 books and periodicals in addition to 17,090 maps. It has carried on its functions mostly with essential instruments borrowed from other institutions.

The following is a brief summary of the work it has done since August, 1947.

1. Field Research

Prior to its removal to Nanking, in cooperation with the Institute of Economic Research of the National Resources Commission, it sent a field team to study the Yangtze Gorges area preliminary to the YVA (Yangtze Valley Authority) project. This preliminary survey was completed by January, 1947.

After its removal to Nanking, it has conducted work on the Yangtze Delta, including 32 *hsien* in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces. Several excursions were made to such *hsien* as Kiangning, Chenkiang, Kiangtu, Tanyang, Chintan and Chuyung in September and October, 1947.

2. Compilations

Because of financial difficulties, compilation work constitutes a higher percentage of the institute's activities than field research. These studies have already been started:

(1) Regional Geography of Szechwan. The work, to be completed in two years, uses such background material as the *Economic Atlas of Szechwan,* published by the institute in Peipei.

(2) Geography of Northwest China. The various reports analyzing the results of the several expeditions conducted by the institute, either alone or jointly with others, to the northwest provinces of Sinkiang, Chinghai, Shansi and Kansu will be the basis for a comprehensive regional geography of Northwest China. The section on Sinkiang has been started.

(3) Hydrography of the Han River, a tributary of the Yangtze. The important role of the Han River on the Hydrography of the Yangtze is the subject of this study.

(4) Report on the Yangtze Gorges Region. A comprehensive field report on the gorges district has already been completed by the Institute of Economic Research of the National Resources Commission. Its geographical phases are being covered by the members of the institute who participated in the survey.

(5) Geography of Chaochow, Kwangtung. In pursuing their plan to complete a new chorography of Chaochow, the people in charge have assigned to this institute the chapters on geomorphology, hydrography and climate. This coincides with the institute's long proposed plan to study the regional geography of the Han Valley in Northeastern Kwangtung.

(6) The Quarterly of "Geography." The institute has thus far published five volumes of its quarterly, "Geography."

3. Other Activities

At the request of the West China Museum of Science in 1947, the institute sent a research fellow and a cartographer to help arrange a geographical room in the museum. The work was completed in three months.

A bi-weekly discussion on geographical problems has been held regularly in this institute since October, 1947. Scholars, either from this institute, the Institute of Economic Research of the National Resources Commission, or from other institutions have been invited to conduct the discussions.

To augment its library, the institute has been collecting materials from the following:

1. Exchange of periodicals with other geographical institutions, both in the country and abroad;
2. Exchange of maps with foreign map agencies;
3. Exchange of publications with other publishers in the country.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPILATION AND TRANSLATION

The National Institute for Compilation and Translation, founded in 1932, is under the Ministry of Education. Before the war it had a staff of about 80, but the number has increased within the last few years to over 200. Its library comprises some 60,000 volumes, including 4,000 volumes in foreign languages.

The first job of the organization is to compile a scientific nomenclature, reference books, textbooks for schools and colleges, dictionaries and encyclopedias, and popular literature. Its second function is to translate Western classics and textbooks into Chinese, and Chinese classics into English.

The following is a summary of its work during the 1947-48 period:

A. Compilation

I. Nomenclature—Heretofore, China did little to standardize scientific terms so essential to research. To meet this need, the institute has been compiling a series of scientific terms. The process of standardization involves the laborious collection of foreign terms and their existing Chinese equivalents, the selection of appropriate translations, the frequent circulation of drafts to experts, and the final standardization by a conference of experts. Up to the end of 1948, 35 classifications of terms have been standardized, including those dealing with mathematics, physics, astronomy, meteorology, geology, chemistry with an index on chemical compounds, chemical apparatus and equipment, chemical engineering, mineralogy, comparative anatomy, human anatomy, bacteriology and immunology, embryology, pharmacology, psychology, psychopathology, pathology, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, sociology, economics, education, statistics. Thirty collections have been compiled for studies in plant physiology, plant pathology, plant histology, civil engineering, human geography, physical geography, philosophy, political science, international relations, government and administration, law, finance, international trade, accounting. Forty-one collections are being compiled for work in general physiology, general zoology, entomology, clinic, hygiene, forestry, history, linguistics. Altogether, about 300,000 terms have been compiled.

II. Collection of reference books—(a) Compilation of source materials for the study of Chinese literature.—The chief anthologies of Chinese literature compiled by the institute include the complete poems of the Sung dynasty in 20 volumes, already published, and the complete plays of the Yuan dynasty. Other projects either underway or completed are: a short history of Chinese drama; a comprehensive history of Chinese literary criticism from the early periods down to the Sung dynasty; a handbook for the study of Tang dynasty novels; an index

of Sung dynasty prose; biographies and other source books.

(b) Compilation of source books for the study of political, economic and social history—So far source books of the economic history of the Ch'in, Han, Wei, Tsin, Northern and Southern dynasties, Sui, Tang, Sung, Yuan and Ming dynasties have been prepared. The source book of each dynasty is divided into 15 chapters dealing with economic geography, communications, land, population, labor, agriculture, industry, commerce, monetary system, capital, price of commodities, economic changes, economic policies, social policies and finance.

(c) Making of Chinese historical maps —The institute is making a set of historical maps to illustrate the political boundary, population, races, and communications of each dynasty, with commentaries.

(d) Compilation of Chinese philosophical books—Ancient Chinese philosophical texts are being re-edited and commentaries are being added. So far texts and old commentaries of the *Lun Yu* (Analects), *Meng Tze, Shih Ching* (Book of Poems), *Yi Li, Chou Li,* and *Erh Ya* have been completed.

(e) Compilation of Chinese historical books—Over 100 short research papers on ancient Asiatic history have been completed, and will be published in two volumes as *Studies in Ancient Asiatic History*. Source materials dealing with the early history of the Ouigours, the Comans and the Burmese are also being compiled.

III. Compilation of textbooks for schools and colleges—The institute compiles textbooks for schools and colleges. A hundred textbooks have already been published, 57 textbooks are being printed, and 298 textbooks are in preparation. Apart from these textbooks, the institute has also undertaken the compilation of certain supplementary teaching materials, such as instructions on gliding, broadcasting, industrialization and vocational guidance.

IV. Compilation of dictionaries and encyclopedias—The institute is compiling a Chinese Encyclopedia of Education. The *Chinese Educationists' Year Book, Third Edition,* has been completed. Two kinds of dictionaries are under preparation, those for advanced studies and for schools. Of the former group, those containing astronomical, psychological and sociological terms are in process of compilation. Dictionaries for the use of middle school students are being printed. Their subject matter includes the Chinese language, civics, history, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and mineralogy. So far the dictionaries on mathematics, physics, chemistry and education have been completed.

V. Compilation of popular literature—This work aims at the collection and revision of folk plays, and the compilation of mass education pamphlets. The dramas of Peiping, Hupeh, Szechwan, Shensi, Hunan and other provinces, together with stage properties are being collected for posterity. The revised plays comprise over 130 Peiping dramas and 30 Hupeh dramas. A synopsis has been made of more than 500 Hupeh, Szechwan and Peiping plays, and their ancient tunes and theatrical masks have been studied. Collected thus far are 50 wartime, 500 mass education and more than 5,300 popular pamphlets.

B. Translation

I. Translation of Western works into Chinese—Western Classics already translated include Plato's *Five Dialogues* and *Republic,* Aristotle's *Poetics,* Ten Plays of Shakespeare (translation of the complete works is anticipated), Moliere's Plays, Mommsen's *History of Rome,* Kant's *Critik der Urtheilskraft,* Ibsen's Plays, Thackeray's Novels, Darwin's *Origin of the Species.* On the translation list are 150 books.

Reference and textbooks already translated include Hirth's *China and the Roman Orient,* Bretschneider's *Medieval Researches from Eastern Asiatic Sources,* Hudson's *Europe and China,* Stebbing's *Introduction to Modern Logic,* Wood's *Physical Optics,* Bell's *Analytical Geometry,* Cohen's *Differential Equations,* Terman's *Wireless Engineering,* Haye's *Political and Social History of Europe,* Sidney Webb's *Soviet Communism: A New Civilisation,* Pigou's *Wartime Economy,* Thomson and Johnson's *Introduction to Medieval Europe;* Haig and Dodwell's *Shorter Cambridge History of India,* Saintsbury's *History of English Literature* and various sinological works by Japanese scholars.

II. Translation of Chinese Works into English—The *Tze Chih T'ung Chien* (*"Mirror of Governance"*), a summary of Chinese chronicles from the age of the Warring States to the end of the Tang dynasty in 294 volumes, compiled in the Sung dynasty by Ssuma Kuang, is now being translated into English. The sections on the Warring States, the Ch'in dynasty, the early Han dynasty and the Sui dynasty have been completed.

CHAPTER 32

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL COOPERATION

As the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) regarded China as one of the pioneering nations in the work of fundamental education, its first Regional Study Conference on Fundamental Education was held in China on September 3-12, 1947. Representatives of 15 Asiatic nations attended and the Chinese delegate was elected chairman of the conference. Three sections,—administrative, technical, and content—were assigned to take charge of the actual proceedings of the conference. A working plan for the promotion of fundamental education in China was discussed and passed.

As a liaison center between China and UNESCO, the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO was established in Nanking on August 28, 1947, to strengthen the cultural cooperation between China and other UNESCO member nations, and to make concrete and constructive suggestions to UNESCO for consideration and discussion.

In spite of Chinese internal strife, international cultural cooperation was maintained in 1947. Chien Ling-chao, research fellow of the National Academy of Peiping, went to the United States in June to attend the American Engineering Education Conference. Chung Tao-tsan, supervisor of the Ministry of Education, and Hu Tien-shih, director of the China International Library in Geneva, attended the Tenth International Public Education Conference in Geneva. The British Chemistry Conference and the International Chemistry Conference, held in London, were attended by Professors Chuan Chang-tai and Chu Ju-hua. The Seventh International Physiology Conference held in Oxford, England, was attended by Hsu Yen-feng, member of the Institute of Medicine of the Academia Sinica. Hu Tien-shih was sent to Switzerland to attend the 32nd Esperanto Conference and Pei Shih-chang, National Chekiang University professor, was sent to Denmark to attend the International Biological Science Conference. The UNESCO Summer Institute held in Paris was attended by (Miss) Ling Shu-hua, Tang Shih-fang, Sung Ta-lo, Hu Chi-tsu and Tai Cheng-hua. In August, the International Broadcasting Experts Conference sponsored by UNESCO was held in Paris and Feng Chien, director of the Chinese International Broadcasting Station, represented China.

Reciprocating cultural cooperation with other nations, the Ministry of Education has since 1945 established Chinese Culture scholarships in Oxford, Cambridge and London universities in England; Chicago, Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Michigan, California, Washington, Stanford, Southern California universities and Miami Women's College in the United States; Calcutta and the International universities in India. The scholarships carry US$1,500 each annually. Beginning 1948, the Ministry of Education planned to establish similar scholarships in universities in France, Iran, Canada, Peru, Mexico, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Australia.

SINO-AMERICAN COOPERATION

The China Foundation

The China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture owes its origin to the decision of the United States Government to remit the second portion of the Boxer Indemnity payments for educational and cultural progress in China. In September, 1924, the Chinese government appointed ten Chinese and five Americans as members of the Board of Trustees for the administration of the fund thus made available.

The function of the foundation is two-fold: to administer the fund, and to promote educational and cultural activities according to the principles stipulated in the original agreement.

With regard to the first function, the foundation, besides administering its own endowment fund, is also entrusted with the custody and management of several endowment funds, including the National Tsing Hua University endowment fund, the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology endowment fund, the Mrs. Fan Memorial Biological Fellowship fund, the Chinese Social and Political Science Association Library endowment fund, and the V. K. Ting Memorial fund.

With regard to its second function, besides its own enterprises including the National Library of Peiping (in cooperation with the Ministry of Education), the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, the Soil Survey (entrusted to the National Geological Survey), the Committee on Editing and Translation, the Science Teaching and Research Professorships and the Scientific Research Fellowships in China and abroad, the foundation subsidizes each year a number of qualified educational and cultural institutions.

Since the suspension of the Boxer Indemnity payments in 1939, the China Foundation, being deprived of its regular income, has had to depend upon bank loans to maintain its activities. Its work in China is supervised by an executive committee with Dr. Monlin Chiang as chairman; Dr. Wong Wen-hao and Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, vice-chairmen; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, honorary secretary; Donald M. Brodie, Li Ming, joint treasurers; J. T. S. Reed (Charles F. Thomas acting) and L. T. Yip, assistant treasurers; Dr. Sun Fo and Dr. T. F. Tsiang, members of the Executive Committee; and H. C. Zen, director of the Foundation.

A report of its activities up to the end of 1947 under the three main headings of direct enterprises, joint enterprises, and subsidized institutions follows:

1. Direct Enterprises

The China Foundation maintained two direct enterprises during 1946-47, viz., research professorships and research fellowships.

1. Research Professorships—There were established in 1946-47 three such professorships, with H. H. Hu occupying the chair in botany, C. Ping in zoology and Li Chi in archaeology.

2. Research Fellowships—Since the end of the war, the foundation has offered two types of fellowships—fellowships in China and fellowships in the United States. During the 1946-47 period, research fellowships were granted to 22 persons in China and one in the U. S. The fellowships and research grants in China included six in chemistry, five in agriculture, two each in biochemistry and physics, and one each in biology, physiology, medicine, meteorology, botany, and horticulture. The fellowship in the U. S. during the period was granted to L. C. Feng for research in soil conservation.

For the first half of the 1947-48 period, research fellowships were suspended by action of the Board of Trustees because of the ineffectiveness of the stipendiary grants for this type of award. However, the number of fellowships in the U. S. was increased to five, the fields of study as specified by the Executive Committee being soil conservation, chemical fertilizers, plastics, electronics and radiology.

II. Joint Enterprises

The China Foundation maintained in 1947 only one joint enterprise, namely, the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology.

The institute, founded in 1928, depends solely on the foundation for current support. Through the joint effort of the foundation and other agencies, a temporary working fund of over CNC$200 million was raised in 1947.

III. Subsidies to Institutes

The foundation subsidized nine institutions in 1946-47, namely, the National Library of Peiping, the Chinese Geological Society, the Sino-American Cultural Service, the Science Society of China, Society for Research in Chinese Architecture, the Institute of Social Science, the Golden Sea Research Institute of Chemical Industry, the National Yunnan University, and the Boone Library School. The table on page 673 gives particulars of these grants with a short sketch on the activities of each institution.

The United States Educational Foundation in China

The United States Educational Foundation in China was established as a result of an executive agreement signed by China and the United States on November 10, 1947. The foundation is one of 23 similar organizations in 23 different countries which may be organized to implement the Fulbright Act (Public Law 584, U. S. 79th Congress, approved by President Truman on August 1, 1946), which authorizes the United States to use a part of the foreign currency and credit derived from the sales abroad of surplus

Grant-receiving Institutions in 1946-47

Institution	Amount of Grant	Purpose	Remarks
National Library of Peiping	US $3,000 300 special microfilms.	Purchase of books and journals in Western languages.	Two-thirds of grant spent for books, mostly current American, publications and books in Russian; one-third for subscription to journals. Films of scientific articles made at Iowa State College and distributed by air to interested institutions of higher learning or research in China.
Chinese Geological Society	CNC $4,000,000	Printing.	Four numbers each of its *Bulletin* and the *Geological Review* published in 1947.
Sino-American Cultural Service	CNC $500,000	Maintenance.	Microfilm service suspended; important project during year included establishment of scholarships for American servicemen for studies of Chinese culture in U. S. and in China.
Science Society of China and its Biology Laboratory	CNC $1,400,000	Reconversion, Printing, etc.	Publication of *Science* and *Illustrated Scientific Monthly* continued; Laboratory resumed work in Shanghai.
Institute of Social Science, Academia Sinica	CNC $1,000,000	Research expenses.	Work resumed in Nanking.
Society for Research in Chinese Architecture	CNC $6,000,000	Maintenance.	Half of grant spent for printing and the remainder for one architectural investigation in Peiping and for the purchase of reference books.
Golden Sea Research Institute of Chemical Industry	CNC $600,000	Maintenance.	Located in Szechwan.
National Yunnan University	CNC $1,000,000	Equipment.	Grant of CNC$1-million was for 1946 and 1947 but paid in 1946 to wind up its assistance to Dep't of Mining and Metallurgy begun in 1937.
Boone Library School	CNC $4,000,000	Maintenance.	School moved back to Wuchang; instructions continued with an enrolment of 70 students.

Source: China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture

property for a program of educational exchange between the United States and the countries concerned.

Specifically, the Fulbright Act authorizes the financing of studies, research, and instruction of, or by, American citizens in schools and institutions of higher learning in foreign countries. It provides for similar activities for citizens of foreign countries in American-endowed schools and institutions of higher learning located outside the continental United States. Citizens of foreign countries may also be furnished transportation to the United States to study or teach in institutions of higher learning within the continental United States, provided they have support from other sources for their maintenance and travel in America.

Responsibility for the program as a whole rests with the U. S. Secretary of State. General supervision and coordination of the program are in the hands of the Board of Foreign Scholarships in Washington, D. C., which is composed of ten outstanding persons in private and public life, appointed by the President of the United States. The United States Educational Foundation in China, which was the first of the 23 Fulbright organizations to be established, is administered by a board of five directors: Ambassador John Leighton Stuart, chairman ex-officio; Dr. Robert Briggs Watson, acting regional director for the Far East, Rockefeller Foundation; George Greene, Jr., sub-manager, Shanghai branch, National City Bank of New York; John F. Melby, second secretary of the U. S. Embassy in China, acting executive director and treasurer; George L. Harris, chief cultural relations officer, USIS, secretary of the board. In addition to the American board, there is an Advisory Board composed of the following: Dr. Hu Shih, president, National Peking University; the late Dr. Sah Pen-tung, director-general, Academia Sinica; Dr. Wu Yi-fang, president, Ginling College for Women; Dr. Han Ching-lien, chief, department of cultural relations, Ministry of Education.

The foundation is to operate for a period of 20 years. The funds are the equivalent of US$20-million to be expended at a rate of not more than one million dollars annually. All funds are in terms of Chinese currency.

For its first year of operation, the United States Educational Foundation in China planned the following program: on the invitation of Chinese universities and colleges, 20 American professors were to be brought to China to teach; and 20 scholarships were to be awarded to American graduate students for study in China. Also ten fellowships were to be given to advanced American research scholars for special studies in China; and 100 Chinese students were to be awarded scholarships to study in American-endowed schools in China. In addition 30 Chinese scholars were to be awarded grants for travel to and from the United States; and two special educational projects, one involving the establishment of two institutes concerned with the improvement of English-language teaching, and the other with the development of three schools of library science, were to be set up. The English-language institutes were to be at Yenching University in Peiping and at National Central University in Nanking. The library institutes were to be at National Peking University, the National College of Social Education at Soochow, and at Lingnan University, Canton. But due to the communist rebellion, many of these programs have not been carried out.

By the end of September, 1948, grants had been awarded to five visiting professors, seven research fellows, and 17 graduate students.

SINO-BRITISH COOPERATION

The Board of Trustees for the Sino-British Educational and Cultural Endowment Fund

Following the signing of the new treaty with Great Britain on January 11, 1943, the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the Indemnity Funds Remitted by the British Government petitioned the government to have its name changed in accordance with the spirit of the new treaty. In March, 1945, by order of the Executive Yuan, the name was officially changed to the Board of Trustees for the Sino-British Educational and Cultural Endowment Fund. The work and organization of the board remain the same.

The remission of the British portion of the Boxer Indemnity dates back to December, 1922, when the British government declared that all future payments of the indemnity to Great Britain would be returned to China to be used for purposes beneficial to both countries. From that time on, instalments paid by the Chinese government were deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London. However, it was not until 1925 when the British Parliament passed the China Indemnity Act and appointed an advisory committee consisting of 11 members, three of whom were

Chinese, whose principal task was to study how the money might best be utilized.

The board of trustees for the administration of the British Indemnity Fund was formally set up in April, 1931. It is now under the direct administration of the Executive Yuan with five British and ten Chinese trustees, all appointed by the National Government. Dr. Chu Chia-hua is the chairman, and Sir Robert Calder-Marshall the vice-chairman. Among the trustees are Han Lih-wu, T. K. Tseng, Yeh Kung-cheh, Chen Chi-tsai, Dr. J. Heng Liu, Dr. Li Shu-hua, L. S. Li, Tseng Yang-fu, T. L. Soong, Gordon King, William Empson, (Miss) Lynda Grier, W. C. Cassels and P. M. Rexby (deceased).

According to regulations drawn up by the board governing the disposal of interest receipts for the benefit of educational and cultural enterprises, the funds are distributed among five classes. Class A is allotted 25 percent of the annual receipts for the establishment of the Central Library and the Central Museum and conservation of historical and cultural sites and antiques. Class B is allotted 25 percent as grants-in-aid for higher education and research organizations with special attention to the four faculties: agriculture, engineering, medicine, and pure sciences. Class C is allotted 15 percent for educational and cultural activities abroad, laying special emphasis on sending scholarship students to England. Class D is allotted one percent as prize for technical manuscripts and textbooks for primary, middle and vocational schools. Class E is allotted 24 percent for the establishment of model primary and middle schools, industrial and agricultural vocational schools, midwifery schools and rural schools, beginning with the border and other relatively backward provinces to extend gradually to other areas.

Under Class A more than ten grants were made for conservation of cultural and historical sites and antiques. Of the latter, the most important is the compilation and photo-engraving of Buddhist writings found at Tunhuang, Kansu. Next in importance is the projected construction of the Central Museum and the Central Library, for which $1,500,000 each was granted for construction of buildings payable over several years. At the outset, the idea had been first to build the Central Museum and the Central Library on an imposing scale in Nanking, and then to build smaller museums and libraries in each of the provincial capitals and municipalities. The Chungking branch of the Central Library was constructed with a small part of the grant for the construction of the Central Library.

Grants made to higher education and research organizations under Class B may be divided into those for construction, equipment and professorships. So far, most institutions of higher education, whether national, provincial, or private, have been subsidized by the board, as have also the more important of the research organizations.

The sending of students to England under Class C is considered one of the most important of the board's activities. The holding of annual scholarship examinations was inaugurated in the third year of the board's establishment. The object of this program is to train a number of specialists to help strengthen the faculties of institutions of higher learning. Up to the end of 1948, 195 students have been sent in nine groups to specialize principally in the fields of science, agriculture, engineering and medicine. On account of the Sino-Japanese War, the eighth annual scholarship examination was postponed till 1944. About 150 of them have already returned with excellent records of scholarship. Most of the returned students have joined the faculties of various universities in accordance with the board's expectation.

Under Class D concerning textbooks, prizes were offered for manuals for mass education, primary school singing and history, junior middle school history and geography.

Class E comprises a comparatively large number of enterprises. The greater portion of grants under this class was used for special education in the five provinces: Hunan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien, owing to the urgent need for such work existing in those areas. At the same time, however, other projects under this class, such as training obstetricians, vocational education of agriculture and industries, and primary school education in the interior, were by no means neglected. For industrial vocational education, the board cooperated with the Ministry of Education and the Nanking Municipal Government in establishing the Central Vocational School of Technology (located near Chungking), by assuming expenses for its equipment. As for agricultural vocational education, two schools in Hunan were given grants. For the training of obstetricians, the board made grants from year to year to midwifery schools in 14 provinces. Most of the subsidy for primary and middle

school education was given to the northwestern provinces, especially Kansu.

During the war with Japan, despite the difficulties arising from diminished interest receipts, all activities of the board were maintained as far as possible and interest receipts disposed of in accordance with the standards set for apportionment, modified to suit the wartime requirements. These activities may be divided into the following categories:

First, the board contributed to conservation of cultural antiques in two ways: rescue of antiques and compilation and photoengraving of Han manuscripts. The Han manuscripts found in Chuyen and Buddhist engravings in Tunhuang are among the nation's most valued discoveries. The work of compilation and engraving of these antiques was completed in the winter of 1941.

Second, the board started a scheme for subsidizing individual scientific workers. The problem was executed in three ways: (1) professorships were established in the universities in the interior to provide living expenses for teachers from north China, and at the same time to assist these universities in strengthening their faculties; (2) subsidies were granted to unemployed scientific workers of various organizations; (3) junior research fellowships were placed in various universities and research organizations for the benefit of recent college graduates who were interested in scientific research. All three programs are being continued, involving about 30 professors, more than 100 scientific workers, and 70 junior research fellows.

Third, during the war the board inaugurated several enterprises. At Tsunyi, Kweichow, was established the China Institute of Sericulture; and at Peipei, near Chungking, the China Institute of Geography. As Szechwan and Kweichow provinces are in an important silk-producing area in the west, the board decided to utilize the time when the war was in progress to make a scientific study of sericulture in west China as a basis for its future development.

Other enterprises of the board included the Kansu Science Education Institute at Lanchow; Hohsi Middle School at Suchow, Kansu; Huangchuan Middle School at Sining, Chinghai; and Chienkiang Middle School at Anshun, Kweichow. In September, 1944, the China Institute of Fine Arts was established at Panchi near Chungking.

In 1939, the board sent out the Szechwan-Sikang Science Expedition which made a scientific survey of western and northern parts of Szechwan and the eastern and central parts of Sikang. After the Sino-Japanese war, the Institute of Geography was moved to Nanking and a separate Institute of Oceanography was established in Amoy in affiliation with Amoy University. The Institutes of Sericulture and Fine Arts were also moved to Hanchow and Peiping respectively. All of them are now under the joint administration of the board and the Ministry of Education. Due to financial difficulties, the Kansu Science Education Institute and the three middle schools have been transferred to the Ministry of Education.

The British Council

The British Council was founded in 1933 by the British Government for the purpose of making the life and thought of Britain more widely known abroad, and in 1940 it was incorporated by royal charter. As the council has no political bias, its management is under a committee representing all branches of thought, a minority only being members of the government. It aims at the promotion of international understanding, friendship and peace through the interchange of knowledge concerning progress and achievements in the arts and the sciences. It now serves 35 foreign countries as well as various dominions and colonies. In these countries it sets up centers with representatives, libraries and librarians, education officers and functional officers specializing in music, film production, drama and other arts.

The first effort to inaugurate activities in China was in 1942 when Professor E. R. Dodds and Dr. Joseph Needham were asked by the council to visit China. They put forward a plan for the permanent establishment of reciprocal relations in intellectual matters. With the help of enthusiastic Chinese scientists, the Sino-British Science Cooperation Office was set up in Chungking where, in spite of desperate conditions in China and England, a staff representing both countries was engaged. Between 1943 to 1946, members of this team travelled all over China discovering and advising on its technical needs, securing gifts of publications that would assist in the furtherance of scientific knowledge, arranging for the publication in the West of about 150 original technical papers by Chinese scholars, seizing every opportunity for disseminating scientific knowledge and cementing friendship between the two countries.

In 1945, Professor P. M. Rexby took charge of the work of the British Council in China. For the first year, the headquarters of the organization was in Chungking. After V-J Day, the office of the council was moved to Nanking where, prior to his sudden death in February, 1947, Professor Rexby built up an organization of workers in the humanities that has capably staffed centers in Shanghai, Peiping and Nanking.

Professor Rexby systematized and extended to students of all subjects a program, which had been inaugurated by Dr. Needham, providing for the visit of Chinese scientists to England. The program is divided into three categories: (1) visitors going generally for three months, travelling in England and seeing people of importance in the subjects of their study, (2) fellows going for one year and pursuing a definite research subject in a particular university or other place of higher education in collaboration with an expert in their subject, and (3) students who must be college graduates, above 25 years in age, who desire to attend some institution of higher education, generally for two years, to work for a degree.

The following shows the total number of these categories during 1945-47:

Year	Number of Visitors	Fellows	Students
1945	15	5	68
1946	10	4	12
1947	7	4	19
Total	32	13	99

The subjects studied included history, art, literature, archaeology, education, economics, geography, mathematics, physics, biophysics, chemistry, biochemistry, geology, cytology, anthropology, agriculture, cotton genetics, marine zoology, electrical engineering, medicine, neuro-physiology, pathology, nursing, social affairs, library science, plastics, history of science, English, music, Oriental history, international law, local government, public health, social anthropology, zoology, surgery, pharmacology, opthalmology, preventive medicine, human nutrition, organic chemistry, plant chemistry, agronomy, animal husbandry, metallurgy, meteorology, forestry, aviation, engineering (aeronautical, mechanical, civil, electrical, mining, hydraulic and textile), architecture and naval architecture.

The educational centers in which these studies were carried on included Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, London, Durhan, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol and Newcastle. The medical subjects were studied in various hospitals in London and several large cities. Several scholars worked for some period with large engineering firms for the purpose of getting practical experience.

The distribution of science publications to institutions in different parts of China has been continued, but more and more the policy of establishing council libraries is being pursued. The library in Nanking, before its occupation by the communists, contained about 5,000 English books on various scientific and literary subjects. A similar one in Peiping was also opened. The council shares with the British Information Service the task of supplying a library in Canton and plans were made for a regular library in Shanghai where there had already been a sizable collection of science books. Periodicals are distributed to more than 200 educational institutions in China.

Prior to the communist occupation of Shanghai in May, 1949, a committeee was maintained in the city for the translation of British Council publications.

The British Council also brings professors and lecturers from England to hold posts subsidized from England in Chinese universities, colleges and schools

CHAPTER 33

THE PRESS

The modern press in China began after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95. The revolutionaries published many newspapers to set forth their ideas, and after the revolution the guarantee of freedom of speech in the Provisional Constitution of 1912 gave impetus to the Chinese press. During the first few years of the Republic, there were more than 500 newspapers in various parts of the country. One-fifth of them, however, were published in Peking (now Peiping), then China's capital.

The Chinese press received its first severe blow in 1914, when Yuan Shih-kai, plotting to become emperor, clamped down upon Kuomintang newspapers and others unfavorable to his monarchial ambitions. Press regulations were enforced that year, subjecting all mail, telegrams and page proofs of newspapers to censorship. He also jailed several journalists.

Spoken Chinese, *Kuo-yu,* took the place of the classic written language and turned the press into a vehicle of popular education and information. By 1921, China had 550 dailies. In 1926, the number was increased to 628. Shortly before the outbreak of the war in 1937, there were over 1,000 dailies in China. In April, 1945, there were in Free China alone 948 dailies.

NEWSPAPERS

At the end of 1948, newspapers and news publications registered with the Ministry of Interior totalled 2,069. Of these, nearly three-fourths (1,372) were daily newspapers, while the remaining consisted of two-day, three-day and five-day journals, weeklies, semi-monthlies and monthlies.

These newspapers and news publications were located in 29 provinces and nine municipalities (Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Canton, Hankow, Chungking and Dairen), and included 62 published by the armed forces.

Of the 943 daily newspapers published in the 29 provinces, Hunan ranked first with 112 papers and Kiangsu followed with 109 dailies. In the municipalities, Nanking had 69, Canton 66, and Shanghai 65 daily newspapers. There were 15 dailies published by and for the armed forces.

Approximately 13% or 261, of all the registered news publications come under the classification of weeklies.

Development in the war with the Communists has led to the closing and suspension of many of these newspapers while others have shifted their places of publication. No up-to-date statistics showing the number and distribution of newspapers are available.

Newspaper Chains. (a) Kuomintang Papers—The Kuomintang, the major political party in China, in 1948 published 19 daily newspapers in as many key cities. The papers were published under the auspices of the Central Board of Information of the Kuomintang. The *Chung Yang Jih Pao* (Central Daily News), which in 1948 had editions in ten cities (Nanking, Shanghai, Mukden, Changchun, Chungking, Kweiyang, Changsha, Foochow, Kweilin and Kunming), was the best known among Kuomintang newspapers. The *Peiping Chronicle* was the only daily published in English under the auspices of the Board of Information.

At the end of 1949, most of these papers had suspended publication. The *Central Daily News* of Nanking moved to Taipeh, Taiwan, following the communist occupation of the national capital in April, 1949.

The provincial branches of the Kuomintang owned and operated 25 dailies in 1948. Party organs in many of the cities and towns also published small dailies and news weeklies.

(b) Chinese Army Paper—The *Sao Tang Pao* was first published in Hankow in 1938 as an organ of the Chinese Army. The paper moved to Chungking when the government set up China's wartime capital there. In 1944 the daily underwent a

reorganization and emerged as a publishing company which started to publish its Nanking edition after V-J Day the next year. With the Sino-Japanese war over, the newspaper changed its name to the *Peace Daily.* However, in the spring of 1949 the daily resumed the name of *Sao Tang Pao* and later moved its head office to Taipeh, Taiwan, where it has continued publication. At the end of 1949 it had suspended its editions formerly published in Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow and Chungking.

(c) The *Ta Kung Pao.*—The *Ta Kung Pao* (L'Impartial) was founded in Tientsin in 1902. A Shanghai edition began publication in 1935. During the war with Japan, the paper operated in Hankow for less than one year in 1937-38. The Chungking edition of the daily, started after Chungking became the wartime capital, was published throughout the war. The *Ta Kung Pao* later published a Kweilin edition and an evening paper in Chungking. The Hongkong edition, started in 1938, but suspended following Japanese occupation of the British colony in December, 1941, resumed publication in 1948. In 1948, the Ta Kung Pao Corporation, Ltd. published editions in Tientsin, Shanghai, Chungking and Hongkong.

(d) Catholic Newspapers.—The Catholic Church in China published the *Yi Shih Pao* (Social Welfare Daily) in Tientsin, Peiping, Shanghai and Nanking.

All these editions have suspended publication as a result of communist occupation of their cities. A Taipeh edition was planned but up to the end of 1949 the project had not materialized.

(e) Young China Party Papers.—The Young China party formerly published two daily newspapers—The *Chung Hua Shih Pao* in Shanghai, and the *Hsin Chung Kuo Jih Pao* in Chengtu. Both dailies stopped publication following communist occupation of the cities.

(f) The *World Daily.*—The *World Daily,* or *Shih Chieh Jih Pao,* had editions in Peiping, Chungking and Nanking as well as an evening edition in Peiping. The paper closed its offices when the three cities fell to the communists. Publication of a Taipeh edition has been planned. The group was affiliated with the *Li Pao* of Shanghai and the *Min Sheng Pao* (evening paper, now suspended) of Nanking.

(g) The *Sin Min Pao.*—In 1949 the *Sin Min Pao* published morning and evening editions in Chungking, a morning edition in Peiping, and an evening edition in Shanghai. Its morning and evening editions in Nanking were both banned and closed by the government in July, 1948, for spreading communist propaganda.

(h) Communist Newspapers.—The Chinese Communist party published the *Sin Hua Jih Pao* (New China Daily News), first in Hankow and later in Chungking, during the war against Japan. After World War II, the *Chieh Fang Jih Pao* (Liberation Daily), which was published in Yenan during the war, began to appear in areas under the control of the communists.

Newspapers in Taiwan.—Development of the vernacular press in Taiwan province gained new impetus during 1949. Established, large newspapers such as the *Central Daily News* and the *Sao Tang Pao,* both formerly of Nanking, began publication in Taipeh. At the end of October, 1949, there were 14 daily newspapers in Taipeh. They are:

	Publisher
Central Daily News	Ma Hsin-yeh
Hsin Sheng Pao	Hsieh Jan-chih
Chung Hua Jih Pao (morning edition)	Lu Kwan-chun
Chung Hua Jih Pao (evening edition)	Lu Kwan-chun
Sao Tang Pao	Tsao Hsien-kun
Kung Lun Pao	Li Wan-chu
Chuan Min Jih Pao	Lin Ting-li
Chien Pao	Su Tai-chieh
Kung Yeh Hsin Pao	Wang Yi-han
Kuo Yu Jih Pao	Hung Yen-chiu
Hua Pao	Chu Ting-yun
Cheng Kung Jih Pao	Chen Len
Min Chu Pao	Chow Chih-ming
Tze Li Wan Pao (evening)	Chow Chuang-po

In addition to the Taipeh paper, the *Kuo Sun Pao* (publisher, Tan Bin-hen) is published in Kaohsiung; and the *Chih Yu Jih Pao* (publisher, Huang Wu-cheng), *Chung Hua Ming Pao* (publisher, Cho Hwei), and the *Ho Ping Jih Pao* (publisher, Li Shang-ken) are published in Taichung.

NEWS AGENCIES

In 1948, news agencies registered with the Ministry of Interior numbered 943, including two operated by the armed forces. They were located in 22 provinces and eight municipalities. Distribution of the 941 agencies was as follows: Kiangsu 37, Chekiang 125, Fukien 40, Taiwan 14, Anhwei 40, Kiangsi 64, Hupeh 7, Hunan 47, Kwangtung 46, Kwangsi 2, Yunnan 3, Kweichow 3, Szechwan 80, Sikang 11, Shantung 23, Honan 47, Shensi 14, Kansu 6, Chahar 1, Suiyuan 4, Sinkiang 1, and Liaoning 11; Nanking 86, Shanghai 50, Peiping 23, Tientsin 21, Tsingtao 17, Canton 76, Hankow 31, and Chungking 11.

Most of the news agencies in China are small in scope and local in nature.

Central News Agency.—The only Chinese news agency comparable to big press associations in foreign countries is the Central News Agency.

Founded in Canton in 1924, the Central News Agency was organized by the Kuomintang for the dissemination of news of party activities to newspapers in various parts of the country. When Nanking became the capital of China in 1927, it was still a subsidiary organ of the Kuomintang Central Headquarters. It was not until 1931 when Hsiao Tung-tze took over its management that the agency began to expand along the lines of a modern journalistic enterprise.

It was detached from the Kuomintang headquarters. Correspondents were sent to key cities throughout the nation. Establishment of a nation-wide radio network made it possible to collect and disseminate news in metropolitan and inland publishing centers. For cities and towns in the interior not accessible to its radio network, news service was relayed by voicecast at dictation speed through the facilities of the Central Broadcasting Administration. Thus small newspapers in remote areas were able to copy such "dictation news" for publication. To many small papers this service provided their only source of national and international news.

Developments in the general situation in China during the past two years have hit the Central News Agency hard. Many of the domestic bureaus were closed or suspended. In the summer of 1949, its foreign service was greatly curtailed when lack of funds forced the closing of Central News bureaus in Australia, Batavia, Berlin, Buenos Aires, Canada, Geneva, Moscow and Paris. Later in the year the San Francisco office of the CNA was also closed. Of its foreign service, only the London, New York and Washington, D. C. bureaus remained in operation at the end of 1949.

PERIODICALS

At the end of 1948, 1,899 periodicals, mostly weekly and monthly magazines, were registered with the Ministry of Interior. Of these, 751 were located in 27 provinces and 1,089 were published in eight municipalities (Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Canton, Hankow and Chungking). The armed forces published 59 periodicals.

Weekly and monthly publications, numbering 412 and 981, respectively, together comprise some 73% of all the periodicals. Of the remaining, two were published daily, two every other day, 15 once in three days, five at five-day intervals, 115 every ten days, 250 fortnightly, 20 bimonthly, 92 quarterly, three semi-annually, and two annually.

NEWSPRINT

Most of the newsprint used in China is imported. During the World War II when newsprint imports were cut off, newspapers were generally printed on native-paper of various grades. In the postwar years, the government, owing to a shortage of foreign exchange, has restricted importation of newsprint and also placed the use of newsprint under a strict control. As a conservation measure, no newspaper is permitted to increase its size, the largest being eight pages for week-day editions.

China imported 530,377 quintals of newsprint in 1946 and 516,062 quintals in 1947. More than half of the imported newsprint was consumed in Nanking and Shanghai. Of the 1946 imports, 8,318 quintals were re-exported, the Chinese Maritime Customs reported.

Newsprint imports came from 24 countries, with Canada as the leading supplier. (China imported from Canada 181,748 quintals of newsprint in 1946 and 273,409 quintals in 1947.) The U.S.S.R. (Asiatic), Norway and the United States are the next largest sources. (*1946*—from U.S.S.R., 132,868 quintals; Norway, 95,399 quintals; and U.S.A., 40,088 quintals. *1947*—from Norway, 86,399 quintals; U.S.S.R., 44,771 quintals; and U.S.A., 27,809 quintals.) The 1947 imports also included a total of 8,099 quintals of newsprint from Japan.

JOURNALISM EDUCATION

Journalism training as a part of the college curriculums in China is relatively new. In 1949, only seven Chinese universities and colleges maintained departments of journalism. They were the National Chengchih University (Nanking), National Futan University (Shanghai), National China University (Shanghai), St. John's University (Shanghai), Yenching University (Peiping), Kwangtung Kuomin University (Canton), and the National College of Social Education (Soochow). In addition, the China School of Journalism in Shanghai offered a two-year course.

The Central Political Institute (renamed National Chengchih University in 1946) opened a Graduate School of Journalism in Chungking in 1943, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University, New York, under the directorship of Dr. Hollington K. Tong, then Vice-Minister of Information. The school is now suspended.

The departments of journalism in the various universities offer a four-year course. Subjects such as introduction to journalism, reporting and news writing, feature writing, history of Chinese journalism, editorial writing, current events, advertising and publicity, and newspaper management are required studies.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION SERVICE

Official organizations providing information and press service in China include the Chinese Government Information Office and the Bureau of Civil Affairs and Information of the Ministry of National Defense.

The Chinese Government Information Office was established in April, 1947, with Dr. Hollington K. Tong as Director. As an organ directly under the Executive Yuan, it had three departments in charge of domestic and foreign information and research. At the end of 1949, the C.G.I.O. was located in Taipei and was operating on a much reduced scale.

The Bureau of Civil Affairs and Information of the Ministry of National Defense is a subsidiary organ in charge of political training and information work in the armed forces. It supplies to the press military news and information about the armed forces. Its director serves as the spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense.

Organizations maintained by foreign governments in 1949 included the United States Information Service, the Information Department of the British Embassy in China, the Press Bureau of the Soviet Embassy in China, and the French Information Service. Activities and services of the foreign information offices were largely suspended in 1949 following communist occupation of those cities in which they operated.

The United States Information Service was established in China in September, 1945, succeeding the U. S. Office of War Information, China Division, which functioned in China during World War II. In 1948 it maintained offices in Nanking, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peiping, Tientsin, Taipei, Chungking and Tihwa. In December, 1949, the U.S.I.S. office in Taipei was the only one in full operation.

At the height of its operations, the U.S.I.S. in China distributed daily news bulletins to more than 700 newspapers and periodicals and to some 3,000 individuals and organizations in China. A bimonthly newsletter reached 25,000 readers. The U.S.I.S. also maintained libraries and reading rooms and conducted exhibitions and motion picture shows.

The Information Department of the British Embassy in China was opened in Shanghai in October, 1945, with branches in Canton and Tientsin. It issued daily and weekly press releases in Chinese and in English, provided feature articles, photographs and publications for the press, conducted film and film-strip shows, and arranged radio broadcasts, including relays from the British Broadcasting Corporation. In conjunction with the British Council, the Information Department formerly also maintained a lending and reference library in Shanghai.

The Press Bureau of the U.S.S.R. Embassy in China began to function in July, 1941. It published a daily bulletin in English (*News and Views from the U.S.S.R.*) and a weekly bulletin in Chinese (*Hsin Wen Lei Pien*).

FOREIGN PRESS IN CHINA

Many important foreign newspapers, news agencies and magazines maintain bureaus or station correspondents in China. In September, 1948, there were 88 foreign correspondents and Chinese representatives of foreign press organizations in Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao. The Associated Press of America, the United Press of America, Reuters, and the Tass News Agency issued and distributed news services in Chinese and English.

Foreign press organizations represented in China included: Associated Press of America, United Press of America, International News Service, Reuters, Agence Francaise Presse, Tass News Agency, North American Newspaper Alliance, Overseas News Agency, American Broadcasting Company, *New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, Chicago Daily News, London Times, Kemsley Newspapers, Financial Times* (London), *Time* and *Life* magazines, *Christian Science Monitor, London Daily Express, News of the Day* (M.G.M. Newsreel), *La Nationale Belge, Reader's Digest,* Acme Newspictures, Inc., *Cincinnati Times Star,* National Catholic News Service, Religious News Service, Women's National News Service, *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch, U. S. News-World Report, China Mail* (Hongkong), and *Los Angeles Times.*

NEWSMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Press guilds are now found in most of the provinces and municipalities. One of their first functions after V-J Day was to elect delegates to the National Assembly and the Legislative Yuan, as China's electoral system is on both a territorial and an occupational basis.

The Chinese press was represented by 11 delegates in the National Assembly of 1946 and 14 delegates in the National Assembly of 1948.

In 1949, five of the members of the Legislative Yuan were representatives of the press. They were: Chen Po-sheng, editor-in-chief, Central News Agency; Cheng Tsang-po, publisher of *Sin Wan Pao,* Shanghai; Chen Hsun-yu, managing director of *Shun Pao,* Shanghai; Hu Chien-chung, publisher of *Southeast Daily,* Shanghai; and Huang Shao-ku, publisher of *Peace Daily,* Nanking.

The formation of a National Press Guild has been proposed. At present, however, the only national organization is the Chinese National Press Association, established in Chungking in 1941. Hsiao Tung-tzu, director of the Central News Agency, is president of the association.

There was a Foreign Correspondents Club in Shanghai. First formed in Chungking in 1943, the club aims at furthering the common interests of foreign correspondents in China. Members include both press representatives from foreign countries and Chinese representatives of accredited foreign press organizations.

PUBLICATION LAW

The existing Publications Law* was enacted on December 16, 1930, and was revised and promulgated on July, 8, 1937. It was again revised in July, 1947, by the Executive Yuan but up to October, 1948 it has not been passed by the Legislative Yuan.

Important proposed revisions are as follows:

(1) Article 20 of the original law, "Handbills or slogans dealing with politics shall not be printed or distributed without the approval of the responsible district administration," is to be deleted.

(2) Article 21, "No publications shall carry any speeches or propaganda calculated to undermine the Kuomintang or violate the Three People's Principles, to overthrow the National Government and damage the interests of the Chinese Republic or to disturb public order," is to be amended to read: "No publication shall carry any speeches or propaganda calculated to overthrow the government and damage the interests of the Chinese Republic, to hinder friendly international relations or to damage public interests and disturb social order."

(3) Article 22, "No publication shall carry stories injurious to the reputation of the chief executive of the Chinese Republic or of any friendly powers," and Article 24, "No publication shall carry stories injurious to the reputation and credit of individual persons," are to be incorporated as new provisions.

(4) Article 8 of the revised draft, also an addition, reads as follows: "Aliens may apply, in accordance with the provisions of this law, for registration of publication issued in this country and observe all existing Chinese laws and regulations governing publications. But in case the alien's native country accords differential treatment, under its publications law, to Chinese nationals, that alien shall not enjoy the privileges provided by this law."

(5) Article 24 of the original law becomes Article 26 in the revised draft, which reads: "In time of war, emergency, or necessity under special circumstances, publications may be prohibited or restricted, in accordance with orders issued by the government, to carry items dealing with political, military or foreign affairs or district peace and order."

No revision was proposed here because the Government reserves such rights in time of emergency.

* For the original text of the *Publications Law,* see CHINA HANDBOOK, 1943.

CHAPTER 34

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The history of China's organized public health service may be traced to 1902 when the Peiyang Sanitary Department was established. In 1911, the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service was organized to combat epidemics in north Manchuria. Another pestilence in 1917 resulted in the establishment of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau in Peiping.

Since its inauguration, the organization of the Peiyang Sanitary Department has undergone many changes with corresponding changes in its name and status. It has functioned alternately as a health ministry or administration directly under the Executive Yuan or under the Ministry of Interior as it does today. The current director-general of the National Health Administration is Dr. Chu Chang-keng.

The administration consists of six departments:

1. *Department of Medical Administration,* which supervises medical organizations, controls the training and registration of medical personnel, and plans for medical services;

2. *Department of Epidemic Prevention,* which deals with the prevention and control of epidemic and endemic diseases, quarantine service, environmental sanitation and sanitary engineering projects;

3. *Department of Health Services,* which supervises school and industrial hygiene, maternity and child welfare, physical examination, health propaganda, compilation of vital statistics, nutrition and public health;

4. *Department of Local Health,* which deals with local and frontier health services, supervises local health organizations, finances local health projects, and coordinates the work between municipal and provincial health organizations and the administration.

5. *Department of Medicinal Control,* which controls the manufacture of drugs, narcotics, biological products and medical instruments, analyses patent medicines, revises the *Chinese Pharmacopoeia,* and regulates the sale of foods and beverages;

6. *Department of General Affairs,* which is in charge of documents, correspondence, publications, transportation, cash payments and receipts and credentials.

Due to financial stringency, the functions of the Department of Local Health and Department of Medicinal Control are being performed, respectively, by the Department of Medical Administration and Department of Health Services. Besides these departments, the administration has an accounting section, an office of personnel, and a statistician's office. To exercise control over herbal medical practitioners, it has also organized a Herbal Medical Practitioners Committee

SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS

The administration has the following subsidiary organizations:

The *National Health Institute,* which conducts research and field demonstration on various problems relating to public health. It is divided into two groups: the Epidemiological Research Institute and the Nutrition Research Institute, and eight departments (public health, experimental medicine, chemistry and materia medica, sanitary engineering, maternity and child health, health education, nursing, and health statistics) in addition to two demonstration centers, one in Nanking and the other in Kiangning, near Nanking. Two branch institutes, one in Peiping and the other in Mukden, were established after V-J Day, while the former Northwest Health Institute was reorganized into the Northwest Branch. Those branches were responsible for conducting research on technical problems of public health in north China, and the northeast and the northwest prior to the communist occupation of these regions;

Central Hospitals in Nanking, Chungking, Canton, Lanchow, Tientsin and

Tihwa; the *Nanking Hospital for the Insane,* and the *Chungking Herbal Medical Hospital* which specializes in the treatment of sickness by herbs;

The *Anti-Epidemic Medical Corps* in Nanking, the *Tuberculosis Centers* at Peiping, Nanking, Shanghai, and Chungking, the *Southeastern Anti-Plague Medical Unit* in Foochow, and the *Kala-azar Medical Unit* in Nanking;

The *National Epidemic Prevention Experimentation Bureau* in Peiping and the *National Bio-chemical Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Bureau* in Shanghai, which make biological products and drugs;

The First Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Factory, the *Medical Supply Bureau,* and the *Narcotics Bureau* in Nanking, which supervise the production, supply and control of drugs, and the *Bureau of Medicine and Food Testing* in Nanking;

Quarantine Stations at Shanghai, Tientsin, Tangku, Chinwangtao, Tsingtao, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton and Hoikow, and *Yangtze River Quarantine Station* at Hankow; and

Health Centers in the frontier provinces at Sichang, Huili, Ulanchab League, Ikhchao League, and Alashan Banner.

Local Health Administrations

(a) Provincial Health Administration.—The provincial health department, which is directed by the provincial government, is in charge of all health services in the province. It maintains a provincial hospital, a health institute, a health personnel training institute, a factory to manufacture medical supplies, and a sanitation unit. It also directs and supervises all *hsien* health centers in the province, and undertakes all public health work not handled by *hsien* or municipal health organs.

In June, 1934, the first provincial health department was organized in Kiangsi, which marked the beginning of the establishment of local health administrations. The *Regulations Governing the Organization of Provincial Health Department* was promulgated in June, 1940. Up to June, 1948, health departments were functioning in the following 26 provinces: Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Yunnan, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechwan, Sikang, Fukien, Taiwan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Hopei, Shantung, Honan, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Chinghai, Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan, Ningsia, and Sinkiang. Health administrative work in the other provinces was handled by their civil affairs department. Functioning under the provincial health administrations in 1947 were the following 215 units: 110 provincial hospitals (7,398 beds); 13 maternity and child welfare centers (186 beds); 4 tuberculosis centers (275 beds); 6 epidemic prevention hospitals (216 beds); 2 insanity hospitals (115 beds); 3 leprosy hospitals (994 beds); 3 provincial health centers; 12 health institutes; 1 endemic diseases prevention center; 37 anti-epidemic medical corps, 1 sanitary unit; 4 highway health stations; 5 medical supply depots; 3 medicine supply bureaus; 6 health education committees, and 5 public health personnel training institutes.

Medical personnel employed by the provincial health administrations consisted of 1,483 doctors; 114 pharmacists; 1,983 nurses; 304 midwives; 169 medical laboratory technicians; 241 dispensers; 36 sanitation inspectors; 647 nurses; and 1,669 other technicians.

(b) Muncipal Health Administration—In a municipality, public health work is done by a special bureau. Where there is no such bureau, the work is either entrusted to the police bureau or is undertaken directly by the muncipal government. Generally, each municipal public health bureau has under it a municipal hospital, a maternity and child welfare center, an isolation hospital, and several sanitation units.

Up to June, 1948, public health bureaus had been established in ten special municipalities (Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Hankow, Tsingtao, Chungking, Canton, Mukden, Sian) and 33 ordinary municipalities (Hangchow, Swatow, Tsingkiang, Kweiyang, Taiyuan, Changchun, Changsha, Hengyang, Taipeh, Kaohsiung, Taichung, Tainan, Keelung, Hsinchu, Pingtung, Hsuchow, Nanchang, Wuchang, Chengtu, Sinhua, Tzekung, Tangshan, Shihmen, Tsinan, Lanchow, Chinchow, Foochow, Amoy, Chiayi, Kweilin, Kunming, Sining, and Kirin).

The following units were operating under the municipal public health bureaus in 1947: 52 municipal hospitals (4,228 beds); 13 maternity and child welfare centers (309 beds); 1 pediatrical hospital (100 beds); 3 dental hospitals; 19 isolation hospitals (1,946 beds); 2 tuberculosis centers (180 beds); 1 leprosy hospital (10 beds); 3 anti-narcotic hospitals (220 beds); 91 health service centers; 7 health institutes; 5 venereal disease centers; 2 medical supply depots; 1 medicine supply bureau; 5 health education committees; 2 anti-epidemic medical corps; 35 sanitary units, and 2 insanity hospitals (939 beds).

Medical personnel working under the public health bureaus in 1947 consisted of 1,132 doctors; 74 pharmacists; 1,584 nurses; 341 midwives; 120 medical laboratory technicians; 220 dispensers; 123 sanitary inspectors; 469 assistant nurses, and 549 other technicians.

(c) The *Hsien* Health System.—The *hsien* health system calls for the establishment of a health center in every *hsien* under the guidance of the provincial health department. There shall also be a health center in each district, a health station in each town or village, and a health-worker in each *pao* (6 to 15 *chia* which comprises 6 to 15 households each). Each *hsien* health center is to maintain a hospital of 20-40 beds, an out-patient department and a mobile unit. In case of epidemics, a separate isolation ward is to be set up. Each *hsien* health center shall be staffed by an officer in charge, one to three doctors, one to eight nurses, two to four midwives, one or two dispensers, one or two laboratory technicians, two to four sanitation inspectors, one to three clerks, and several health workers.

The enforcement of the *hsien* health system is responsible for the standardization of all branches of health work in the country. Even the drugs and medical instruments distributed among the health organizations of all levels have been standardized, and so are the designs of buildings, construction, and lists of equipment and furniture.

Establshed in the different provinces in the country in 1947 were 1,440 health centers; 21 temporary health centers; 4 special health centers; 352 district health centers, and 783 *hsiang* and *chen* health centers.

Medical personnel working under the *hsien* health administrations consisted of 2,569 doctors; 3,530 nurses; 1,496 midwives; 260 laboratory experts; 1,085 dispensers; 1,001 sanitary inspectors; 1,755 assistant nurses, and 795 other technicians.

(d) Frontier Health System.—Establishment of the Mongolian Health Center

Table 1.—Distribution of *Hsien* Health Centers in China, 1947

Province	*Hsien* Health Centers	District Health Centers	*Hsiang* and *Chen* Health Stations
Kiangsu	50	..	..
Chekiang	76	22	17
Anhwei	61	4	..
Kiangsi	83	13	19
Hupeh	70	..	16
Hunan	75	5	11
Szechwan	134	101	118
Sikang	21	..	12
Fukien	66	..	43
Taiwan	8	11	43
Kwangtung	100	100	375
Kwangsi	99	46	28
Yunnan	128	27	18
Kweichow	79	18	31
Hopei	14	..	..
Shantung	33	..	..
Honan	102	4	11
Shansi	22	..	1
Shensi	73	..	29
Kansu	54	..	3
Chinghai	5	..	..
Jehol	12	..	..
Chahar	16	..	..
Suiyuan	9	..	..
Ningsia	..	..	..
Sinkiang	26	..	..
Liaoning	18	..	..
Kirin	6	1	9
TOTAL	1,440	352	783

Source: National Health Administration

in Suiyuan province by the National Health Administration in 1936 marked the beginning of a program for the improvement of public health work in the frontier provinces. The Mongolian Health Center was divided into the Ikhchao League Health Center and the Ulanchab League Health Center in 1941. Three more such centers have been functioning in Sichang, Huili, and Alashan Banner since 1942. Two health stations at Yaan and Fulin in Sikang, and a hospital at Labrang, Kansu, which were established by the National Health Administration, have been placed under the provincial health departments of Sikang and Kansu.

The 1947 activities of the frontier health centers showed: Clinical attendance, 178,036; hospital in-patients, 1.060; smallpox vaccinations, 9,220; preventive inoculations, 39,661; delivery, 846; pre-natal examinations, 4,170; health talks, 843; home visits, 2,721; sanitary inspections, 1,290.

Working in the frontier health centers in 1947 were: 5 directors; 11 doctors; 1 pharmacist; 20 nurses; 8 widwives; 2 sanitary inspectors; 2 dispensers; 4 personnel officers; 17 assistant nurses; 4 technicians; 10 health officers, and 22 accountants and clerks.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Lack of adequate medical service, rapid spread of epidemics, and the scarcity of hospital beds have been held as reasons for the high mortality rate in China. There were about 30,000 hospital beds in the country before the war. The number has been increased to 48,663 since V-J Day. Together with the beds in private hospitals, the total is estimated at below 60,000.

Central Hospitals

1. Nanking Central Hospital. — The Nanking Central Hospital was founded in 1930 by the National Health Administration. During the war it was moved first to Changsha and later to Kweiyang. Its branch in Chungking served as a co-operating unit of the Chungking Municipal Hospital. After V-J Day, it was returned to Nanking from Kweiyang. Up to April, 1949, the hospital had a total bed capacity of 528, as compared to 300 before the war. Through the assistance of UNRRA, the World Health Organization, the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, it had been able to expand its facilities rapidly. Besides curative service and preventive work, it served as a training center for internes, surgeons, dentists, opticians, and X-ray experts. In 1946-1947, 61 internes and 38 doctors completed their training courses. The hospital had also assisted in the training of nurses in cooperation with the National Central School of Nursing.

2. Chungking Central Hospital. — The present Chungking Central Hospital is an amalgamation of the Chungking Central Hospital at Kaotanyen and the Shapingpa-Tzechikow Hospital, formerly under the National Health Institute. The combined bed capacity of the two is 335.

3. Lanchow Central Hospital. — The Northwest Hospital, established at the end of 1941, was reorganized into the Lanchow Central Hospital in 1947 with accommodations for 250 patients. In January-June, 1947, out-patients totalled 31,197, while in-patients, 976.

4. Canton Central Hospital.—The Canton Central Hospital was founded in the winter of 1946 with accommodations for 300 patients. Besides providing curative service, it serves as an epidemic control center and a training ground for medical personnel.

5. Tientsin Central Hospital. — The Tientsin Central Hospital was founded in 1946 with a total bed capacity of 90, which was increased to 168 in 1947.

6. Tihwa Central Hospital.—The Tihwa Central Hospital was founded in April, 1948.

The Central Hospitals are functioning as medical centers in all parts of China for the promotion of medical facilities, personnel training, and for the improvement of community and private hospitals. They also give free medical treatment to the poor. About 20% of the patients who call at the out-patients department are given free treatment or are charged only a nominal fee.

Table 2.—Central Hospitals and Tuberculosis Centers in China, 1947

Hospital Unit	Beds	Medical Personnel			
		Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Pharmacists
Nanking Central	526	111	173	8	5
Chungking Central	335	74	87	10	12
Lanchow Central	250	54	42	2	4
Tientsin Central	168	76	64	7	9
Canton Central	300	64	84	3	9
Peiping Tuberculosis Center	66	6	30	..	1
Nanking Tuberculosis Center	9	6	9	..	..
Nanking Psychiatry	50	8	2	..	2

Source: National Health Administration

Table 3.—Attendance of the Central Hospitals and Tuberculosis Centers, 1947

Hospital Unit	Clinical Attendance		In-Patients		
	First-visit	Second-visit	Admitted	Cured	Deaths
Nanking Central	109,440	142,480	10,944	10,337	569
Canton Central	35,338	49,025	2,573	2,573	134
Tientsin Central	18,673	35,500	2,711	2,405	98
Chungking Central	35,835	58,931	3,271	2,773	118
Lanchow Central	27,537	30,980	2,253	1,973	120
Nanking Tuberculosis Center	1,802	1,950	62	52	..
Peiping Tuberculosis Center	3,614	5,430	313	252	12
Nanking Hospital for the Insane*	..	..	..	..	..

* Statistics for the Nanking Hospital for the Insane are included among those of the Nanking Central hospital.

Source: National Health Administration

Provincial and Municipal Medical Organizations

Medical organizations under provincial and municipal authorities may be divided into two kinds: general hospitals and special hospitals. Up to the end of 1947 there were 224 hospitals with accommodations for 17,136 patients. Of the number, 162 were general hospitals with a total bed capacity of 11,626. There were also 62 special institutions including sanitoria, dental clinics, isolation wards, insane asylums, leprosaria, and narcotic hospitals, with accommodations for 5,510 patients.

Hsien Health Centers.—Medical facilities in the *hsien* are managed by the *hsien* health centers. The total bed capacity of *hsien* health centers throughout China at the end of 1947 numbered 11,226.

Community and Missionary Hospitals.—These hospitals are supported by public organizations or private groups as part of their relief and public welfare work. At the end of 1947, there were 89 community hospitals with a total bed capacity of 6,440. The 162 hospitals established by foreign missions in China had accommodations for 12,157 patients.

Missionary Hospitals

Before the war, there were 305 Christian hospitals in China. In September, 1948, only 203 were in operation. The remainder were closed due to war damages.

Table 4 shows the geographical distribution of these hospitals.

The Missionary hospitals have altogether 18,528 beds, the average daily bed capacity being 17,000. The average daily new out-patients numbered approximately 25,000.

There are five Christian medical colleges in China. They are: Cheeloo University School of Medicine, Foochow; Lingnan Medical College, Canton; Mukden Medical College, Mukden; West China Union College of Medicine and Dentistry, Chengtu; and St. John's Medical School, Shanghai. In addition, there

are two pharmacy schools, Cheeloo University School of Pharmacy at Hangchow, and West China Union School of Pharmacy at Chengtu; one institute of hospital technology, giving courses in laboratory technique, pharmacy and dispensing, physio-therapy, medical mechanics, and X-ray technique; 82 nursing schools; and ten midwifery schools.

Aid received by the missionary hospitals from the UNRRA-CNRRA program varied in quantity from province to province. Some had as little as 5% of what was available while others had as high as 20%. The British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, American Red Cross and China Relief Mission also extended aid to these hospitals.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL

Registration of Medical Personnel

All medical personnel, including doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, midwives, and dispensers, are required to register with the government before they are permitted to practice. The National Health Administration began the registration of doctors in 1928, and later extended this to other types of medical personnel. Up to the end of 1946, medical personnel registered with, and licensed by, the National Health Administration totalled 30,343, including 13,447 doctors,

Table 4.—Missionary Hospitals

Province	Open	Closed	Total
Anhwei	8	1	9
Chekiang	10	..	10
Fukien	33	2	35
Honan	4	11	15
Hopei	8	9	17
Hunan	18	2	20
Hupeh	16	4	20
Kansu	4	..	4
Kiangsi	4	2	6
Kiangsu	24	7	31
Kwangsi	5	1	6
Kwangtung	27	4	31
Kweichow	1	3	4
Northeastern Provinces	4	16	20
Shansi	3	8	11
Shantung	2	18	20
Shensi	2	2	4
Sikang	3	..	3
Szechwan	17	7	24
Taiwan	2	3	5
Yunnan	8	2	10
Total	203	102	305

The rehabilitated hospitals of west, central and south China were operating at full strength. Most were suffering in some degree or other from financial stringency, and yet were faced with an increased demand for their charity work. Those in north China, from Honan to Manchuria, had a most difficult time because of the communist rebellion. At least six were operating in spite of adverse conditions, while the rest remained closed.

371 dentists, 952 pharmacists, 6,000 nurses, 5,268 midwives, and 4,305 dispensers.

Since 1943, the Examination Yuan has instituted a system of examining the qualifications of all medical personnel and issuing certificates to those who have passed the examination or whose qualifications as medical workers have been accepted. Holders of such certificates may apply to the Health Administration for professional licenses.

Training of Medical Personnel

China needs a much larger medical corps than she has today. Up to the end of 1946, only 13,447 doctors had been registered and licensed by the government. To implement the *hsien* health system alone, 10,000 doctors with public health training are needed. Therefore, the training of medical personnel forms an integral part of China's postwar reconstruction program.

The Public Health Personnel Training Institute, established by the Health Administration, trained public health officers, nurses, midwives, laboratory technicians and sanitary workers. It was moved from Nanking to Kweiyang after outbreak of the war in 1937. In 1941 the Northwest Public Health Training Institute was organized in Lanchow, training public health officers, nurses, sanitary inspectors, and other staff workers in public health. Since 1943, the training of public health staff workers has been left in the hands of local authorities, while the institute concentrated on the training of senior public health personnel only.

Both the National Health Institute and the former Northwest Health Institute offered training and conducted refresher courses for public health officers, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, laboratory technicians and nurses. Following the reorganization of the Northwest Health Institute into the Northwest Branch of the National Health Institute after V-J Day, the training of senior medical personnel has been entirely undertaken by the National Health Institute.

Through the help of the Rockefeller Foundation, the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, UNRRA, and the Indian Government, a number of senior Chinese medical personnel were granted fellowships for postgraduate training in public health in the United States, India, and other countries. In 1947, 63 Chinese medical workers were enabled by the World Health Organization to further their studies in Europe and the United States.

Medical personnel trained by the health institutes between 1933 and 1947 totalled 3,082, including 791 doctors; 77 sanitary engineers; 286 sanitary inspectors; 125 anti-malaria inspectors; 9 pharmacists; 14 dispensers; 1,001 public health nurses; 240 midwives; 95 laboratory technicians; 61 vital statisticians; 8 dental technicians; 16 X-ray experts; 52 public health workers; 52 assistant nurses; 18 public health workers; 13 senior health workers; 40 senior research workers; 12 child health personnel; 26 internes; 12 health education personnel; 21 blood bank workers; 80 women health workers; and 33 sanitary engineering workers.

Herbal Medical Practitioners

The practice of medicine in China is as ancient as Chinese culture. Although modern medicine has made marked progress in recent years throughout the country, practitioners of herbal medicine still exert considerable influence upon the Chinese people. To supervise these herb doctors, the National Health Administration organized in 1937 the Herbal Medical Practitioners Committee to examine patent herbal drugs, publications on herbal medicine and medical practice.

The law requires herbal medical practitioners, like other medical personnel, to pass the examinations given by the Examination Yuan, and then to apply for licenses. Altogether 362 passed the first examination in 1946, and 198 the second examination in 1947. Prior to the adoption of the examination system, the authority to register herbal medical practitioners was vested in the local governments, but such registration had to be reported to the Health Administration. Up to the end of 1946, 1,073 had been licensed as herbal medical practitioners.

The Chungking Herbal Medical Hospital was established in 1944 under the Health Administration. Because of financial difficulties, it had only an out-patient department which was divided into four branches: medicine, surgery, pediatrics and gynaecology. In 1947, 14,873 first-visit patients and 10,473 second-visit patients were treated in this hospital.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Manufacture of Medicines and Drugs

Directly under the control of the Health Administration are four institutions for the manufacture of medical supplies: the First Pharmaceutical Factory, the Narcotics Bureau, the National Bio-Chemical Pharmaceutical Experimental Factory, and the National Epidemic Prevention Experimental Bureau.

The Narcotics Bureau was established in 1935 for the importation, transportation, and production of narcotics for medical use, which, according to regulations, are to be controlled by the government. For a number of years the Narcotics Bureau carried on experiments in the manufacture of opium powder, tincture of

opium, morphine HCl, codeine phosphate, dionine, and various kinds of ampoules for injection.

The following table shows the drugs produced and distributed by the Narcotics Bureau during 1947:

TABLE 5.—NARCOTICS PRODUCED FOR MEDICAL USE, 1947
(Unit: Gram)

Article	Production	Sales
Opium	1,861,309.90	702,070.50
Apomorphine	..	..
Morphine	61,877.26	61,351.21
Codeine	156,610.16	111,239.84
Dionine	23,030.48	18,960.68
Eukodal	..	6.00
Cocaine	7,860.00	21,398.08
Pantopon	20,995.08	14,813.08

Source: National Health Administration

The First Pharmaceutical Factory and the National Bio-Chemical Pharmaceutical Experimentation Bureau were engaged in the manufacture of medicines and drugs. The former was founded in 1944 at Hochwan, Szechwan, and was moved to Nanking after V-J Day. The later was organized in 1946 at Shanghai, being an amalgamation of the Northwest Pharmaceutical Factory, the Northwest Epidemic Prevention Bureau, and the Factory of Medical Instruments. Under the control of the National Bio-Chemical Pharmaceutical Experimentation Bureau were seven branch institutions, namely, the Shanghai Pharmaceutical Experimental Factory, the Shanghai Experimental Factory of Biological Products, the Shanghai Experimental Factory of Medical Instruments, the Tientsin Pharmaceutical Experimental Factory, the Northwest Experimental Factory of Biological Products, the Northeast Pharmaceutical Experimental Factory, and the Northeast Experimental Factory of Biological Products. Equipment in all these factories was either donated by foreign organizations or taken over from the Japanese. The pharmaceutical preparations produced in recent years are shown in the following table:

TABLE 6.—QUANTITIES OF DRUGS PRODUCED IN 1945-47

Product	Unit	1945	1946	1947
Raw material drugs	gm.	27,549,522.96	4,296,227	13,330,177
Tinctures	c.c.	44,295,528.72	9,113,003	45,221,443
Tablets	tab.	3,723,665	4,424,914	6,969,519
Ampoules	amp.	147,054	5,874,827	659,751
Suppositories	..	11,865	2,300	..

Source: National Health Administration

MANUFACTURE OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

The National Epidemic Prevention Bureau was founded in 1909 in Peiping. It was moved to Nanking in 1931, while the institution in Peiping was reorganized into a branch. When war broke out in 1937, it was moved to Kunming. After V-J Day, it was again moved back to Peiping. The Northwest Epidemic Prevention Bureau, established in Lanchow in 1944, was amalgamated into the National Bio-Chemical Pharmaceutical Experimentation Bureau. Both institutions used native raw materials in manufacturing biological products.

TABLE 7.—BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, 1945-1947

Product	Unit	1945	1946	1947
Smallpox vaccines	dose	2,779,442	702,108	3,309,030
Bacterial and virus vaccines	c.c.	16,334,720	25,628,125	33,264,868
Sera	c.c.	107,482	12,600	117,430
Antitoxins	intl. unit	93,000,000	7,420,213,000	213,666,200
Diagnostic suspensions	c.c.	124,720	159,530	..
Diagnostic sera	c.c.	1,038	1,074	90,307
Toxins and toxoids	c.c.	917,345	200,870	463,940
Miscellaneous	c.c.	..	..	13,206,000

Source: National Health Administration

MANUFACTURE OF PENICILLIN

The importation of penicillin from the United States began in 1944. The National Epidemic Prevention Bureau and the National Health Institute have been experimenting in its manufacture since 1945. The first Chinese penicillin plant was set up in Peiping in January, 1947, its equipment being presented by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. The factory would be capable of producing 100 vials of penicillin when it could attain its full capapcity. It was under the direction of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau.

SUPPLY OF MEDICAL PRODUCTS

Owing to transportation difficulties during the war, medical supplies in Free China became scarce. Besides engaging in large-scale manufacture of medicines, the Health Administration had to procure foreign contributions, purchase and transport supplies from abroad. The Wartime Committee for Medical Supplies was formed to purchase and distribute necessary medical supplies were received; 162,282 tons organizations at regulated prices. The committee was reorganized in 1947 into the Bureau of Medical Supplies. Supply stations were maintained in Shanghai, Chungking, Tientsin, Canton and Lanchow. During 1947, 65,084 tons of medical supplies were received, 162,282 tons were distributed.

In response to an appeal for medical supplies, the American Red Cross, the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, the British Red Cross, and the Canadian Red Cross donated between 1941 and 1945 a total of 837 tons, of which 603 tons were distributed to medical and educational organizations in various parts of the country.

EXPERIMENTATION IN HERBAL DRUGS

The medical herb *Changshan* or *dichorea febrifuga* has been proved to be effective in the treatment of malaria, but its composition and effectiveness still require careful study. Besides *Changshan*, the laboratories of the National Health Institute are studying the qualities of other medical herbs, including *Ya-tan-tze*, a cardiac stimulant, *Chia-chu-tao* or cleander (*Nerium odorum, Soland*) and *Shih-chun-tze*, a drug for the treatment of ascariasis.

CONTROL OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Dealers in drugs and medicines are required to apply to the Health Administration, through local authorities, for licenses. Each pharmacy must have in its employ at least one licensed pharmacist. The same method of control also applies to biological products, bacteriological products, and epidemiological products. As to the sale of patent medicines, a special license is required. The *Pharmacopoeia Sinica* is serving as a basis for the control of patent medicines. The sale of drugs and medicines is regulated through inspection and analysis by local authorities and by the Health Administration. Up to the end of 1947, 1,994 kinds of patent drugs had been licensed.

For the analysis and inspection of drugs and foods, the Bureau of Medicine and Food Testing was founded in Shanghai in 1948.

EPIDEMIC CONTROL

EPIDEMICS IN RECENT YEARS

As a result of the constant movement of troops and refugees across wide sections of the country, and the withdrawal of the Japanese troops after V-J Day, epidemics assumed dangerous proportions

in 1946 and 1947. The following table compiled by the Health Administration on the basis of reports from the Joint Epidemiolog cal Intelligence Service gives the numbers of patients and deaths caused by confirmed epidemic cases from 1945 to 1947:

Table 8.—Epidemiological Statistics, 1945 to 1947

Classification of Epidemics	1945		1946		1947	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
Cholera	21,552	5,201	54,197	15,160	2,473	280
Dysentery	59,163	1,499	165,160	2,469	..	..
Typhoid	11,184	527	46,106	1,269	..	..
Smallpox	5,338	671	20,562	2,593	..	..
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	5,346	671	6,296	1,228	..	..
Scarlet Fever	455	44	1,209	43	..	..
Bubonic Plague	2,593	1,286	11,069	5,912	3,135	1,412
Typhus	5,855	424	5,482	261	..	..
Diphtheria	792	69	3,497	328	..	..

Source: National Health Administration

Of the epidemic diseases rampant during the period 1946-1947, bubonic plague, cholera, kala-azar, and schistosomiasis engaged the serious attention of the authorities.

1. Bubonic Plague.—This plague was first introduced into China 100 years ago from Asia Minor, and has been endemic in various places in the northeast, Chekiang, Fukien, the northwest, and western Yunnan.

a. The Northeast.—Plague of the pneumonic type broke out in 1946 in Mukden and spread to the neighboring provinces of Liaopei, Kirin, and Nunkiang. Steps were taken to check the epidemic from spreading further. Public health personnel was sent to the plague-ridden areas, and a quarantine station was established at Shanhaikwan to subject all passengers from the northeast to fumigation tests. In June, 1947, a bubonic plague broke out in Harbin, probably as a result of the destruction of the plague research equipment of the Japanese Chemical Weapon Institute in the city. According to a report in September, 1947, 200 died of the plague in Fuyu and it was spreading further to the south. As that area was under the control of the Chinese Communists, no definite information was available.

b. The Northwest.—In 1942, a serious plague epidemic raged for four months in Suiyuan, Ningsia, Shensi, and Shansi. It was the flaring-up of an old epidemic infection. Since then none has occurred.

c. Fukien and Chekiang.—In 1937 plague broke out in 18 *hsien* in Fukien, claiming about 4,000 lives. During the war, it spread to the interior provinces. Isolated cases were reported in south Chekiang and east Kiangsi. In 1940 it occurred in Ningpo and Chuhsien as a result of the Japanese attempt at bacterial warfare, but fortunately it was soon stamped out. In the southeast, the plague-stricken areas included Fukien, southern Chekiang, eastern Kiangsi, and the Leichow peninsula. In 1947, it was reported in Lotsing and Lanchi of Chekiang and in Chungjen and Nanchang of Kiangsi. In January, 1948, the pestilence was discovered in Fukien, totalling 15 cases with 13 deaths reported. To prevent it from spreading to the southeast, Bubonic Plague Prevention Technical Committees were set up in Chekiang and Kiangsi. The third medical unit of the Anti-Epidemic Corps of the Health Administration was dispatched to Chekiang to assist the local medical organizations in wiping out the scourge.

d. The Southwest.—The plague was first reported in western Yunnan as far back as 50 years ago. A small outbreak occurred on the Yunnan-Burma border in February-July, 1940. In the spring of 1944, it was rampant in the Tengchung area. In 1946, the affected area extended from Paoshan in the north to Luho in the south, covering one-fourth of Yunnan province. Altogether 34 cases were reported in Tengchung in the first half of October, resulting in nine deaths. Each year the disease is prevalent in this area between autumn and winter. Occasionally the pneumonic type is dicovered.

e. Hunan.—The affliction broke out in Changteh for the first time in November, 1941. Circumstantial evidence indicated that the epidemic was caused by the dropping of flea-embedded grains and rags from Japanese airplanes. Despite immediate measures taken by the Chinese authorities to check it, the epidemic worked its way into the local rat population and established a focus of infection among the rodents. Another breakout appeared in 1942 and spread to Taoyuan. From November, 1942, to November, 1943, no less than 92 cases were discovered, claiming 89 victims. However, none has been reported since then.

2. Cholera.—Cholera assumed epidemic proportions in the coastal provinces and worked its way along the Yangtze river up to Changteh, Hunan, in the summer of 1937. Of 13,661 cases reported, 615 resulted in deaths. In 1938, the epidemic started from the East river area of Kwangtung and gradually worked along the coast into the interior provinces. Of a total of 55,965 cases, 13,092 were fatal. The situation was most serious in Shanghai where more than 12,000 cases were reported. In the interior 34,995 cases were reported in 1939 and 54,441 cases in 1940. Among the provinces affected were Szechwan, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan, Shensi, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Kansu, Shansi and Chekiang. In 1941, 344 cases were reported in three provinces; in 1942, 11,951 cases in 12 provinces; in 1943, 6,177 cases in nine provinces; and in 1944, 1,017 cases in 12 provinces.

Cholera broke out in 1945 along the coast and on both sides of the Yangtze river; in the interior provinces it assumed epidemic proportions in Kweichow, Sikang, Kwangsi and Szechwan. After V-J Day, cholera cases were reported in Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Ichang and Canton. Of a total of 21,552 cases, 5,201 victims died. Because of the withdrawal of the Japanese troops and the constant movement of refugees, a cholera epidemic broke out earlier than expected in 1946. It was rampant in the Yangtze river valley, the infected area extending from north Hupeh to Nanking and Shanghai; in south China it also assumed epidemic proportions in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, and Taiwan. Local cases were reported in Peiping and Tientsin. In the northeast, 15 *hsien* in Liaoning, Liaopei, Kirin and Jehol were affected with the disease. The cholera statistics in 1946 revealed 54,197 cases with 15,460 deaths. The epidemic broke out later than usual in 1947. At first only a few isolated cases were discovered in places along the coast of Kwangtung, Fukien and Chekiang; then it broke out in north Kiangsu and spread to Shanghai. In the interior provinces, the situation in Choukiakow, Honan, was more serious. Isolated cases were also discovered in Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Szechwan and Sikang, but the malady was checked before it spread.

3. Kala-azar.—Kala-azar is a blood infection which attacks the liver and spleen, and is caused either by a species of sand-fly, mosquito, or flea. The disease, which has been widely spread by the movements of refugees, is very common in the provinces north of the Yangtze and endemic among the tribes-people in west Szechwan and Sikang. It is estimated that kala-azar patients in China number 2-million each year. According to reports received by the Health Administration, of the 7,409 cases treated in 1946, 84 perished; Honan alone had 3,899 cases. In 1947, 5,076 cases were reported in Hwaiyin, north Kiangsu, and 3,451 cases in Kaifeng, Honan.

Yaws was introduced in China by the Japanese soldiers during the war. The endemic area includes 11 *hsien* in the neighborhood of Hwaiyin in north Kiangsu, and part of south Kiangsu. The disease is communicable through the medium of scabies which is widely prevalent in that part of north Kiangsu. In 1947, Hwaiyin alone had 7,804 cases. Before the war the disease was endemic in Taiwan where in 1947 only nine cases were discovered.

4. Schistosomiasis.—Schistosomiasis has been endemic in Chekiang for many years. The endemic area includes 40 *hsien*, covering one-third of the province. The disease is an infection attacking the liver and spleen, and is caused by the penetration of the parasite into the human body, while the farmers are working in the paddy-fields. In 1948, the Health Administration organized the Chekiang Endemic Prevention Unit which sent two sub-units to Kaihua and Kashing for the treatment, prevention and research of schistosomiasis. Simultaneously, an experimental center was set up in Kashing. The chief tasks on their program are: investigation, curative service, control of human refuse, extermination of the parasite medium, dissemination of health education, training of personnel, and improvement of the cultivation methods in the paddy fields.

5. Other Diseases.—Leprosy is on the increase as a result of undernourishment and poor living conditions. A number of leprosaria have been established under the auspices of the Health Administration and private relief services. Among these the work of the leprosaria in Tungku, Peihai of Kwangtung; Kwangtsi of Chekiang; Lanchow of Kansu; Tsinan of Shantung and several others has been highly praised. At the end of 1947, there were 2,221 patients in 29 leprosaria throughout the country.

Malaria is most prevalent in the southwestern provinces. Although no accurate statistical information about the prevalence of the disease is available, it has been established as one of the most important causes of ill health in China. For its control, the Health Administration has undertaken preventive measures such as spraying DDT for the extermination of malaria-germ-carrying mosquitoes.

Dysentery is just as common as malaria. It is a serious cause of infant mortality and adult debility. Improved environmental sanitation and particularly stricter control of foods and beverages are needed for its control.

As for diphtheria, typhus, and smallpox, there have been reports of small outbreaks in various provinces in recent years. Preventive measures have been taken to stop their prevalence. Vaccination is carried out each year by local authorities and is compulsory in the endemic areas.

Epidemic Prevention

1. Epidemic Prevention Organizations.—Recognizing the serious threat of epidemics to national health, the government has been systematic in its anti-epidemic measures. After V-J Day all anti-epidemic organizations underwent considerable change. The Anti-Epidemic Corps under the National Health Administration was reorganized in 1947 into the General Anti-Epidemic Corps.

The corps is composed of one medical and one sanitary engineering group. Under it are four units, one laboratory unit, one sanitary engineering unit, one isolation hospital, and one supply depot. All are mobile and can divide into sub-units whenever necessary. They are rushed to wherever their services are needed. Local health departments have organized similar units.

The sanitary corps consists of seven mobile units, each with two engineers, two supervisors, two assistants, and three technicians. Their job is to help improve the environmental sanitation in areas threatened by epidemics by disinfecting the sources of drinking water, improving the latrines and drainage system, exterminating flies and mosquitoes, and supervising the sale of foods and beverages.

The Health Administration has also set up other organizations for the prevention of epidemic and endemic diseases.

The Southeastern Plague Prevention Unit in Foochow was organized in 1946 with three centers at Tsinkiang, Wenchow, and Nanchang, one isolation hospital at Foochow, and two sub-units at Amoy and Nanchang. During 1947, it undertook preventive measures at Pucheng and Linsen of Fukien; in eastern Kiangsi, and at Chuhsien, Yunho, and Lanchi of Chekiang.

The Kala-azar Prevention Unit of the Health Administration was formed in 1947 for the promotion of curative, investigation, and research service in kala-azar prevention. It has started a training program, turning out personnel to staff its preventive centers in areas where the disease is rampant. A kala-azar hospital was set up at Hwaiyin, northern Kiangsu in August, 1947. The staff of its out-patient department had already treated over 3,500 patients (first and second visits) up to the end of 1947.

The Northwest Branch of the National Health Institute at Lanchow has also been engaged in kala-azar prevention work in the Shensi-Kansu area.

Table 9.—Important Activities of the Anti-Epidemic Corps, 1943-1947

Year	Clinical Attendance		Epidemic Control		
	First-visit	Second-visit	Smallpox Vaccinations	Anti-cholera Inoculations	Anti-cholera and Typhoid Inoculations
1943	55,106	97,820	226,623	116,393	26,925
1944	122,535	190,904	162,492	135,315	9,991
1945	31,113	213,507	54,514	367,262	42,494
1946	224,852	349,616	183,381	447,214	16,676
1947	321,517	505,132	100,590	571,780	51,689

Source: National Health Administration

Quarantine Service

The quarantine service in China began in 1873. It was not until 1930 that the National Quarantine Service was established in Shanghai on a nation-wide basis. Since then the stations at Shanghai, Amoy, Antung, Tientsin, Tangku, Chinwangtao and Hankow have one by one been placed under the control of the National Quarantine Service, while the stations at Tsingtao and Canton were taken over by local authorities in 1926 and in 1930. After the Mukden Incident in 1931, the stations at Antung and Port Arthur were seized by the Japanese.

In spite of handicaps, the National Quarantine Service had succeeded before 1937 in carrying out certain reforms and in enlarging its sphere of activities, and had managed to initiate research on many problems affecting the public health of this country. Its main activities before the war were the inspection of incoming and outgoing vessels, the treatment and isolation of infected persons and contacts, the examination and vaccination of emigrants, fumigations and disinfections, and research into epidemic prevention problems. Unfortunately, most of its activities along the coast had to be discontinued upon the outbreak of the war in 1937. In 1938, the Quarantine Station at Hankow was moved to Chungking and reorganized into the Hankow-Ichang-Chungking Quarantine Station to carry on such activities as fumigation, inspection of river vessels and highway buses, preventive inoculations, and issuing of certificates for coffin transportation. New quarantine stations were formed at Tengyueh, Mengtze, and Wanting on the China-Burma-Indo-China borders in 1938, but they were soon abolished owing to changes in the situation. As air transportation between Chungking and India increased after 1943, an air quarantine service was

Table 10.—Plague Prevention Work, 1946-1947

Year	Mice Trapped	Mice Poisoned	Houses Disinfected	Caves Sealed	Caves Disinfected	Caves Fumigated	Clinical Examinations
1946	1,122	..	76,131	26,002	..	35,342	..
1947	7,679	29,826	113,448	6,169	611,736	1,457	41,531

Source: National Health Administration

The work undertaken by the kala-azar unit in 1947 consisted of 8,732 inoculations against kala-azar and 6,510 inoculations against yaws. Kala-azar patients treated numbered 1,516 for first visits and 6,833 for second visits, and yaws patients treated totalled 2,148 for first visits and 5,495 for second visits.

Twelve provinces and five municipalities have started their own preventive services for the control of endemic and epidemic diseases.

2. Epidomiological Intelligence Service.—In May, 1940, a Wartime Joint Epidemic Prevention Commission was organized under the auspices of the Health Administration, the Army Medical Administration, the Health Department of the Board of Supplies and Transport (now defunct), and the Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Corps. It was reorganized into the National Joint Epidemic Prevention Commission in 1947. Since its establishment it has been functioning as a central organization for all civil and military epidemic prevention forces, and also as the headquarters of the nationwide epidemiological intelligence service. The outbreak of any contagious disease anywhere in the country is to be reported to the commission so that the combined efforts for its control may be mobilized. The commission furnished UNRRA with epidemiological intelligence in compliance with the International Health Pact. After V-J Day, the scope of its intelligence service was enlarged to include kala-azar and yellow fever.

instituted. After V-J Day, quarantine stations in Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Amoy and Swatow were re-established with branches in Woosung, Tangku, Chinwangtao, and Swatow, and three new stations were organized at Tsingtao, Foochow, and Hoikow in Hainan island. In Taiwan province, the main quarantine station at Taipeh and its branches at Keelung, Kaohsiung, and Hualien are still operating under the Taiwan Provincial Government. The Hankow-Ichang-Chungking Quarantine Station has been reorganized into the Yangtze River Quarantine Station. The two stations established in Chungking and Wanhsien during the war are still functioning.

The work of the National Quarantine Service in 1947 consisted of the inspection of 27,624 vessels (43,988,299 tons), 11,263 airplanes, 610 highway buses, 5,553,093 passengers and the fumigation of 2,122 (992,920 tons) vessels.

Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign

The prevalence of tuberculosis, one of the major causes of mortality in China, has been multiplied by wartime conditions. Investigations made by the American and British Red Cross Societies in China show a high incidence of tuberculosis among the Chinese people. Owing to the lack of adequate equipment and personnel, curative services have been confind to big cities. In Nanking alone, there are 25,000 patients, of whom more than 6,000 are invalids. Because of the shortage of beds and hospital equipment, any large-scale anti-tuberculosis program is out of the question. Thus far, stress has been laid on preventive services, treatment of patients in their early stages, and B.C.G. vaccinations.

1. Peiping Tuberculosis Center.—It was formed in 1935 under the auspices of the Peking Union Medical College. Its outpatient department has been engaged in case-finding work by taking fluoroscopic examinations of students, members of patients' families, and close contacts. The center served both as a curative center and as a training ground for internes and public health personnel. From 1937 to 1945 when Peiping was under Japanese occupation, it was supported by the people in Peiping. In 1945, it was reorganized under the direction of the Health Administration, and its work has since been considerably strengthened.

2. Chungking Tuberculosis Centers.—In 1944, the National Health Institute opened a tuberculosis out-patient department in the Shapingpa-Tzechikow Health Experimentation District. In the course of a year, its staff examined more than 30,000 students, laborers, and civil servants and treated approximately 2,000 patients in their early stages. In 1946, the National Health Institute was moved to Nanking, leaving its TB out-patient department and its compound at Koloshan to the Bureau of Health of the Chungking Municipal Government, which subsequently established the Chungking Tuberculosis Center to carry on the work.

3. Nanking Tuberculosis Center.—Through the cooperation of the National Health Institute and the Bureau of Health of the Nanking Municipal Government, the Nanking Tuberculosis Center began to function in February, 1947. In July, it was placed under the Health Administration. Prior to the Communist occupation of the capital the anti-TB drive in Nanking was carried on under the auspices of the three organizations. The center was equipped with two X-ray units for chest examinations and case-finding purposes. It laid special stress on mass chest survey in offices and schools in an attempt to stop the spread of the disease by treating patients in their early, curable stages. In February-October, 1947, more than 15,000 cases were examined. Simultaneously, a training program for anti-tuberculosis personnel was undertaken.

4. Shanghai Tuberculosis Center.—The Shanghai Tuberculosis Center was established in 1946 with a bed capacity of 120. In cooperation with the National Medical College of Shanghai, an outpatient department was opened in 1947 with one X-ray photographic unit.

5. Tientsin Community Tuberculosis Center.—It was established in November, 1947. Its equipment compared favorably with those of similar institutions in the United States. It was supported by the Chinese Red Cross Society, UNRRA, and the World Health Organization. During January-June, 1948, the center examined 15,254 cases, of which 7,000 were made by the center's mobile team with a special X-ray unit.

6. Other Organizations.—The crying need for anti-tuberculosis measures is felt everywhere throughout the country. Since V-J Day, anti-tuberculosis associations have been organized in Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Chengtu, Chungking, Nanking and Tsingtao to promote the drive, and since 1946, small tuberculosis centers have been formed in Honan, Hupeh, Kweichow, and Taiwan under the various provincial authorities.

SANITATION AND WELFARE

Maternity and Child Health

According to incomplete statistics, 15 out of every 1,000 Chinese mothers die in child-birth, and 160 out of every 1,000 babies die either during delivery or in their first year. Typhoid fever, diphtheria, enteritis, and other diseases of infancy have been the principal causes of death.

According to investigations made by the College of Agriculture, University of Nanking, the death rate of infants among farmers' families in various parts of China in 1935 was 163.8 per 1,000. The National Health Institute reported that the death rate of infants in Pishan, Szechwan, was 170.9 per 1,000 in 1944. The rate in the first district of Peiping was 126.5 per 1,000 in 1934, according to investigations made by the district's health center. In Nanking in the same year, the rate was 122.6 per 1,000, according to Nanking's health center. In Chengtu in 1943, the rate was 126.5 per 1,000, investigations made by the First Child Welfare Center of Chengtu revealed. In Lanchow in 1945, the rate was 118.6 per 1,000, according to Kansu Provincial Maternity and Child Welfare Center.

The infantile mortality rates mentioned above referred to deaths during delivery or in their first year in cities or in areas where some kind of child welfare service is available. Conditions in the rural districts are believed even worse.

Chinese child health service began with the establishment of the Peiping Maternity Health Center in 1921. Since then similar services have been organized in Nanking, Shanghai, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Kansu, and Shantung. Every one of the *hsien* health centers in these provinces has a midwife on its staff. In 1942 the National Health Institute formed a maternity and child health department for research and investigation. In the last five years the National Health Institute helped establish maternity and child health centers in Chengtu and Pishan of Szechwan, and Lanchow of Kansu. Since V-J Day, the same institute distributed UNRRA supplies among new maternity and child health centers and obstetrical hospitals in various provinces and municipalities. Up to the end of 1947, six new obstetrical hospitals had been organized in Fukien, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kweiyang and Taipeh; nine new maternal and child health centers in Hunan, Szechwan, Kwangtung, Kansu, Peiping, Tsingtao, Canton and Mukden. Meanwhile, 1,495 midwives worked in *hsien* health centers of 32 provinces.

In 1946, the Health Administration appropriated CNC$557,600,000 out of the CNRRA funds to help improve provincial and municipal maternity and child health organizations. In 1947, CNC$330-million was appropriated for the same purpose.

In the 24 provincial maternity and child health centers and obstetrical hospitals in the 14 provinces and municipalities mentioned above, the medical personnel employed consisted of 72 doctors, 139 midwives and 57 nurses. Beds in the 24 units numbered 567.

School Hygiene

The first step towards the development of a school hygiene service was taken in Peiping, Nanking and Shanghai early in the 20's. In 1931 the Ministry of Education and the National Health Administration jointly published a *Program for the Development of Urban School Hygiene*, which resulted in the organization of the National Commission of Health Education to regulate and systematize the administration of health work in the schools. The National Health Education Technical Conference further emphasized putting the program into practice. By June, 1937, organizations formed for the promotion of hygiene in the schools were functioning in Kiangsu, Hunan, Shantung, Honan, Shensi, Hopei, Chekiang, Fukien, Kansu, Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping, Tientsin, Canton and Weihaiwei.

During the war years, only a small-scale school hygiene service was maintained in Chungking, Kweiyang, Lanchow, Chengtu, and Kunming by the National Health Institute and other medical organizations. Provincial health departments in Hunan, Hupeh, Szechwan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kansu, Shensi, Chinghai, Sikang and Yunnan were also engaged in carrying out similar programs, but their work was handicapped by the lack of public health workers and necessary equipment and drugs.

Since V-J Day, health education committees were formed under the auspices of the Health Administration in Nanking, Shanghai, Anhwei, Shantung, Tientsin, Chungking, Kwangtung, Tsingtao, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Honan, Shansi, Szechwan, Kweichow and Fukien.

1. Nanking.—The school hygiene service was being carried out in Nanking under the guidance of the municipal health education committee. The National Health Institute maintained a demonstration center known as City School Health Service. Its

sphere of activities embraced three primary schools, one middle school, and two normal schools. In the middle school and the primary schools, the emphasis was on health education and service, epidemic prevention and curative measures, while the job of training health education personnel was being done in the two normal schools. Altogether 5,538 students in the six schools were examined in 1947 by two doctors, one head nurse and four nurses. The results of the physical examination show that only 12.5% of the primary school students and 17.7% of the middle school students were well developed and healthy.

2. Shanghai.—The hygiene work among the schools in Shanghai was done by the Municipal Health Department. To spread its services among the 1,284 primary and middle schools which had 482,664 students, mobile units were organized. These units employed 15 doctors, one head nurse, 35 nurses, 10 assistant nurses beside the public health personnel in the health centers, and school physicians. Their functions included physical examinations, curative services, epidemic control, family calls, environmental sanitation, health talks, and propaganda. The curative service was being done through concentrated outpatient departments at district primary schools and school infirmaries. Serious cases were sent to the municipal hospital.

The school hygiene work carried out in Shanghai from September, 1946 to August, 1947, consisted of the following: Physical examinations, 94,734; smallpox vaccinations, 104,118; typhoid toxoid inoculations, 30,556; diphtheria toxoid inoculations, 7,751; attendance at health talks, 226,212; epidemic cases, 372; isolated patients, 373; clinic attendance, 52,548; home visits, 4,172; and sanitary inspections, 3,285.

The defects found among Shanghai school children in 1947 were trachoma, 53%; dental diseases, 35%; tonsilitis, 15%; malnutrition, 16%; skin diseases, 4%; and prepuce, 11%.

3. Kiangninghsien.—The *hsien* health center of Kiangninghsien near Nanking established a number of demonstration school infirmaries for 1,067 students in nine schools. These infirmaries were in charge of public health nurses under the guidance of doctors. Some 4,130 students in 37 other schools were being treated by teachers who had had some training in public health work. These dispensaries also served as rural health centers.

The defects found among the 378 primary school students examined in Kiangninghsien in 1947 were: Trachoma, 77.5%; prepuce, 35.5%; malnutrition, 33%; dental diseases, 25.5%; tonsilitis, 24%; myopia, 23%; sycosis, 17%; anaemia, 13.5%; hearing defects, 10.5%; splenomegaly, 10%; scabies, 9%; ear diseases, 7%; other eye diseases, 6.5%; nose diseases, 6%; other skin diseases, 5%; hernia, 2%; heart diseases, 1%; and miscellaneous, 0.5%.

Industrial Hygiene

In 1943 a Labor Health Committee was organized under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the National Health Administration. Subsequently, demonstration centers were set up at Likiato, Maoersze and Toutang, three industrial areas in the outskirts of Chungking. Later, in cooperation with the National Health Institute, the National Industry Institute at Paichi, Chungking, and the Yufung Textile Mills, this industrial health work was further expanded.

After V-J Day, the Ministry of Health requested the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the National Resources Commission to investigate the status of medical facilities in government-operated factories and mines. In 1947 the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Economic Affairs sought the cooperation of the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Communications, the National Resources Commission, and provincial and municipal governments in the improvement of hygienic conditions in factories and mines throughout the country to abide by the *Labor Law*, and the *Regulations Governing Industrial Health and Safety*. The National Health Institute also set up health centers in the Yungli Chemical Works at Liuho, Kiangsu, and sent experts to Tientsin to advise the China Textile Mills on matters of industrial hygiene.

Table 11.—Nanking School Health Service, Physical Examinations, 1947

Items	Number of Students Examined: 5,538	
	Primary School	Middle School
Defects found	87.58%	82.3%
Trachoma	54.25%	49.0%
Dental diseases	46.10%	29.0%
Lymphatic inflammation	20.50%	8.5%
Tonsilitis	19.70%	20.0%
Skin diseases	10.80%	..
Myopia	..	19.5%

Source: National Health Administration

Environmental Sanitation

Environmental sanitation service is that branch of health work which concerns itself with garbage disposal, the improvement of latrines, the construction of water supply and sewerage systems, fly and mosquito control, and the purification of water. After eight years of war, most of the water supply and sewerage systems in the big cities were in need of repair and expansion. The Sanitary Engineering Corps of the Health Administration was in charge of this rehabilitation program, with the National Health Institute providing technical supervision.

The construction of a new underground sewerage system in Chungking was completed in June, 1947. It was built under the direction of Colonel A. B. Morrill, a sanitation engineer, whose services had been loaned to China by the U. S. State Department in January, 1945.

The surveying of a new sewerage system in Nanking was completed in 1948 also under the supervision of Colonel Morrill and the National Health Institute's own experts. Other new water supply and sewerage projects were planned for Lanchow, Sining, and Changsha, to be carried out with UNRRA supplies.

Up to June, 1948, 127 cities had installed their water supply and sewerage systems. In the more populous villages the disinfection and improvement of wells have been conducted, which is one of the routine functions of the *hsien* health centers. During 1947, 140 water-purifying machines were supplied and 41 demonstration wells were sunk in the recovered areas. One hundred thirty old-fashioned wells were improved, and 6,600 wells disinfected in the same year.

The Sanitary Engineering Corps helped dispose of 1,369,540 tons of refuse and garbage accumulated in Peiping, Chengchow, and other cities during the war. Delousing and mosquito and fly control were carried out by the National Health Institute and by the *hsien* health centers. Areas where the insects breed were widely sprayed with DDT and Paris Green. In the big cities, DDT was sprayed from airplanes.

The National Health Institute has been carrying on anti-malaria work in Nanking, Liuho and Taiwan. At Hsiaolingwei and Tungshanchen, two suburbs of Nanking, ponds, paddy fields and ditches have been sprayed with DDT to kill mosquito larvas. An investigation has been made to determine how heavily the area is infected by mosquitoes and the percentage of malaria cases among children and primary school students. In Liuho the work was done in cooperation with the Yungli Chemical Works, the materials and equipment used in experimentation being supplied by the National Health Institute. In Taiwan, experimental centers have been set up in Chochow and Juilikung in Taichung. New anti-malaria drugs such as 7618, 8137 and Paludrine, have been used in clinical treatment.

The fly and mosquito control program carried out by the Sanitary Engineering Corps in 1947 included: DDT spraying of refugee camps, public latrines, 10,777 times; DDT spraying of ponds, ditches and slums, 971,055 cubic feet; delousing work, 116,909 persons; clothes and quilts sprayed, 202,477 articles; and houses sprayed, 4,646 rooms.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

The Directorate of the Medical Service of the Combined Service Forces under the Ministry of National Defense is in charge of all army medical and rehabilitation work. It replaced the Army Medical Service in 1946 when the Ministry of War was reorganized into the Ministry of National Defense. Its chief functions during 1945-1948 may be summarized as follows:

Medical Service

In the face of continual deployment of troops on reoccupation missions after V-J Day, and subsequent widespread hostilities caused by communist rebellion, the Army Medical Service has had to continue the care of war casualties and veterans. Since August, 1945, it has set up 13 general hospitals which are on the whole better housed, equipped and staffed than during

the war. These hospitals serve as treatment centers, while those equipped with mobile facilities on the main lines of communications act as sub-centers. This arrangement offers the most economical use of the few clinical specialists available, and gives effective definitive treatment for all major casualties.

Altogether 228 medical organizations functioned under the Directorate of Medical Service of the Combined Service Forces in 1948. They included 13 general hospitals; 52 field hospitals; 4 convalescence units; 10 medical railway units; 1 medical prevention corps; 26 medical supply depots; 95 evacuation hospitals; 1 operation group; 3 medical shipment units; 17 medical motorcar units; 4 general depots, and 2 tuberculosis sanitoria.

Medical Supply

Throughout the greater part of the Sino-Japanese war, China was blockaded, and medical supplies were given such a low priority that she obtained less than 300 tons through U. S. lend-lease. Supplies imported from other sources were equally small. After V-J Day, all U. S. Army Hospital equipment in the China Theater was turned over to UNRRA, and 1,200 tons of other medical supplies to the Directorate of Medical Service in 1946. Another 1,500 tons of U. S. lend-lease medical supplies were received in the same year. Long before the U. S. lend-lease and U. S. Army help came, the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China had contributed sulfa drugs, penicillin, blood plasma, and amigen. Local products were either unobtainable, or available only in small quantities at excessive prices.

Therefore, it is not surprising that China's wartime hospitals, which at one period maintained 300,000 beds, were little better than country inns, and the wounded and sick were provided with only the barest necessities. Today, most of the field hospitals are no better off than they were before. It is true that most of the general hospitals and some of the mobile hospitals are housed in Japanese buildings and have tolerable Japanese equipment. But even these installations require much in the way of repair and new equipment. Japanese expendable supplies filled a major part of the needs of 1946, U. S. supplies furnished some important new items, while another quarter was met by local purchases. In 1947, with the Japanese and U. S. supplies exhausted, the army medical service had to depend on native sources for two-thirds of its requirements.

Army Medical Personnel

The shortage of army medical personnel has been accentuated since the end of the war by three factors: the cessation of conscription, the end of patriotic appeal, and the inadequate pay. Apart from these considerations, the fundamental reason for the shortage is the lack of qualified people, as shown in Table 12.

In view of the importance of training a larger personnel, the National Defense Medical Center was founded in 1946 at Kiangwan, Shanghai.* Buildings formerly used by the Japanese Army in the former Shanghai Civic Center area were assigned to the center by the Executive Yuan. Since October, 1946, close contact was maintained with the American Advisory Group, under whose assistance final plans embodying the organization, personnel, and installations of the National Defense Medical Center were made. These comprise the military medical school with professional and service branches, model service units, and research and development facilities. Because of the time needed to obtain and train instructors, and to carry out the equipment and construction program under existing financial conditions, it will take five years to complete the entire project.

* It was moved to Taipeh, Taiwan, shortly before the communist occupation of Shanghai in May, 1949.

Table 12.—Army Medical Personnel

Classification	Available in Whole Country	Serving in Armed Forces	Per 1,000 Men	Required per 1,500,000 Men
Qualified				
Doctors	12,000	1,922	7	10,500
Dentists	200	18	2	3,000
Nurses	15,000	384	6	9,000
Other Technical Personnel	2,800	438	5.8	8,700
Unqualified				
Medical Personnel	..	13,945	..	..

Source: Directorate of Medical Service of the Combined Service Forces

In August, 1946, as a part of the foreign fellowship program, 114 Chinese army medical doctors were sent to the U. S., 90 being under the auspices of the U. S. Army and 24 under the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. In 1947, 24 more were sent to the U. S. for advanced studies.

The local training program conducted by the Directorate of Medical Service of the Combined Service Forces with the cooperation of the American Advisory Group began in November, 1946. The medical class, consisting of 32 officers, completed the first four months' general training in Tangshan, at the Combined Service Forces School, and the final four months' technical training at Kiangwan, at the National Defense Medical Center.

The Directorate of Medical Service is also responsible for the technical supervision of all medical services and epidemic control in the armed forces. It examines health matters among troops, military organizations, army medical schools, as well as its subsidiary organizations. Anti-epidemic corps in every area, besides giving inoculations, carry out sanitary engineering projects, build delousing stations, purify drinking water, and cleanse troop centers of stagnant and polluted water and refuse.

CHINESE RED CROSS

The Chinese Red Cross Society was founded in 1904. It became an affiliate member of the International Red Cross in Geneva in 1919.

The society was reorganized in February, 1943, and was put under the joint supervision of the National Health Administration and the National Military Council. After V-J Day it underwent another reorganization and was placed under the Executive Yuan with Dr. Monlin Chiang as chairman, Dr. L. S. Woo as secretary-general, and Dr. Tseng Ta-chun and Dr. Tang Li-tan as deputy secretaries-general.

Its head office, located in Shanghai prior to the war, was moved to Chungking in 1940, and to Nanking after V-J Day. Besides a secretariat and an accounting office, it has four departments: the first handles general affairs and personnel; the second takes charge of publications, information and subsidiary organizations; the third deals with women and youth welfare; and the fourth distributes medical services and supplies.

Before the war, the Chinese Red Cross had 513 branches but most of them lost contact with the headquarters during hostilities. Since V-J Day, regional offices were set up in Shanghai, Hankow, Peiping, Chungking and Canton to supervise local activities. Up to the end of 1947, 180 such branches had been established. They were distributed as follows: Kiangsu, 19; Anhwei, 13; Hupeh, 13; Honan, 38; Kwangsi, 5; Szechwan, 20; Kweichow, 2; Shensi, 2; Shantung, 14; Suiyuan, 1; Shansi, 1; Chekiang, 9; Kiangsi, 4; Hunan, 5; Kwangtung, 8; Fukien, 4; Yunnan, 3; Hopei, 9; Kansu, 2; Northeastern Provinces, 6, and Chahar, 2.

In Taiwan a branch was set up in Taipeh in the spring of 1948. Branches of the former Japanese Red Cross Society at Tainan, Kaohsiung, Hsinchu, and the Red Cross Hospital at Taipeh have been taken over by the Chinese Red Cross Society.

The Chinese Red Cross Society and its branches have launched several membership campaigns. Up to the end of 1947, its membership totalled 310,338.

The society has been maintained by public funds and a monthly grant from the Chinese Government. From August 20 to December 31, 1947, it received more than CNC$150 - million in contributions from organizations and individuals both in China and abroad.

Since V-J Day the Red Cross has concentrated its efforts on medical relief to help war refugees and civilians. The society's Medical Relief Corps, which was formed in 1937 after the fall of Nanking to take care of the wounded and the sick, was reorganized into 40 units which worked in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechwan, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Kweichow. Their work having been completed in June, 1946, these units were either dissolved or reorganized into branch medical units. Of the 40 units, nine took part in repatriation convoy service in collaboration with the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administraton. Each unit worked on the average for a period of 45 days and convoyed more than 10,000 refugees. Altogether 587,744 refugees and civilians benefited from the service of the 40 units. Of the number, 135,818 received medical treatment; 231,510, surgical

treatment; 132,169, preventive inoculations, and 86,382 had physical examinations; 1,544, X-ray fluoroscope examinations; and 321 had their X-ray pictures taken.

Either in cooperation with their main organization or through their independent efforts, local branches have up to the end of 1947 established 45 hospitals, 71 medical centers and 4 trachoma centers, and organized 25 medical relief corps and 150 mobile units. These units in 1947 extended their services to a total of 1,780,174 persons. Of the number, 412,593 received preventive innoculations; 15,622, physical examinations; 269,303, nutrition supply; 285,695, medical treatment; 303,426, surgical treatment; 133,812, obstetrical gynecological treatment, and 359,723, other treatments.

The society regards maternity and child welfare as one of its major undertakings, but owing to financial stringency, had to restrict its activities in this field. The society's third department extended health services in the primary schools in Nanking in 1947. Through its efforts, 11,835 students received physical examinations; 5,205, smallpox vaccinations; 12,899, cholera vaccinations; 1,046, X-ray fluoroscopies; 717, delousing treatment; 16,709, trachoma treatments; and 213, skin diseases treatment. In addition, the department gave 96 health lectures.

Child nutrition stations were organized by the society in July, 1946, in Nanking, Shanghai, Canton, Wuchin, Anyang, Yencheng, and Kiangtu to supply milk to children below the age of twelve. On the average 500 children were benefited each day. Besides milk, bread, and soup powder, halibut liver oil and other nutritious foods were distributed.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION

China has waged a long fight against opium. In 1938, following the promulgation of the *Opium Suppression Law*, the National Government initiated a policy of "absolute and immediate suppression." This was later modified to one of "gradual eradication." The Central Commission for Opium Suppression, established in 1935 under the National Military Council, set a six-year program for the complete eradication of the opium evil. During 1936 all opium suppression laws were fully revised to give teeth to the enforcement machinery. The new policy saw marked progress in the prohibition of poppy cultivation and in the control of the production, transportation and sale of narcotic drugs. The six-year plan would have been completed by the end of 1940 had it not been for the Japanese policy of drugging the people in the occupied areas.

Since V-J Day, the anti-opium campaign has been resumed by the Chinese Government in earnest. All laws and regulations pertaining to the opium traffic were again revised. In the provinces, special commissioners were appointed to examine opium suppression accomplishments.

The present policy may be described as one of "vigorous suppression." Its highlights are: (1) complete extermination of the opium evil in China, and strict fulfilment of the International Pact for Opium Suppression, (2) stopping the transportation and cultivation of opium and its uses within a period of two years after V-J Day. In areas occupied by the Japanese during the war, opium addicts were registered by the local governments. All smokers are required to be cured of their habit within a fixed period of time according to their age and physical conditions. Anti-opium clinics and hospitals have been established in these areas. In the *hsien* and villages, the government has encouraged the community and public organizations to set up narcotic hospitals. In addition, public and private hospitals have been urged to help curb the opium evil by offering free treatment to the addicts. For addicts in Shanghai and Nanking who chose to receive treatments at home, anti-opium drugs were provided by the Health Administration, while in the provinces and other municipalities, these drugs are supplied by the Narcotics Bureau of the Administration, or by local pharmaceutical institutions.

Meanwhile, the government has launched a sustained publicity campaign to disseminate knowledge regarding the harm of opium to one's health and the government's determination to stamp out the evil.

International Cooperation

The difficulty of stopping the supply of opium at its source has been the main obstacle in the anti-opium campaign. International cooperation is, therefore, necessary before China can completely wipe out the narcotic evil.

The International Conference for Opium Suppression was held in Shanghai in 1908. In 1914, China ratified the *Hague Convention for Opium Suppression*. China also was a regular participant in anti-drug conferences held under the auspices of the defunct League of Nations and its affiliated organizations, and she was a signatory of the *Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs* of 1931 and the *Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs* of 1936. She maintained close cooperation with the League Council, the International Permanent Opium Committee, and the League Advisory Committee on Opium and Drug Traffic.

When World War II came to an end, the first session of the Opium Suppression Conference was held at Lake Success, New York, in November, 1946, under the auspices of the United Nations. Problems pertaining to the production, sale and use of opium in various countries were discussed, and an international convention adopted, stipulating that the duties and obligations of the League of Nations for opium suppression have been taken over by the United Nations. China submitted ten reports and 11 pertinent regulations detailing the policy of "vigorous suppression," the suppression work in areas occupied by the Japanese during the war, and the control of narcotics in the country. The Chinese proposal for the control of narcotics in Japan and Korea and for the establishment of an international system of distribution and limitation received considerable attention at the conference.

POSTWAR MEDICAL REHABILITATION

In the interest of China's postwar medical rehabilitation, the Health Commission of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administraton, the Medical Rehabilitation Committee and the Demobilization Health Committee of the National Health Administration have cooperated fully. The main emphasis was on the organization of medical and epidemic prevention corps and sanitary engineering units, the improvement of hospital equipment, and the training of medical personnel.

Prior to V-J Day, a health planning committee had been organized under the Postwar Relief Investigation and Planning Commission of the Executive Yuan. This committee submitted a report in the spring of 1945 to the Executive Yuan which sent a copy to UNRRA for reference. The program submitted called for supplies and equipment for the rehabilitation after the war of 660 hospitals of varying sizes with a total bed capacity of 52,500. It included improvements in X-ray, dental, hygienic laboratory, pharmaceutical and biological production, and emergency training programs. In its original form the entire plan would require an estimated 40,000 tons of medical supplies and US$60-million worth of hospital equipment.

Supplies in the Medical Program

After Japan's surrender in August, 1945, the entire rehabilitation as planned had to be revised. There was need for immediate action over a wider area. When hostilities ceased, only nine tons of UNRRA medical supplies had been received over the "Hump" and the training of medical relief personnel had just begun. Nevertheless, CNRRA's Health Commission, then in Chungking, mobilized all available men and materials and began to send them into the field. With an appropriation of CNC$80-million, 53 tons of medical supplies from the National Health Administration and 100 tons borrowed from the Chinese Red Cross, it assembled one 200-bed hospital, 40 40-bed hospitals, 50 basic medical units and 20 mobile dispensaries in record time. In addition, vaccines, anti-malaria and assorted medical supplies were delivered to nearby regional offices. The hospitals and medical units were distributed in Kweichow, Honan, Kwangsi, Anhwei, Szechwan, Shansi, Chahar, Suiyuan, Hunan, Kiangsi, and Hupeh.

After V-J Day, CNRRA bought all U. S. Army hospital equipment in China for its medical relief and rehabilitation program. It took over a total of 1,800 tons at Chihkiang, Liuchow, Kweiyang, and Kunming, and assigned 400 tons to rehabilitate some 4,630 beds for hospitals in Szechwan, Sikang, Yunnan, Chungking, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Kweichow, Shensi and Hunan.

UNRRA medical supplies began to arrive by November, 1945, but no sizable amounts were received until May, 1946. UNRRA medical supplies received totalled 12,743 long tons in 1946 and 1,820.9 long tons in 1947. The entire medical program from its beginning in 1945 up to the end of 1947 totalled over 33,100 long tons, composed of medical supplies, hospital equipment, motor vehicles, ambulances, pipes, fittings, tanks, prefabricated buildings and such related materials necessary and utilizable in the medical program. With these supplies CNRRA was able to rehabilitate a total of 52,500 beds. Because of the cut in UNRRA's appropriations for the China Medical Program, the number of maternity beds as stipulated in the original program could not be provided for. However, for various reasons,

some of the projected 50-bed institutions could only be built up to 20 or 40 beds; hence, the extra supplies were shifted to the maternity program. From the standpoint of distribution, the number of institutions benefited or rehabilitated by CNRRA medical supplies fulfilled satisfactorily terms in the original program.

At the end of 1947, 26,000 tons of medical supplies, or 75% of the entire amount received, had been shipped to consignees. The remaining 7,000 tons, a part of which did not arrive in Shanghai until October-December, 1947, were not entirely allocated and processed. At the close of the year, over 1,600 tons were awaiting shipment to consignees.

At the time of CNRRA's termination in 1947, an estimated 3,000 tons of supplies for the medical program had still to be delivered in China during the first quarter of 1948. In addition, there were about 3,500 tons of medical supplies held in custody by UNRRA's China Office. These supplies, all allocated and assembled, were originally consigned for points north of the 34th parallel but had been impounded in UNRRA's custody since July 31, 1947. On November 24, 1947, UNRRA turned these back to CNRRA for re-allocation. For this reason, the period of distribution of medical supplies was extended to March, 1948, so that the work could be completed.

Since the CNRRA regional offices were already deactivated, the work of distribution was delegated to committees in the different regions, known as Joint Committees on CNRRA Medical Supplies. They were made up of one representative each from the Health Administration, provincial and/or municipal health departments, UNRRA or World Health Organization and International Relief Committee. Their allocation policies were a continuation of those formerly approved by CNRRA's Health Commission, their duties and functions being similar to those of the former Health Division and Working Party of the CNRRA Regional Office and in conformity with the basic agreement between UNRRA and the Chinese Government. Their chief objective was to complete the distribution of all CNRRA medical supplies in their respective regions before March 31, 1948.

Epidemic Control

To meet the demand for epidemic prevention service throughout the country, the CNRRA Medical Relief Corps and Sanitary Enginering Corps were organized. Between October, 1945, and April, 1946, three medical relief corps and one sanitary engineering corps were assigned to the field. Each of the former was made up of four mobile sub-units and two isolation hospitals, and each of the latter, of six mobile sanitary engineering units. All could at short notice be sent to any part of the country. They worked in close cooperation with the National Health Administration and the Chinese Red Cross.

The Health Administration's original plan of organizing ten mobile medical corps became a reality when the three CNRRA medical relief corps and seven anti-epidemic corps were inaugurated. The work of the various agencies was well organized and integrated. At one time CNRRA's Health Commission had over 1,000 men in the field engaged in medical relief.

Despite the scarcity of field personnel, CNRRA was able to do considerable preventive work in checking several epidemic diseases.

Plague Prevention—In the spring of 1949, when plague broke out in the southeast, CNRRA mobilized its regional medical units to aid local and national health authorities. A few foreign plague experts were also sent to help suppress the spreading danger. Essential supplies and equipment sufficient to inoculate and treat a half million people were sent and used in the work before the epidemic was finally checked.

In the northeast, plague also assumed epidemic proportions in 1946. Despite communist attacks, CNRRA's Third Medical Relief Corps proceeded to Szepingkai and inoculated 98,000 persons with plague vaccine. In Mukden the Third Corps gave inoculations to 129,000 persons. At both places plague victims were given medical treatment while disinfection, fumigation, and rat control measures were put into effect. By the end of March, 1946, these areas were considered practically free from plague. Just about this time the pneumonic type was reported in Harbin.

Although Harbin was still in communist hands, nevertheless, a unit of the Third Corps was sent there in June, 1946. Between June and November, 1946, members of the unit inoculated some 420,000 persons.

In plague prevention and control, CNRRA's own personnel inoculated over 1-million persons, gave medical treatment to the victims, sent experts to the affected areas, and carried out effective rat control measures. In addition, it provided other health agencies engaged in the work with the necessary funds, supplies, control equipment and vaccine.

Anti-Cholera Work.—In 1947, cholera raged from January to November over a wide area extending from the Northeastern Provinces to Hainan island in the south. The northeast, Hunan and Kwangtung were the hardest hit. The facilities of all national and local health organizations were concentrated on controlling and suppressing the pestilence. Anti-epidemic corps of the National Health Administration operated throughout central China. CNRRA's medical relief corps were at work in south China and in the northeast.

In the course of this anti-cholera campaign, 9,600,000 were inoculated and over 57,000 patients isolated and treated. The water supply in many places was improved. In Nanking, Tientsin, Canton, Hankow, and Pengpu, 320,000 m. of drainage were cleared of approximately 1,500,000 cu. m. of silt. In over 50 cities and large districts, some 39,000 drums of DDT were sprayed over an area of 40-million sq. m. Over 2,500 public latrines were improved and cleaned. More than 20 cities were cleared of garbage totalling 18-million cu. m., 3,600 wells were disinfected and innumerable stagnant ponds and cesspools were drained off or filled in.

Kala-azar Prevention.— For kala-azar prevention, a joint CNRRA - UNRRA field unit was sent into north Kiangsu to treat patients and to train medical personnel to combat the disease. Unsettled conditions in north Kiangsu interfered with the full enforcement of the program. The four teams that eventually undertook the work succeeded in treating 50,000 patients. The Kala-azar hospital originally planned for Hwaiyin in north Kiangsu had to be abandoned because of communist disturbances there.

Personnel Training

CNRRA had long perceived the urgency for augmenting the number of China's health personnel. According to the National Health Administration's estimate, postwar China would require a medical personnel of 34,000 in order to service an additional 50,000 hospital beds and to bring the ratio of bed to population up to one to 5,000. Besides launching a training program, CNRRA forwarded to UNRRA a request for the services of 885 foreign medical workers, to be assigned to actual work and at the same time to train unqualified doctors and medical corps personnel. The original plan visualized the possible processing of 34,629 medical workers of different types.

The training program was inaugurated in July, 1945, under the supervision of the National Health Institute. A training center was founded in Chungking and classes in medicine and in public health began in September, 1945. Medical courses were given in cooperation with the Chungking Central Hospital, National Hsiangya (Yale-in-China) Medical College and National Shanghai Medical College. Public health courses were given directly by the National Health Institute. After V-J Day, additional centers were established in Nanking and Peiping with the help of the Nanking Central Hospital and the Peiping Chungho Hospital, while public health training was conducted by the National Health Institute in Nanking and its branch in Peiping.

Medical training included medicine, general surgery, obstetrics, pediatrics, radiology. Students were classified into a refresher group in clinical medicine and a general medical group for non-qualified doctors. Training courses were also offered to nurses, mid-wives, clinical laboratory technicians, and technical assistants.

Classes in public health were conducted for health inspectors, sanitary engineers, nurses, midwives and chemists. Among the subjects taught were control of communicable diseases, nutrition, sanitary chemistry, obstetrics and pediatrics.

The length of training varied from three months to two years according to the nature of the courses and the qualification of the trainees. At the completion of the work, the graduates were assigned to medical institutions in the various CNRRA regional offices. Altogether 383 graduates were thus assigned to various provincial and district hospitals. At the end of 1947, 166 persons were still under training. Besides, many similar short-term training courses were conducted by health divisions of the CNRRA regional offices.

Of the 885 foreign medical personnel requested only 142 were finally provided by UNRRA. Eight of them were dropped and three requested leave before their service period was up. Practically the entire number participated at one time or another in training work. Under the leadership of Dr. B. Boric, many of them made important contributions to CNRRA's personnel training program.

Hospital Rehabilitation

In 1947, CNRRA and the National Health Administration succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of CNC$6-billion relief and rehabilitation funds. Allocation of the sum was under the supervision of the National Health Administration but the proposed utilization of the money by

the separate institutions had to be screened and approved by the Executive Yuan before it could be disbursed. Only those institutions which were of a permanent nature and with adequate and qualified medical personnel were entitled to aid. In addition, CNRRA, through its regional offices, contributed to the rebuilding of 530 medical institutions by subsidizing labor with UNRRA flour.

Distribution of Medical Supplies.—Aside from the allocation of material to special projects and programs, UNRRA medical supplies were allocated only to those institutions which met the following requirements:

A. Responsible head of the institution must be a qualified medical man, of upright character and with a good record of achievement in the medical field.

B. The institution must have a budget for running expenses and does not have to rely upon receipts to meet operating expenditures.

C. The institutions should maintain at least 40% of third class beds; should give free medical service to at least 30% of its out-patients. They would be ethically operated and should maintain a high standard of proficiency.

Altogether 1,881 hospitals and other medical institutions and units received CNRRA aid. They included 245 missionary hospitals; 3 central experimental medical centers; 5 central hospitals; 45 teaching hospitals or medical colleges; 102 provincial and 68 municipal hospitals; 94 public hospitals; 33 railway hospitals; 29 anti-epidemic corps; 17 medical teams; 786 medical centers, and 454 others.

TABLE 13.—DISTRIBUTION OF CNRRA MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN LONG TONS, SEPTEMBER, 1945, TO DECEMBER, 1947

Region	*Total*
Anhwei	732,846
Chekiang	1,992,603
Taiwan	414,789
Honan	1,001,009
Hopei-Jehol-Peiping	1,398,144
Hunan	1,572,823
Hupeh	1,288,603
Kiangsi	940,326
Kiangsu-Nanking	2,720,289
Kwangsi	965,282
Kwangtung	2,120,683
Northeast	1,204,721
Shanghai	1,152,726
Shansi-Chahar-Suiyuan	547,793
Shantung-Tsingtao	1,107,136
Szechwan	245,860
Yunnan	257,250
Kweichow	125,500
Sikang	54,900
Kansu	19,100
Shensi	14,000
Sinkiang	3,300
Chinghai	2,600
MOAF	16,500
Communist Areas	2,661,317
Others	3,463,410
Grand Total	26,023,510

Source: Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA

The American Bureau of Medical Aid to China was founded in 1937 by three Chinese and two Americans in the United States to help meet China's medical needs in time of war. From its very beginning it has operated as a Sino-American group on contributions from Americans interested in China and from Chinese in the United States. It has on its board leading professional and lay Americans and Chinese who devote themselves to the study of China's medical education and health programs.

Wartime activities of ABMAC included the introduction of new medicines such as sulfa drugs, penicillin and streptomycin; the establishment of a blood bank staffed by personnel trained in the U. S.; and the soliciting of funds for 260 truck-ambulances as well as surgical instruments, microscopes, autoclaves, vaccines and drugs from Chinese communities in the Western Hemisphere. Equipment to set up a plant to manufacture vaccine in China was flown over the "Hump" when war conditions made it impossible to send large quantities of much needed drugs to combat epidemics.

ABMAC's postwar contributions included the donation of equipment for a pilot penicillin plant, now operating in Peiping, and for three Phyrogon-free fluid plants in Shanghai, Nanking and Canton.

The present program, aimed at augmenting China's urgent need for more medical technicians and education, includes the sending of training equipment, laboratory and research supplies to medical colleges and an expanded fellowship program which offers one-year post-graduate study in the United States to faculty members of Chinese medical colleges. A recent innovation in the fellowship program was the sending of leading American professors to conduct short courses in China to acquaint Chinese medical teachers with new developments in medical science in 1948.

CHAPTER 35

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The work of post-war relief and rehabilitation in China was as diversified as it was immense, and it has been executed with varying degrees of success by such Chinese and foreign agencies as CNRRA, UNRRA, BOTRA, EYCARS, CRM, CUSA and ECA. A host of others, including the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Red Cross and the various relief and welfare agencies of foreign countries, have also contributed materially to the work as a whole.

As of October 19, 1948, some of these agencies such as CNRRA, UNRRA, EYCARS and CRM had concluded their operations in China. What was left unfinished has been carried on by their successor organizations. The uncompleted, long-term rehabilitation projects of CNRRA and UNRRA were taken over by the continuing agencies, the Commission on Rehabilitation Affairs and the Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs (BOTRA), while CNRRA's relief activities were re-assigned to the Ministry of Social Affairs. At the end of September, 1948, BOTRA concluded its aid to all but two of the various carry-over organs of the UNRRA family in China—the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). All unfinished projects of the Executive Yuan Commission for American Relief Supplies (EYCARS) and the China Relief Mission (CRM) were upon their conclusion on June 30, 1948 carried forward by their successors, the Council on United States Aid (CUSA) of the Executive Yuan and the China Division of the United States Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA).

I. CNRRA

CHINA AND UNRRA

China became a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on November 9, 1943 when her representative, Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, signed, together with representatives of 43 other nations, the Relief and Rehabilitation Agreement establishing the historic international organization which, as events later proved, set the pattern for cooperative effort among nations and demonstrated the feasibility of such cooperation.

Within the UNRRA organization China occupied a highly important position. From the very beginning she acted as chairman of the Far Eastern Regional Committee—a regular planning body composed of Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, France, the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

Since China suffered heavy material losses during her eight years of war with Japan, she was unable to make any donation to UNRRA. Conversely, she needed UNRRA's help to repair the devastations of war and to rehabilitate her national economy.

UNRRA supplies earmarked for China for relief and rehabilitation purposes covered a variety of items. These may be divided into five main categories, procured by UNRRA from different parts of the world. According to the *"UNRRA Report on Fulfillment of Country Programs, November 1947,"* the total value of UNRRA supplies shipped into China by the end of 1947 when CNRRA announced its liquidation was US$517,500,000. Table 1 (see page 708) gives a statistical breakdown of such supplies.

CNRRA AND ITS ACTIVITIES

For the administration of post-war relief and rehabilitation in China and the fulfillment of agreed obligations of the Chinese government toward UNRRA, the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (CNRRA) was established under the Executive Yuan on January 1, 1945, and Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang was appointed its Director-General. At the end of that month an UNRRA China

TABLE 1.—UNRRA SUPPLIES SCHEDULED FOR CHINA AND ACTUAL STOCKS RECEIVED
(Unit: US$1,000)

Program Items	Budget	Received	Not Received
Food	US$133,488	US$133,200	US$ 288
Clothing	114,900	113,400	1,500
Medicine and sanitation	31,762	31,700	62
Agricultural and fishery rehabilitation	78,000	72,500	5,500
Industrial-Commercial rehabilitation	171,500	166,700	4,800
Frozen 1%	5,350	..	5,350
TOTAL	US$535,000	US$517,500	US$17,500

office was inaugurated to help CNRRA carry out its program. In spirit and in planning, these two organizations conceived their relations as a partnership while in actual administration the burden fell on CNRRA, with the aid of a large number of UNRRA experts. CNRRA was the representative agency of the Chinese government for UNRRA in accordance with the basic agreement; it was also an executive organ of the Chinese government in relief and rehabilitation matters.

From January till V-J Day, 1945, however, the total amount of UNRRA supplies received was less than 100 tons, since all of these had to be flown in from India. The *S. S. Emile Vidal* was the first ship that carried UNRRA supplies across the ocean, arriving at Shanghai on November 8, 1945. From that time until the liquidation of UNRRA and CNRRA at the end of 1947, a total of about 2,360,000 tons of UNRRA supplies were imported into China, at an average interval of two and a half shiploads per day. These supplies were worth more than US$517-million, which was twice as much as China's annual import in prewar days. The activities of UNRRA and CNRRA lasted more than two years.

CNRRA and its subsidiary agencies handled the distribution of food and clothing as well as the repatriation of displaced persons in recovered areas. In projects of a rehabilitating and reconstructive nature, CNRRA cooperated with affiliated government organizations by handing supplies over to the various ministries concerned for the rehabilitation of railways, highways, hospitals, river dikes, industry and mining. CNRRA also helped the ministries in the form of work relief.

CNRRA operations covered almost all recovered areas in the country: the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Shantung, Hopei, Jehol, Shansi, Chahar, Suiyuan, Chekiang, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Taiwan and the nine Northeastern Provinces, and the municipalities of Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao. Altogether CNRRA maintained 15 regional offices and two special offices in western Yunnan and Fukien.

To facilitate work in communist-held areas, three other special offices were set up under CNRRA control. Therefore the activities of CNRRA stretched from the Northeastern Provinces to Hainan island, from Taiwan to western Yunnan, covering an area of approximately the size of the United States.

How to move relief and rehabilitation supplies around in a war-torn land which, even before the war, had but a scanty provision of transporation facilities was a great problem. CNRRA had to use part of the communication supplies from UNRRA stock for the establishment of CNRRA Highway Transport (CHT), CNRRA Waterways Transport (CWT) and CNRRA Airways Transport (CAT). Supply offices were also established at Shanghai, Tientsin, Kowloon, Canton and Dairen to take care of unloading and transshipment.

During the two years of its operations, CNRRA's activities chronologically fell into two periods. From October 1945 through September 1946, CNRRA devoted its efforts primarily to relief work. After 1946, the emphasis of its work was shifted to rehabilitation. Altogether some 900,000 tons of food and some 28,000 tons of clothing were distributed to about 60-million needy people in all the recovered areas.

One of the outstanding successes in China's post-war rehabilitation was the closure of the Yellow river gap in March, 1947 so that the river could return to its former course—a monument to the cooperative effort of CNRRA and the Ministry of Water Conservancy. About 50,000 laborers were hired on a work-relief basis to reclaim millions of acres of land inundated by flood waters.

Also, through the joint efforts of CNRRA and the Ministry of Water Conservancy, river dikes at the lower reaches of the Yangtze and Yellow river were repaired.

Again, collaboration between CNRRA and the Ministry of Communications made possible the restoration of the Canton-Hankow and Chekiang-Kiangsi railways, both of which were extensively damaged during the war.

FINANCING OF THE CNRRA PROGRAM

According to estimates of the Executive Yuan's Commission on Planning and Investigation of Relief and Rehabilitation, China's relief and rehabilitation program had to be financed both externally and internally. The program called for the import of 10-million tons of supplies valued at US$2,530-million and internal expenditures were set at CNC$2,727-million at the prewar purchasing power of the Chinese dollar. A little over one-third of the total import requirements, i.e. 37% and valued at US$945-million in 4-million tons was requested from UNRRA. The balance of over US$1,500-million of necessary imports would have to be financed by China herself.

At the outset CNRRA decided that the operating funds were to be obtained through sale of certain categories of supplies and appropriations by the Chinese government.

To sell supplies and use the proceeds to cover operational expenses was the measure adopted by all beneficiary countries. In some European countries UNRRA sold over one-fifth of the supplies. The quantity of supplies sold in China was somewhat larger in proportion because China's requirements had been cut down greatly and because many of CNRRA's operations were of a most urgent nature, requiring the prompt availability of enormous operational funds. Most of the supplies were sold by direct distribution instead of being put on the free market. In this way the supplies were not sold merely for profit but also to fill public relief needs. Only one-twentieth of the total UNRRA grant—the equivalent of US$28,582,000 approximately was involved in these sales. Furthermore, to abide by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agreement and to fulfill its own mission, CNRRA could not allow the supplies to be sold for military use, and in all cases granted priority to purchase or receive them to the victims of war.

CNRRA's financing policy might, therefore, be defined thus:

(a) It tried to attain the maximum utilization of the limited supplies;

(b) As the supplies were contributed by the peoples of the United Nations, all its accounts were open to their representative organization, UNRRA, and in all steps taken it abided by the basic agreement, and

(c) In view of China's slow progress in postwar economic recovery and in view of the inflation which could not be effectively checked, CNRRA's policy was to lighten the burden of the national treasury as much as possible by making direct distribution of the supplies, thereby also contributing toward slowing down inflation of the Chinese currency.

During the two years' operation CNRRA's financing came to depend more upon the proceeds from the sales of supplies than on government appropriations. In fact the sales proceeds alone could not at all times meet the needs for operational funds, and in the case of very urgent needs CNRRA resorted to overdrafts from the banks. Converted into CNC$ month by month at prewar purchasing power government appropriations and bank overdrafts totalled CNC$54,112,000, equivalent to US$25,593,000 while the sales proceeds totalled CNC$62,330,000, equivalent to US$28,582,000. In reality, the latter represented only a little over half of the grand total of CNRRA's operational expenditure.

CHINA'S EXPENDITURES ON RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

CNRRA's total expenditures from its inception until its liquidation were CNC$1,946,607-million equivalent to CNC$116,440,000 at the prewar purchasing power of the Chinese dollar. Adding these figures to those of government

appropriations for relief and rehabilitation in 1946-47 (CNC$1,350,285-million equivalent to prewar CNC$146,684,000), China's expenditures on relief and rehabilitation totalled CNC$263-million at prewar value.

The sum of CNC$116,440,000 included CNRRA's advances to the UNRRA China Office amounting to US$6,659,000 or prewar CNC$14,109,000. Notwithstanding this fact, CNRRA's actual expenditures were only two-fifths (US$47,516,000) of UNRRA allocations (US$112,500,000) for ocean transportation of supplies to China. In view of the fact that UNRRA's operations in China extended to the far corners of a country where the means of transportation were inadequate or primitive, the relative cost of inland distribution proved to be much higher than that for ocean transporation. Furthermore, CNRRA obtained from the sales of the supplies only one-twentieth of the value of the supplies allocated to China. Compared with similar operations in some of the European countries, the CNRRA program was the least expensive of all.

Allocation of UNRRA Supplies

By nature of the various operations UNRRA supplies might be classified into the following categories: relief, health, agriculture, industry, water conservancy, etc. The relief supplies were distributed directly by the CNRRA-UNRRA Joint Requirements and Allocation Committee to the victims of war. This committee was the supreme policy-making organ, consisting of three members, CNRRA's deputy director-general, CNRRA's director of Allocation Bureau and a representative from UNRRA.

As to the other supplies, CNRRA and the various ministries and commissions of the Chinese government formulated joint plans and then made allocation by contracts, or the supplies were transferred to the ministries and commissions for allocation by themselves. The bases of allocation were as follows:

(a) *Relief Supplies:* These, consisting of foodstuffs, nutriments, clothing and welfare services, were distributed according to the degree of damage in the region, the number of refugees, the crop conditions in the land, and the status of transportation.

(b) *Medical Supplies and Equipment:* These were equitably distributed free of charge to all needy regions.

(c) *Agricultural Supplies:* Agricultural equipment was made use of by the Agricultural Machinery Operations and Management Office, an operating agency of CNRRA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, to train farmers in the use of modern implements. Supplies such as cotton seeds, rice seeds, insecticides and fertilizer powder, were distributed according to needs, and were sent free of charge to regions specified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Training of Chinese in the use of modern fishing craft was undertaken by the Fishery Rehabilitation Administration.

(d) *Communciation and Transportation Supplies:* Telegraph and telephone, railroads and highways, all being government enterprises, most of these UNRRA supplies were handed over to the Ministry of Communications, which in turn made the allocations. A part of the transportation and telegraphic equipment was reserved by CNRRA to solve its own problem of communication and transportation.

(e) *Industrial Machinery and Equipment:* These were distributed to factories and mines damaged by war in the formerly occupied areas. The aid would be discontinued once they had recovered their prewar production capacity.

(f) *Water Conservancy Supplies:* These were distributed to the Ministry of Water Conservancy. (In addition, flour for the laborers employed on conservancy projects was distributed directly by the working teams of CNRRA under projects of work relief.)

During the period of CNRRA's existence 2,360,000 tons of UNRRA supplies came to China. Although, due to the exigencies of an internal armed insurrection and other factors, interruptions of transportation and freezing of the supplies caused some change in the allocation program, on the whole the maximum use of the supplies was made. The final status of allocation was as follows:

	Tons
Government ministries and commissions	444,000
Regional offices (including supplies to the areas not through the offices)	1,263,000
Long-term projects and CNRRA agencies	231,000
Supplies sold	422,000
Total	2,360,000

The allocations to the government ministries and commissions in round figures were:

	Tons
Ministry of Communications	325,000
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	89,000
Ministry of Water Conservancy	22,000
National Resources Commission	8,000
Total	444,000

The allocations to the CNRRA regional offices, excluding those not made through them, were:

	Tons
Hunan	185,300
Kwangsi	113,429
Honan	113,089
Kwangtung	108,664
Kiangsu-Nanking	81,410
Anhwei	76,647
Hupeh	59,835
Taiwan	64,088
Chekiang	34,643
Kiangsi	34,522
Shanghai	30,830
Fukien	28,899
Hopei-Jehol-Peiping-Tientsin	52,283
Shantung-Tsingtao	40,147
Shansi-Chahar-Suiyuan	27,784
Northeastern Provinces	24,337
Communist areas	44,110
Total	1,120,017

Over 90% of the supplies in tonnage for the regional offices were food. One half of the allocation for north China consisted of clothing which was more urgently needed there than in the south. Medical supplies were also in general demand. Allocations of industrial equipment for certain areas was necessarily small because no adequate use could be made of them on account of the communist insurrection. Chemical fertilizer was the biggest item in agricultural allocations, and it was mostly sold to farmers in Taiwan.

As to the allocations to the long-term projects and CNRRA agencies, these represented what was left of the supplies after the allocations had been made to the ministries and commissions. They were made use of either by CNRRA agencies or by organizations under the joint control of CNRRA and the ministries. The former included the Agricultural Industries Service (AIS), CNRRA Highway Transport (CHT), CNRRA Water Transport (CWT), CNRRA Airway Transport (CAT), etc., while the latter comprised the Agricultural Machinery Operations and Management Office (AMOMO), National Agricultural Engineering Corporation (NAEC), and Fisheries Rehabilitation Administration (FRA). The allocations to these organizations in round figures were as follows:

	Tons
AMOMO	48,000
NAEC	56,000
FRA	25,000
AIS	1,000
CNRRA agencies	101,000
Total	231,000

The 442,000 tons of supplies allocated by sale were of four classes: food, cotton, industrial equipment, and non-relief supplies. Most of them were sold in Shanghai.

Transportation and Distribution

Of the 2,360,000 tons of UNRRA supplies turned over to China, actually only about 1,200,000 tons were distributed through the various CNRRA Regional Offices, including the communist areas. The rest were allocated for the following purposes:

(a) 440,000 tons were apportioned to the ministries and commissions and were delivered to them at the end of ship's tackle;

(b) 470,000 tons were either sold or kept for CNRRA's own long-term projects;

(c) about 91,000 tons of gas, petrol, oils and lubricants were consumed by CNRRA agencies, and

(d) 150,000 tons of fertilizers were shipped to Taiwan by UNRRA.

It was a tremendously difficult task, however, for CNRRA to effect the transportation and distribution of the 1,200,000 tons of UNRRA supplies within a period of 18 months. The greatest difficulty it encountered was the lack of both transportation and storage facilities. Most of China's arteries of transport had been either destroyed or crippled during the war while her remaining ones were subject to disruption amidst a nation-wide internal rebellion.

On V-J Day in China, out of a total prewar length of 14,800 km. of railroad, only 11,990 km. were usable. The lines that resumed service were Nanking-Shanghai, Shanghai-Hangchow, Peiping-Tientsin, Hsuchow-Pukow, etc., totalling about 3,000 km. Of the country's total length 93,188 km. of highway, only 13,928 remained in operation. And of this number only about 6,000 km. proved

useful to CNRRA, a little more than 6% of the highways before the war.

The foreign mercantile shipping for inland water transportation had entirely stopped; Chinese government and merchants' ships had a total of 200,000 tons, less than one-fifth of China's prewar tonnage. There were about 30,000 sailboats in the inland rivers and lakes and the navigable distance totalled about 33,000 km., of which 30% in the communist areas and 20% in the southwestern provinces proved inaccessible to CNRRA.

The question of warehousing was also a difficult one. About 30% of the warehouses in the large cities and ports had been destroyed during the war while about 50% of them were dilapidated and unusable. The others were either crowded with goods left by the Japanese or occupied by U. S. Army personnel or Chinese soldiers. About 40% of the jetties and wharves had been destroyed and 45% of them out of repair and useless, while the rest were occupied by either U. S. or Chinese military personnel.

To cope with these difficulties, CNRRA adopted the following measures:

(a) While supplies allocated in advance to the ministries and commissions were delivered at the end of the ship's tackle those for local organizations were also delivered at the warehouses immediately after the allocations had been made.

(b) In order that the supplies might be properly classified, repacked and handled various organizations concerned were asked to take part in the work.

(c) A special government appropriation was granted to cover the transportation and warehousing expenses, but the UNRRA China office was asked to sell as soon as possible the supplies already agreed upon for sale.

(d) Apart from the rental of inland river steamships from both Chinese and foreign lines, CNRRA organized its own highway transport, waterway transport and airway transport.

(e) CNRRA either rented or constructed altogether 121 warehouses with a storage capacity of 731,084 tons; it also borrowed the surplus jetties and wharves of the U. S. Army.

In addition, the Chinese government allowed discounts of 25% to 75% for the transportation of UNRRA supplies over government railroads and by shipping lines.

Six CNRRA supply offices were set up in Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Hankow, Canton and Kowloon. They were charged with the transportation, warehousing and distribution of the supplies within Chinese territory.

Of the total quantities of CNRRA supplies 64% were shipped from Shanghai; 13% from Kowloon; 6% from Tientsin; 3.3% from Tsingtao; 1.3% from Canton, and 0.4% from Darien. Of the total shipping 80% was by waterway; 9% by railroad; 7% by highway, and 4% by airway.

In the interior sailboats were used in short haulage. In many cases human transport was employed. Other primitive means included wheelbarrows and mule carts. CNRRA, however, made maximum use of its own transportation organizations (CHT, CWT and CAT) since many of the otherwise available public facilities were already heavily taxed by military and other exigencies.

CNRRA Highway Transport—It had a fleet of 1,200 trucks grouped into nine divisions operating all over China. By the time it was dissolved in July 1947 it had run 43,875,421 ton-kilometers. It not only shipped relief supplies but also assisted in the rehabilitation of truck service in the recovered areas.

CNRRA Waterway Transport—CWT was composed of 207 vessels including LCM's, LST's, LSM's and barges. Its total loading tonnage was 105,700 m. tons.

CNRRA Airway Transport—CAT was organized by a contract with Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault who invested US$1-million for initial expenditure and CNRRA borrowed on his behalf from UNRRA US$3-million as running capital. CAT planes, totalling 12, were permitted to fly to designated places along the coast and in south China and to the interior where there were CNRRA regional offices.

Upon CNRRA termination all its transportation activities were transferred to the Ministry of Communications. A number of motor vehicles were kept by the succeeding BOTRA for its long-term projects. CAT was reorganized as a commercial enterprise. The special warehouses built for medical supplies, automobile equipment and industrial machinery were transferred to the related agencies of the two successor organizations, the Commission on Rehabilitation Affairs and BOTRA.

Suspension of UNRRA Supplies

CNRRA's operation throughout its two years' existence was only marred by one unfortunate incident — the suspension of UNRRA supplies during July-September, 1946. The one cause openly declared by UNRRA was that most of UNRRA supplies were delayed in the Chinese ports and that there was no way to make adequate use of them.

In June and July, 1946 the greatest transportation bottleneck occurred in Shanghai, with about 4-million tons of supplies accumulated. Transportation was delayed because the government appropriation was not forthcoming and because the communist rebellion interrupted communications. It was the hottest season of the year and the heat and humidity hastened the decay of food supplies in the warehouses. Consequently, there was international criticism against CNRRA and on July 4 of that year UNRRA ordered the suspension of supplies to China. The north China port, Tientsin, also had similar difficulties.

In this connection, it is to be noted that the haulage in the interior was done mostly by sailboats. In Hunan, Kwangtung, Fukien, Shantung and Kwangsi the inland river steamships could only be used occasionally. Railways and highways in most cases were preoccupied with military transportation. CNRRA's last resort was human labor and it was human transport that carried CNRRA supplies to the most remote villages almost inaccessible by any other means of transportation.

After September, 1946, with the resumption of UNRRA shipments to China, UNRRA furnished more industrial machinery and equipment. By February, 1947 the shipment of relief supplies came to an end. Thereafter UNRRA supplies were nearly all capital goods, and CNRRA's operations were within the scope of rehabilitation for which the original program included communications, transportation, agriculture and fishery, industry and mining, flooded areas, health and medical care, and social services. These rehabilitation enterprises were of vital importance to the Chinese people. Their operation funds were to come from the sales proceeds of the supplies. The capital goods for communications, water conservancy, industry and mining, agriculture, etc. were to be sold chiefly to the ministries and commissions. The estimated value of these goods amounted to US$200-million.

Repatriation

One of the most urgent activities CNRRA undertook in China following V-J Day was aid to displaced persons returning to their homes and to overseas refugees going back to their former places of domicile.

When the war ended, an enormous number of refugees were in Free China awaiting transportation to return to their homes. These included students and teachers, laborers, and peasants. Added to the problem of repatriation were the thousands of overseas Chinese who, after the attack on Pearl Harbor were driven from their homes in Hongkong, Indo-China, Burma, Thailand, and other points in southeastern Asia, either back to China or to other foreign lands. There were also in China hundreds of displaced or stranded foreign nationals, who had to be either repatriated to their own countries or sent elsewhere.

Up to its termination in December, 1947 CNRRA succeeded in the repatriation of (1) 1,493,416 Chinese citizens to their homes in the country; (2) 27,802 overseas Chinese to their former places of domicile; (3) 46,454 overseas Chinese to China, and (4) 35,134 foreigners to their home countries or other destinations. This CNRRA activity was carried on by the Ministry of Social Affairs which inherited CNRRA's unfinished relief program.

(A) Internal Repatriation

The task of helping millions of refugees to return to their homes was beset with difficulties. There was, for instance, the lack of sufficient statistical data regarding the exact number and whereabouts of the displaced persons who were placing reliance upon CNRRA aid for repatriation. According to a rough estimate of the former Chinese National Relief Commission, about 10-million persons received the help of its various agencies while journeying from occupied areas to Free China. After V-J Day, the repatriation program of the Chinese Government contemplated aid to only 3-million of this number, while the remaining 7-million were presumed able to find their own means for return.

The problem was that the necessary vast funds and adequate transport facilities were both lacking.

The operation of the CNRRA repatriation program was based on the following principles: (1) No aid was given to persons already settled in their new homes; (2) no encouragement was given to persons to return to their native places unless they had really good reasons for repatriation; (3) refugees were encouraged to stay where they had work or

to go where they might have a chance to make a living, and (4) CNRRA bore all the expenses incurred during travel.

The CNRRA repatriation operation was begun in September, 1945, being initiated by investigations regarding the number of refugees involved and the available means of transportation. In various areas refugee offices and repatriation depots were established. Three repatriation centers were opened in Chungking, Kunming and Kweiyang; while the 15 CNRRA regional offices in the formerly occupied areas set up repatriation stations along the main transportation lines along which the refugees travelled. By June, 1947 two additional repatriation centers were established at Sian and Shanghai.

The displaced persons were repatriated by all available means of transport including highways, railroads, steamships, sailboats, and animal carts, when no other means were available. Air travel was rare, except for the few well-to-do overseas Chinese, who took the CNRRA Airway Transport planes to make ocean steamship connection. Fare reductions were made in most cases, while free tickets were given the needy ones.

The standard repatriation procedure was that before departure displaced persons underwent medical examination and vaccination. While waiting for transportation, they were all provided with free board and lodging, milk for children and other daily necessities. At the time of departure the CNRRA regional office or repatriation depot wired ahead informing the next center or station of the date of arrival of the displaced persons, and followed up by mailing all records of registration and other details concerning the repatriated persons. When the refugees reached their destinations CNRRA either dismissed them with a gift in money or tried to find work for them. Of the 1,493,416 displaced persons thus repatriated with CNRRA aid, 71,988 were repatriated through the National Highway Administration.

(B) External Repatriation

By the end of the war 204,911 overseas Chinese had sought refuge in China. It was estimated that over 60,000 of them were unable to return to their former places of domicile without aid. An investigation showed that there were about 55,000 overseas Chinese stranded in Europe and other places, awaiting aid to return to China.

In the repatriation of overseas Chinese to their former places of domicile, and aid to Chinese nationals stranded abroad to return to China, CNRRA worked closely with the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It also kept in close touch with the Ministry of Social Affairs, which handled general relief, and the Kuomintang Board of Overseas Affairs which maintained branches all over the world.

In November, 1945, CNRRA began to make plans for the repatriation of overseas Chinese refugees. UNRRA agreed to handle the ocean transportation for 42,000 displaced overseas Chinese who returned to southeastern Asia between July, 1946 to March, 1947. It appropriated US$1,700,000 for this purpose and established the UNRRA Hongkong repatriation office in June, 1946. To facilitate liaison with the UNRRA office, the CNRRA Hongkong representative's office for repatriation was set up in September.

Altogether 27,802 displaced overseas Chinese were returned to their homes

Table 2.—Repatriation of Displaced Overseas Chinese Up to September, 1947

To	Canton	Swatow	Foochow	Amoy	Shanghai	Kunming	Formosa	Total
Burma	2,744	614	..	3,275	..	4,102	..	10,735
Singapore and Malaya	2,380	2,293	1,369	7,517	90	..	..	13,649
Indonesia	68	212	117	401	..	..	11	809
North Borneo	11	14	..	8	..	..	..	33
Sarawak	25	409	641	32	..	..	..	1,107
Thailand	304	1,040	..	16	..	..	..	1,360
Indo-China	30	59	..	20	..	..	..	109
Total	5,562	4,641	2,127	11,269	90	4,102	11	27,802

Table 3.—Displaced Overseas Chinese in China Ports Awaiting Repatriation As of September, 1947

Port	Destination						
	Burma	Indonesia	Indo-China	Philippines	Thailand	Sarawak	Total
Amoy	3,856	2,600	450	5,480	..	..	12,386
Foochow	2,200	2,600	30	16	..	..	4,846
Swatow	3,386	1,700	30	..	70	36	5,222
Canton	2,780	..	250	..	..	..	3,030
Nanking, Shanghai	60	..	30	..	60	5	155
Formosa	..	500	..	..	..	..	500
Haikow	..	..	12	..	15	5	32
Liuchow	528	..	200	..	..	..	728
Yunnan	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
Total	15,310	7,400	1.002	5,496	145	46	29,399

abroad in southeastern Asia up to the end of September, 1947; while those still on Chinese soil awaiting repatriation totalled 29,399. By October all such CNRRA repatriation operations has been transferred to the Far East office of the International Refugee Organization.

Meanwhile, a total of 46,454 displaced Chinese nationals abroad had been brought back to China. The repatriates included those who fled from China to southeastern Asia during the war and later were taken prisoner by Japan and became forced laborers. There were other Chinese who were stranded abroad by the war.

According to investigations by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the CNRRA Repatriation Representative's Office in Hongkong, there were still 7,850 displaced Chinese in foreign countries up to September, 1947. This phase of the external repatriation work was also expected to be concluded by the International Refugee Organization.

(C) Repatriation of Foreigners

After V-J Day many foreigners in China were in financial difficulties and hoped to return to their native countries or go to other places to start anew. Germans, Italians and Japanese, being enemy aliens were handled by the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There were about 16,000 other Europeans in China, and Koreans and Liuchiu (Ryukyu) Islanders equally entitled to repatriation aid. Although UNRRA was charged with the repatriation of foreigners in China, CNRRA extended to them the same kind of aid it gave to Chinese refugees, taking care of their transportation from the interior to the coastal ports where UNRRA steamers took them home or to other destinations. By September, 1947 CNRRA repatriated 35,134 foreigners, of whom 6,930 were Europeans, 19,983 Koreans, and 8,221 Liuchiu Islanders. Actually there were 58,133 Koreans repatriated, but 38,150 of them were repatriated by UNRRA and U. S. Army directly from Chinese coastal ports.

Direct Relief

From its earliest stage the entire relief program for postwar China laid special stress on combining relief and rehabilitation work; for CNRRA acted on the belief that the best possible kind of aid was that which tended to promote national rehabilitation through relief. It was not on relief but on reconstruction that the future of China depended.

CNRRA's relief efforts were mainly in two directions: Direct relief including repatriation of displaced persons, emergency aid to the needy in towns and villages, and establishment of institutions for the aged, invalids and children. Work relief, which means refugees who received immediate aid were asked to participate in rehabilitation work.

The war-torn areas in China extended to 28 provinces were devastated cities and towns, disrupted lines of transportation, and many millions of hungry, sick and

homeless people were found. Investigations indicated that the number of famine-stricken people in need of immediate relief in the most severly ravaged provinces such as Hunan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Honan and Anhwei reached well above the 20-million mark. In the whole country up to June, 1946 there were still about 40-million refugees in need of relief; at least 33-million of whom lacked food and clothing and 7-million were actually suffering from starvation. This condition did not improve during 1947.

In the administration of emergency relief CNRRA distributed food, clothing, shelter and cash, utilizing UNRRA supplies. The amount of relief given to the refugees varied according to their actual needs, which differed greatly in degree. The minimum necessary amount of foodstuff was freely given to persons suffering actual hunger, while children and expectant mothers were given additional nutritious food. While clothing was distributed to needy persons, those actually homeless received blankets and other essential materials. Temporary shelter and specially-built houses for refugees were also furnished on a limited scale by CNRRA. Cash was distributed only when supplies failed to arrive in time or in sufficient quantities.

Emergency relief was originally scheduled to terminate in the winter of 1946, with efforts thereafter to be concentrated on work relief. However, flood, drought and civil war aggravated the afflictions of the people and CNRRA was compelled to continue giving emergency relief up to the day of its liquidation.

Altogether, from the beginning of its 1945 winter relief campaign till its closure, CNRRA distributed directly to the afflicted population 269,578.09 tons of food (including rice, flour, wheat, corn and other dried nutritive foodstuffs) and 28,474.64 tons of clothing. Its housing relief problem included a special appropriation of CNC$12,300-million for Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Honan and Chekiang. It was found that many cities in Hunan and Kwangsi, notably Changsha, Hengyang, Paoching, Kweilin and Liuchow, suffered 50% to 100% destruction. With the housing funds, CNRRA built houses in Hunan, Kwangsi, Kiangsi and Chekiang for the common people. It also helped in the repairing or rebuilding of houses. In addition, aid was given to restore the production of house-building materials.

Work Relief

For the Yangtze River flood relief in 1931 the Chinese Government borrowed from the United States 15-million bushels of wheat, a great portion of which was used in work relief with unusual success. This experience served as the basis for CNRRA's work relief program. The work was not limited to large-scale engineering projects, but was of various kinds to suit the mental and physical ability of the refugees. In other words, the skilled were given employment while others were taught different trades. All work relief operations were under the supervision of Chinese and foreign experts who had planned the program.

Some of the work relief projects were still unfinished when CNRRA closed at the end of 1947. Available overall operation statistics show that CNRRA furnished 368,904 tons of food and CNC$27,850,355,316 for the refugee workers who contributed 129,056,528 man-days. If each refugee worked 15 days, at least 8-million refugees received CNRRA aid in work relief.

Two-fifths of the entire work relief program were water conservancy projects involving the repairing of dikes, sealing of gaps and building of dams. Outstanding among these were the Yellow river and Yangtze projects. (See chapter on "Water Conservancy.")

Other important work relief projects concerned the repair and construction of railroads, highways and public buildings; rehabilitation of cities; assistance to refugees to find employment, and the organizing of small rural industry and handicraft works.

Relief in Communist Areas

In accordance with UNRRA resolutions, needs were to be the only criterion for any relief program anywhere in war-afflicted areas, regardless of the race, religion and political belief of the people in question.

In China this means that people living in communist-held areas who had suffered war losses as those in other parts of the country, were also entitled to relief.

Throughout CNRRA's relief program in the communist-held areas, efforts for a peaceful settlement of the communist issue were marred by intermittent fighting between the communist and government forces. Eventually the negotiations bogged down and civil war was again in full swing. The size of communist-held areas changed from time to time, and lines of transportation leading to these areas also changed with the war fronts.

While observing all resolutions and agreements, CNRRA resorted to some makeshift arrangement on the basis of actual needs. Less food was allocated to communist areas except for those people engaged in the Yellow river project. Also less industrial and communication supplies were sent to the communist areas. However, the latter received more medical supplies as compared with other areas in the country.

In the communist areas the cost of distribution was surprisingly high and damages to supplies surpassed all other records. During the two years of their operations CNRRA and UNRRA sent more than 500 persons to work in these areas. Of them 104 were detained and 12 killed by the communists. A total of 60,120 tons of supplies were shipped by CNRRA to the communist areas and distributed in more than 300 districts. The cost of transportation including warehousing, packing, loading and unloading totalled CNC$1,140,000 per ton, or roughly US$52 per ton, which was more than three times the cost in non-communist areas. Out of the 60,120 tons distributed in the communist areas more than 5,000 tons were either damaged or lost.

The following figures show the amount of supplies distributed by CNRRA personnel in communist areas. These figures do not include supplies distributed in the same areas after the evacuation of the communists or before the occupation by them.

Social Welfare

At the end of the war millions of Chinese children and adults were homeless, disabled or otherwise in need of aid. Since China's need of welfare services was too large for complete fulfillment within a few years, particularly during the brief span of CNRRA-UNRRA operations, and the shortage of supplies, finance and trained personnel imposed limitations on what could be done, the overall postwar welfare services program was designed for those vulnerable groups which were least able to rehabilitate themselves without organization aid. They included children who had been separated from their families or were otherwise handicapped, the disabled, the aged who lacked family support, and the like. In order that the welfare services might meet continuing community needs, CNRRA gave full assistance to the already established institutions and agencies of social care, notably the Ministry of Social Affairs, in the way of technical services and welfare supplies.

Child Welfare

CNRRA made great efforts to help child victims of the war not only by giving them food, clothing and shelter but also by providing them with good care and education. All of its child welfare services were carried out in cooperation with the central or provincial child welfare institutions already in existence.

Up to its termination at the end of

Table 4.—Supplies Distributed to Communist Areas
(Unit: Ton)

Region	Food	Clothing	Medical	Industrial	Agricultural	Total
Northeastern Provinces	...	2	4	...	...	6
Hopei-Jehol-Peiping-Tientsin	4,522	3,363	834	2,419	1,795	12,933
Shansi-Chahar-Suiyuan	1,525	372	69	...	19	1,985
Shantung-Tsingtao	12,252	4,780	1,300	10,083	4,421	32,836
Honan	5,376	12	139	...	..	5,527
Kiangsu	5,476	68	7	156	..	5,707
Anhwei	122	..	..	..	..	122
Hupeh	993	5	1	2	3	1,004
Total	30,266	8,602	2,354	12,660	6,238	60,120
Percentage	50%	14%	4%	22%	10%	100%

Source: Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

1947 CNRRA had established 145 homes for refugee children benefitting 19,000 of them; 1,410 organizations for child welfare, including education stations, recreation stations, service stations and free schools, thus benefitting 96,254 children; 15 day-care centers benefitting 1,215 children, and 30,059 nutrition stations benefitting 7,176,913 children.

There were 1,570 charity homes housing 153,535 old people. People over 60 years of age made homeless by the war were eligible to aid in the charity homes, where they were properly clothed and fed and were given some pocket money.

CNRRA planned three disabled and wounded rehabilitation centers for Nanking, Peiping and Canton. The center in Nanking was established on New Year's Day, 1948. It was financed by the Ministry of Social Affairs while the scientific equipment and foreign experts came from UNRRA. Besides, 22 quonset huts were given to the center by UNRRA. The center later became known as the Nanking Physical Rehabilitation Center. By May, 1948 it had taken in 100 physically-handicapped persons, including war veterans and dependents of men in the fighting services.

All told, more than 1,000 charity agencies for children, the aged, disabled and wounded were rehabilitated with CNRRA aid in supplies, funds and services. CNRRA food distributed totalled 91,361 tons. Altogether 24,681,788 persons were aided by CNRRA with food, clothing, medical care and nutritious food. Two-thirds of them were children.

Transfer of Welfare Functions and Supplies

CNRRA administrative activities ceased entirely on January 1, 1948, and all of them had been duly transferred to the Ministry of Social Affairs by the end of 1947. This followed an Executive Yuan directive that all CNRRA functions were to be transfered to the Ministry after its liquidation.

As to the welfare services after CNRRA's termination, those in cooperation with other welfare institutions were continued to serve local needs. This was made possible when CNRRA gave the Clearing Committee of Voluntary Welfare Agencies one-half of residual relief supplies, part of unfrozen supplies and the proceeds from the sale of dispensable commodities, with the consent of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the UNRRA China Office.

The transfer of supplies was jointly handled by the UNRRA China office, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Clearing Committee, and CNRRA.

(A) Transfer of Residual Relief Supplies

At the time of their liquidation all CNRRA regional offices transferred to the Ministry of Social Affairs all the residual relief supplies, including food, clothing, textiles, footwear and miscellaneous welfare supplies except medical supplies. On the day the transfer was effected, one-half of everything was given the Clearing Committee of Voluntary Welfare Agencies. Altogether 6,560 tons of residual relief supplies were thus transferred.

(B) Unfrozen Supplies

As soon as the UNRRA Central Committee decided to release the supplies intended for regions north of 34° latitude on November 17, 1947, which had been impounded on July 30 of the same year, CNRRA began negotiations with UNRRA about their disposal.

The 67 tons of food in Tientsin were equally divided between the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Clearing Committee of Voluntary Welfare Agencies, but the 20,000 tons of food in Shanghai were reserved for other uses. To meet the pressing demand for supplies for the winter relief campaign, UNRRA gave out 7,000 tons of such food, plus 3,000 tons of food originally intended for the flooded areas on the Lunghai railway, to the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The 1,231 tons of textiles in Shanghai were sold and the 479 tons of sewing machines and other supplies and the 260 tons of textiles were divided equally between the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Clearing Committee.

The miscellaneous welfare supplies in Tientsin and Shanghai were also equally divided between the ministry and the Clearing Committee.

Similarly divided were the proceeds from the sale of the more luxurious supplies totalling CNC$5,200-million. Both agencies in turn distributed their respective shares (CNC$2,600-million) to various welfare organizations. With this transfer of supplies, the CNRRA operation on relief was terminated.

Accomplishments of Relief and Rehabilitation Program

(A) Relief

Altogether CNRRA distributed 360,000 tons of basic food and nutritious supplements and 28,000 tons of clothing. The funds from CNRRA and those made available by the National Government through CNRRA for financing the relief program amounted to over CNC$60-billion. Over 27-million persons were benefitted in emergency relief and 10-million in special relief. Some 1,600,000 persons received assistance in repatriation.

Among CNRRA's indirect accomplishments must be mentioned the prevention of epidemics, tying over of critical periods, restoration of social order, and recovery of production capacity. These all contributed immensely toward the general rehabilitation of the nation. The work relief projects alone took 370,000 tons of food and CNC$26-billion, involving 120-million man-days of work done by 8-million refugee-laborers.

In the communist areas, CNRRA distributed over 30,000 tons of foodstuffs and 8,000 tons of clothing, and another 80,000 tons of foodstuffs and 3,000 tons of clothing in the Yellow river flood area.

(B) Rehabilitation

CNRRA's rehabilitation program fell into the following categories: water conservancy, communications and transportation, industry and mining, agriculture and fisheries, and public health. (Relevant data on each of these subjects are to be found in chapters concerned. For materials on the rehabilitation of the Yellow river flood area, for example, see the chapter on "Water Conservancy.") The materials and equipment that were put into this program totalled some one million tons.

In conservancy projects, over 166,000 tons of foodstuffs and 20,000 tons of equipment were used. Against this outlay were 75,500,000 cu. m. of earthwork and 368,812 cu. m. of stonework done, reclaiming 112,200,000 mow of land and benefitting 76,800,000 persons. The most noteworthy projects were the Yellow River Project and the Chientang River Project. The Kwanting Retention Reservoir and conservancy work on other rivers have all been given a good start.

Communications projects cost CNRRA 380,000 tons of supplies, valued at US$93-million. The railways thus rebuilt and repaired included the Hangchow-Nanchang, Canton-Hankow, Nanking-Shanghai, Peiping-Hankow (southern section), Tientsin-Pukow (southern section) lines, and the Hengyang-Kweilin-Liuchow-Laiping and Liuchow-Tuyun sections of the Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow railway system. The highways restored include the Nanking-Shanghai, Nanking-Hangchow, Shanghai-Hangchow, Nanking-Nanchang and Hangchow-Hueichow (Anhwei) lines with a total of 791 km., 168 bridges and 377 culverts. Work on the 298-km. highway between Amoy and Foochow was launched. In waterway transport, 207 vessels of various types and sizes with a total of some 700,000 tons formed CNRRA's contribution. In telecommunication, 7,500 km. of lines were erected and 28 stations re-established.

In industrial and mining rehabilitation, the supplies disposed of totalled 100,000 tons. Sixty-nine sets of electric generators were put in operation in 60 power plants, generating 55,432 kw. of current. Over 50 coal mines shared 10,910 tons of CNRRA equipment, enabling them to increase their production by 50% on the average. Waterworks which received CNRRA supplies increased their water output by 30%. Machinery weighing 13,017 tons was distributed to workshops and 44,354 tons of construction machines were disposed of. The chief recipients of the machinery were railroad workshops; other recipients numbered over 40. Some 700 tons of other equipment for industrial education were received and 83 tons were allocated to over 20 schools. The balance was put under the care of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Supplies worth US$67,322,610 were received for agricultural and fishery rehabilitation. Those supplies used in agricultural and rural reconstruction have resulted in the reclamation of 26-million mow of land and the re-settlement of 6-million mow of flooded land. Also 20-million piculs of agricultural produce were saved, 2,000 men were trained in agricultural technology. An increase of 5,400,000 tons was effected in food production, which is well over four times the amount of foodstuffs provided by UNRRA for the whole China program and worth 34 times the cost of the supplies involved. The other argicultural rehabilitation projects such as farm tools manufacture, farm machinery operation, agricultural industries services, and modern fishery are all long-term projects, and have all made a good start. (All these projects were carried over after the termination of CNRRA operations.)

Supplies for agricultural education worth US$485,000 were handled by a committee of allocation representing CNRRA, UNRRA, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and other organizations concerned for the use of agricultural colleges, experimental stations and agricultural extension services in various parts of the country.

II. UNRRA IN CHINA

From August, 1945 til its termination at the end of 1947 UNRRA poured 2-million tons of relief and rehabilitation supplies into China.

In November, 1945 the first shipload of UNRRA supplies for the US$530-million China program—largest accorded any UNRRA receiving country—arrived in Shanghai on the *SS Emile Vidal.* This was followed by an avalanche of UNRRA goods into China's ports from nearly 1,500 ships and planes. These goods, administered through the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (CNRRA), had played an important part in China's post-war recovery. Besides materials UNRRA sent more than 500 skilled workers to China to help repair the nation's war-damaged economy.

China's immediate need was emergency relief for her war-impoverished people. UNRRA provided food, medicine, clothing and shelter. For it was recognized at the very beginning that no rehabilitation could be undertaken unless the people were first fed, clothed and housed.

UNRRA's 1,134,000-ton food relief program saved many thousands from starvation and gave employment to tens of thousands of others, in hundreds of work-relief programs throughout the nation. These served the double purpose of providing livelihood and food for the workers and of completing important repairs on dikes, schools, hospitals and roads, which could not otherwise have been accomplished.

UNRRA's health program, employing 92 doctors, 18 dentists, 38 nurses, 16 sanition engineers and 15 medical technicians, benefitted nearly every medical institution in China and aided many thousands of sufferers in remote regions ordinarily beyond the reach of such institutions. It helped in preventing and controlling numerous serious epidemics.

UNRRA's welfare program specialized in home relief, emergency feeding and child care and feeding. In 1946 it served meals to 18,000 persons daily from 21 rice kitchens in Hunan alone. This program ended with UNRRA's other operations in China in 1947. However, its work of repatriating 20,000 displaced persons and providing attendant care has been continued by the International Refugee Organization.

The rehabilitation program of UNRRA in China fell into two main categories: agricultural and industrial rehabilitation.

In 1946 UNRRA imports constituted an important percentage of the country's total imports. Of China's incoming cereals and flour, UNRRA's 604,781 tons accounted for 77.6%. UNRRA provided 10,615 tons, or some 40%, of the 26,000 tons total of machinery and machine tools imported in that year.

More than one-third of the 15,120 trucks, tractors and trailers brought into China in 1946 came from UNRRA. All of the 3,657 railway carriages and wagons imported were supplies by UNRRA, as were 88% of the ships, boats and materials for their construction. UNRRA brought in 10,549 tons of medicines and drugs, representing 63% of China's total imports of these items for 1946.

The accomplishments made possible by these UNRRA goods and services in less than two years were evident in results achieved and in the less tangible groundwork for subsequent development by the Chinese people themselves.

By the time China UNRRA ended it had furnished 147 fully assembled railroad locomotives, with 95 more yet to come, and 3,450 freight cars, which had been assembled and put into use; more than 1-million tons of food, used mainly in numerous CNRRA-UNRRA feeding and work-relief projects to supplement the diet of orphanages, hospitals and missions.

UNRRA helped materially in the closure of the gap in the Yellow river dyke; distributed over 6,500 long tons of farm machinery, including 1,136 tractors; delivered to China 56 electric power generators, inoculated over 200,000 farm animals against disease; trained thousands of Chinese in a number of specialized fields ranging from nursing to food preservation and motor assembly; sponsored small farm tool shops where UNRRA-trained Chinese had forged more than 100,000 hoes and other farm tools; made substantial donations of medicines, food, equipment and services to charitable institutions.

In addition to UNRRA's aid in the Yellow river project, UNRRA engineers, flour and equipment were employed on 23 other major dike repair projects from the Pearl river delta dike in Kwangtung to the river programs in the northeastern provinces, through Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hunan, Honan, Anhwei, Hupeh and Shantung.

More than a million-and-a-half Chinese had labored on these projects on which were expended over 160,000 tons of UNRRA foodstuffs, 11,000 tons of UNRRA equipment and more than 122-billion dollars of Chinese currency.

Agricultural Rehabilitation

UNRRA also contributed much toward rehabilitatinng the former flooded areas along the Yellow river. Nearly one million refugees had returned up to the end of 1947, following the closure of the gap at Huayuankou in March of that year and additional repairs to lower dikes. Into the reconstruction of this great agricultural area UNRRA poured 30,000 tons of supplies. Hundreds of homes, destroyed or buried in silt, were dug out and rebuilt, with aid from UNRRA and CNRRA in the form of food, medicine and a new start in life through UNRRA-CNRRA's small-industries projects.

To restore agricultural production in the reclaimed areas, UNRRA tractors, harvesters, seed, fertilizer and the help of UNRRA experts were used in controlled projects through which the farmers learned new technique.

Throughout UNRRA's operations in China, the two themes of training and production ran strongly together. The people were trained to carry on and expand the work of UNRRA in line with its basic objective: to help the people to help themselves. To increase production, whether it be food, medicine, fertilizer or industrial production. UNRRA provided the knowledge, the materials and the initial push and sponsored agencies whose work was to be continued after the close of UNRRA.

Among these was the Fisheries Rehabilitation Administration (FRA), given more than US$26-million worth of UNRRA fishing boats, supplies and equipment. UNRRA provided 127 powered fishing craft and 38 auxiliary boats and materials for the rehabilitation of 10,000 damaged or destroyed Chinese fishing junks, modern fish processing facilities and a program to train Chinese in all phases of an up-to-date large-scale fishing industry.

The Agricultural Industries Service (AIS) was sponsored by UNRRA to help improve small village industries and establish new ones. In Shaoyang, Hunan, an AIS group started a foundry, a cement plant, a cane sugar plant, and night soil treatment plants, and equipment for extracting oil and rice hulling and polishing.

The National Agricultural Engineering Corporation (NAEC) was formed to replace hundreds of thousands of farmers' tools lost or destroyed during the war, and to lay the groundwork for a China-wide network of blacksmith and tool shops, and for sound vocational training and education in modern mechanics and technology as applied to modern farming.

A central shop was established in Shanghai to supply repair facilities and raw materials to 18 provincial farm tool shops in various provinces. These in turn would eventually serve 3,000 local blacksmith shops in different areas, all working with UNRRA-supplied equipment. This is a long-range project of the first importance in its potential value to China during the next 10 to 20 years of expansion.

A number of UNRRA-sponsored organizations were formed to handle the several divisions of UNRRA's program to rehabilitate China's war-crippled transportation systems. Among these were the CNRRA Highway Transport, CNRRA Waterway Transport and CNRRA Airway Transport.

To ensure the continuation of much of the special work in China for which UNRRA had provided the spark and the initial momentum, a post-UNRRA trusteeship was formed towards the end of 1947 to operate in collaboration with the Chinese Commission on Rehabilitation Affairs.

Among other projects of great importance in the agricultural rehabilitation program, are the fertilizer program to utilize UNRRA imports of fertilizer and increase China's indigenous production; the pesticides program to train farmers to protect their crops from food-eating insects, using UNRRA-imported pesticides, and the products of the National Pesticides Manufacturing Plant established in Shanghai. Also the food processing program, to distribute to farmers, through the medium of UNRRA-trained government-selected students, UNRRA canning equipment and the knowledge of how to can and preserve food for the barren winter months.

Through the UNRRA livestock program 5,472 farm animals were brought to China. UNRRA veterinarians showed Chinese farmers how to keep these and native animals healthy through disease control units in the field and substantial aid to Chinese animal biological-products laboratories.

Industrial Rehabilitation

In the field of industrial rehabilitation, UNRRA's contribution to the restoration of railroads was of major importance to post-war China. UNRRA delivered 147 locomotives, 3,500 freight cars, 63,000 tons of steel rails, 800,000 wooden ties, and 9,000 tons of railway bridges, with

the bulk of the latter still to come. By December, 1947 partial rehabilitation of some of the more important rail lines of China had been effected.

For the rehabilitation of industries, UNRRA purchased from stocks more than 30,000 tons of industrial equipment valued at an estimated US$30-million. In the field of electric power, UNRRA at the time of its termination was furnishing 9,000 tons of electrical equipment, including 69 large generating units with 60,000 kw. capacity. Fifty-six generators had been delivered to China, of which 35 had been installed.

During the war hundreds of factories were destroyed or damaged, including those of the building construction industry. UNRRA supplied cement plant parts and equipment, six complete brick and tile plants, and two glass plants scheduled for operation in Shanghai and Hankow.

Other phases of the rehabilitation of basic industries include aid to coal mines, the provision of general construction materials, machine repair shops, power plants and aid to public utilities in the repair of war-damaged water treatment plants. By the end of 1947 coal production was slowly increasing. Building materials supplied by UNRRA and distributed by CNRRA included prefabricated shelters, materials for housing and relief, hospitals and warehouses, lumber, hand tools, steel, copper, lead and many other items.

To repair existing machinery and to provide for the production of machine tool needs, UNRRA procured a number of mobile repair shops and complete machine shops. These went to coal mines, industrial corporations, and for highway repair and maintenance.

In all of this work, CNRRA was the operating agency and UNRRA the supplying and advisory agency. UNRRA personnel, however, worked closely with CNRRA and the National Government ministries to obtain the most efficient use of UNRRA goods and also took part in planning the post-UNRRA program.

CNRRA/UNRRA SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATIONS

As the activities of the UNRRA China office drew to a close toward the end of 1947, the Chinese government acted to establish a new organization to administer its nation-wide rehabilitation program which for some two years had been the joint responsibilities of UNRRA and CNRRA. The legislation establishing the new agency called for a Commission on Rehabilitation Affairs to be set up within the government and provided an associated board of trustees including government, public and foreign membership. The principal purpose of these two units was to maintain a coordinated rehabilitation program, to provide a pattern for continued international participation in the supervision and financing of the program, and to carry to a successful completion the rehabilitation work which the closure of UNRRA and CNRRA would leave unfinished.

Commission on Rehabilitation Affairs

The Commission on Rehabilitation Affairs was established within the framework of the Executive Yuan with the vice-president of the yuan as its chairman. Its *ex officio* members included the Ministers of Finance, Communications, Economic Affairs (Industry and Commerce as of October 10, 1948), Social Affairs, Agriculture and Forestry, Water Conservancy, and Health, together with the governor of the Central Bank of China and the director of the National Resources Commission.

The responsibilities of the commission were to coordinate the various phases of the rehabilitation program and to exercise an over-all policy guidance over the various projects involved. Its staff work was confined to close liaison with the project and with the Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs.

Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs

The Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs (BOTRA) was organized in accordance with the provisions of the legislation which established the Commission on Rehabilitation Affairs. It was composed of 15 members: five representing the government, including the governor of the Central Bank who acted as chairman, five invited from the public, and five foreign members. The duty of the board was (a) to hold in custody the project equipment supplied by UNRRA as part of the CNRRA/UNRRA program and supervise its utilization, and (b) to maintain control over the local currency and foreign exchange funds transferred by UNRRA, authorizing the use of these funds for only such purposes as were approved from month to month.

Unfinished Major Projects

The end of 1947, as anticipated, found the six CNRRA/UNRRA sponsored long-term projects still in the planning and experimental stage and UNRRA-procured equipment valued at some US$53-million either yet to arrive or waiting to be put into operation. These projects were:

(a) The Farm Tool Shops Program—It involved supplies and equipment for a central machine tool plant, 18 branch plants, 3,000 blacksmith shops, and large supplies of raw materials all intended to produce agricultural tools and simple equipment.

(b) The Agricultural Industries Program—For this program supplies had been imported to assist in the rehabilitation and development of small rural industries.

(c) The Fisheries Rehabilitation Program—This involved a fleet of powered fishing craft together with fish processing equipment and plants, and junk building timber, all intended to increase the fish supply available in China.

(d) The Agricultural Machinery Program—This involved the operation and training for operations and maintenance of numerous types of agricultural machinery and equipment such as farm tractors, well drilling equipment, irrigation pumps, and related supplies.

(e) The Waterways Rehabilitation Program—This involved a fleet of transport vessels, powered craft, and barges, as well as complete maintenance and repair facilities.

(f) The Pharmaceutical Production Project—For this project US$5-million had been expended in the procurement of production equipment and raw materials intended to develop the production of key pharmaceuticals in China.

The first three programs were carried out respectively through the National Agricultural Engineering Corporation, the Agricultural Industry Service and the Fisheries Rehabilitation Administration, the activities of each of which are described in the section on "UNRRA."

Implementing the Agricultural Machinery Program was the Agricultural Machinery Operations and Management Office (AMOMO), an operating agency of CNRRA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. This program was initiated by UNRRA early in 1946 with the idea that the importation of modern farm machinery and irrigation equipment into China and its use in certain selected areas would enable the Chinese to increase food and fibre production at a much more rapid rate than would be possible with native methods. The projects to be operated under the AMOMO program were divided into five major categories: (1) tractor farming; (2) well-drilling; (3) irrigation and drainage; (4) processing of agricultural products (excluding canning), and (5) distribution of animal-drawn implements and farm hand tools.

Some 1,500 tractors substantially complete with tillage tools were sent to China. In addition, for use with the tractors, there were supplies of about 500 plows, 500 cultivators, 20 tillers, and 25 combines. There were also approximately 100 well-drilling rigs, 9,000 pumps, and a substantial number of flour mills, oil presses, cotton gins, and farm tools. All this equipment was either distributed free through the various regional organizations of AMOMO (in Suiyuan, Hopei, Mukden, Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and Taiwan), or sold to local farmers' cooperatives.

The waterways rehabilitation program represented a joint CNRRA/UNRRA effort to relieve the shipping problem in post-war China. At the time that BOTRA assumed responsibility for this program it was actually undertaking to complete two unfinished specific contracts. One of the contracts involved was with the Board of Supplies of the Executive Yuan (BOSEY) for the transport from Pacific islands to China of military surpluses procured by the Government of China from the United States and the other was for the transport from Pacific islands to China of addditional U. S. military surpluses procured by the East Asia Development Company. According to an agreement entered into by UNRRA, CNRRA and the Ministry of Communications, some 130 vessels left over by the defunct CNRRA Waterway Transport were to be sold. Sixty of these vessels, which comprised LST's, LSM's, tugs and barges, were to be sold to the Ministry of Communications for future development of water transport in China, while the remainder was earmarked for sale to private enterprises.

At the time BOTRA was vested with financial responsibility for the various long-term projects, the pharmaceutical production project had not been established. The injunction laid on BOTRA by its predecessors, while committing BOTRA to a pharmaceutical project, did not commit it to the complete fulfillment of the original conception of the pharmaceutical project. In view of the limited assets of BOTRA plans were introduced only for gradual development of a modified pharmaceutical production program. Tentatively it was planned to establish a DDT production facility plant with a

monthly capacity of approximately 70 tons of pure DDT in 1948 and to proceed soon thereafter with the establishment of an X-ray and electro-medical servicing and maintenance units; also to establish production facilities for penicillin and expand the processing of bulk drugs.

For the financing of these long-term projects, an UNRRA cotton account, valued at approximately CNC$3,630-billion and a foreign exchange fund equivalent to US$5-million were transferred to BOTRA. The cotton account had been a continuing source of local currency required in the CNRRA/UNRRA program. It had been set up by UNRRA with approximately 200,000 bales of cotton yarn imported as part of the UNRRA program and turned over to local mills for processing. The yarn credits were held for UNRRA by the Central Bank of China and sold as and when local currency was required in CNRRA/UNRRA operations.

Miscellaneous "Successor" Activities

In addition to those long-term projects for which BOTRA had responsibility, UNRRA, on its closure in China, invested BOTRA with certain responsibilities for financial support of other activities successor in nature to UNRRA responsibilities. These "non-Botra" responsibilities were limited in scope, and UNRRA specifically indicated that the financial responsibilities for these activities should not continue indefinitely. There were, however, on UNRRA's closure in China a number of successor agencies which required support. These included:

(1) The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), which was carrying on much of the agricultural advice and guidance formerly supplied by UNRRA;

(2) The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which was completing the UNRRA task of distribution to educational organizations in China of supplies and services;

(3) The Health Commission of CNRRA, which was completing the distribution throughout China of the various medical supplies furnished by UNRRA, and

(4) The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which though not a "successor agency" in the true sense of the word, had undertaken to complete various UNRRA-sponsored projects, such as the further development of pesticides production, the further development of immunisation of cattle, etc.

By the end of September, 1948 BOTRA had concluded aid to all the carry-over agencies of the UNRRA family excepting two organizations, namely, the FAO and UNESCO. All unfinished CNRRA medical distributions, amounting to 8,000 tons, were disposed of in June of that year.

Of financial obligations to the two continuing agencies, BOTRA decided to extend the period of support to FAO till the end of 1948. The other continuing agency, the UNESCO, was to carry its work through, by estimate, to January, 1949. The agency was handling distribution of 720 long tons of engineering equipment for the purpose of strengthening engineering departments of 35 war-ravaged universities. Valued at US$2,200,000, the engineering supplies consisted of machine-shop materials, electrical, mechanical and laboratory testing equipment. BOTRA budgeted for UNESCO US$75-000 for administrative expenditures, repair of damaged equipment and installation. From February through August, 1948 BOTRA appropriations to FAO and UNESCO amounted to GY$197,656 and GY$42,958 respectively at the then prevailing exchange rate of GY$4 to US$1.

EYCARS AND CRM

Following the signing of the Agreement Concerning the United States Relief Assistance to the Chinese People on October 27, 1947, the Chinese government established an Executive Yuan Commission for American Relief Supplies (EYCARS) to assume the responsibility of liaison with the United States representative responsible for the relief program. The latter was the China Relief Mission (CRM) of the U. S. Foreign Service.

The program of assistance, to be financed by US$45,700,000, consisted of such basic essentials of life as food, medical supplies, processed and unprocessed material for clothing, fertilizer, pesticides, fuel, and seeds. It was launched in January, 1948 and was extended till the end of June when both EYCARS and CRM discontinued their operations as scheduled. Most of the CRM activities were incorporated into the China Aid Program of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA).

By the time of its closure CRM had carried out its China program to the following extent:

Supplies	Original	Actual
Cereals	US$39,331,849	US$39,879,786.03
Medical supplies	5,494,201	5,494,201.00
Pesticides	670,000	670,000.00
Seed Corn	127,146	121,814.00
Reserve	76,804	76,804.00
TOTAL	US$45,700,000	US$46,242,605.03

The cereals, consisting of rice, wheat and flour, were used to support the government rationing program in five major cities: Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin and Canton. This program, which was a full-scale rationing of these staple commodities for all classes of people, proved to be the most extensive and satisfactory of all EYCARS/CRM joint operations. (See the chapter on "Food.")

Due to special circumstances, however, only about one-fourth of the original cost of the grain was realized from the sales proceeds of the rationed foodstuff, which were earmarked to finance 514 projects throughout China. They were divided into four major categories: (1) 301 medical; (2) 106 relief and welfare; (3) 85 agricultural, and (4) 22 public works (including water conservancy and reclamation).

CUSA AND ECA

On May 3, 1948 the governments of China and the United States simultaneously announced the conclusion of an agreement under which U. S. aid to China to the amount of US$463-million would be implemented. Both governments released the text of letters between U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall and Chinese Ambassador V. K. Wellington Koo in which the United States proposed — and China accepted — conditions which would govern American aid pending the conclusion of a formal bilateral aid agreement between the two countries.

The conditions laid down by the United States required that China bind itself to operate generally under the same conditions which had governed American post-UNRRA aid to China. In accepting these terms China pledged itself to distribute any food supplies received under American grant through a rationing system and under some sort of price controls. Foods and other commodities received by the Chinese under the program would be sold by them and the proceeds in local currency placed in a special account from which the United States could draw to meet the expenses of its relief administration operations within China. Money in this fund could, upon agreement, be used for other relief work in China.

On the same day (May 3, 1948), the Chinese government ordered the formation of a special commission for the disposition of supplies and materials China was due to receive under the American US$463-million aid program. This was in accordance with the China Aid Act signed by President Harry S. Truman on April 3 of the same year, which stipulated the operation of a commission as a Chinese counterpart to the special mission for economic cooperation which the United States would appoint to China to implement the aid program.

The new Chinese commission, the Council for United States Aid (CUSA), was inaugurated on May 13, operating under the over-all direction of the President of the Executive Yuan. Thus, CUSA was the highest Chinese organ responsible for over-all planning and execution of the aid program and related matters. All other government agencies handling supplies of similar nature, including the EYCARS, were either eliminated or absorbed by the new organization.

To supervise the US$463-million China aid program, the American government on May 7 named Roger D. Lapham as chief of the Economic Cooperation Administration's special mission to China. Mr. Lapham arrived in China on June 7 to study reports and recommendations on China aid. He was accompanied by an 11-men reconstruction survey mission linked with the aid program.

Two days before the ECA China Mission arrived in China, however, the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee in Washington had pared the proposed China aid program from US$463-million down to US$400-million. The reduction was due to the committee's action recommending a 25% cut in the Marshall

Plan and other foreign aid program figures proposed by the United States Government.

This actually left the ECA China Mission US$275-million for financing its total economic program in this country, since the remaining sum, US$125-million had been earmarked for military aid.

Combined ECA-CUSA operations started following the signing of an Economic Aid Agreement between the United States and China on July 3, 1948 at Nanking by Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart and the Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh. The agreement, concluded in accordance with the China Aid Act of 1948, provides a basis for the extension of economic assistance to China. Meanwhile, the reconstruction survey mission, headed by Charles L. Stillman, began surveying China's economic needs with special emphasis on industry and agriculture.

The US$275-million program covered the period from April 3, 1948 to April 3, 1949. By the latter date, due to curtailed expenditures resulting from the civil war, US$54-million was unexpended. The U. S. Congress approved extension of this program to February 15, 1950.

The ECA China Program

The ECA US$275-million program of economic aid to the Chinese people was to be used primarily for the procurement of food, petroleum, cotton, fertilizer, and for industrial replacement and reconstruction projects. The whole program was to be concluded within one year, beginning April 3, 1948 and ending April 2, 1949. Four sub-programs of varying lengths of time were scheduled with the following tentative allocations:

In order to formulate and carry out a coordinated program for reconstruction in China's rural areas, China and the United States on August 5 exchanged notes authorizing the establishment of a Sino-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction (JCRR) as provided for in the China Aid Act of 1948. The act also stipulated that ECA funds for the work of the commission should be limited to not more than 10% of the total amount ECA was going to administer for China. Since the total ECA appropriation for China was US$275-million, the maximum funds possible for the program of the Joint Commission were US$27,500,000. By early October members of the five-man commission, composed of three Chinese and two Americans, were mapping out a sound program before attempting to initiate rural improvement work. Broad objectives of the rural reconstruction program were envisaged as being to increase production of food and other agricultural commodities, and to improve the daily life of the Chinese farmer.

Review of ECA Operations

The China Mission of ECA commenced operations with the US$275-million program tentatively budgeted as follows:

Cotton	US $70,000,000
Petroleum	50,000,000
Food	70,000,000
Reconstruction & Replacement	70,000,000
Fertilizer	13,800,000
Administration	1,200,000
Total	US$275,000,000

By April 3, 1949, the U. S. dollar expenditures from the fund, and allocations approved for immediate expenditure, rendered a balance of US$54-million, available for expenditure up to February 15, 1950. As many ECA projects in China had to be suspended due to the spreading communist rebellion, a considerable portion of the remaining US$54-million fund was appropriated to the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction which was engaged in a number of new projects in Taiwan and in the southwestern provinces.

(1) Cotton. ECA delivered 300,000 bales of cotton to China between April 3, 1948 and April 3, 1949, at a cost of US$54,700,000. This was more than one quarter of the cotton consumed in Chinese mills during the period.

(2) Food. ECA financed and authorized the overseas purchase of US$64,033,895 worth of food for China between April 3, 1948, and April 3, 1949. This amounted to 316,096 tons of rice and 115,898 tons of wheat and wheat flour.

The cities receiving direct ECA assistance were Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Nanking, Canton and Swatow. The program was implemented by a rationing system, which was instituted by the U. S. China Relief Mission in March, 1948, in cooperation with the Chinese government.

In addition to the big city rationing programs, a limited emergency feeding project for the workers in Mukden was developed while the city remained in the hands of the Chinese government. Nearly 1,000 tons of flour were delivered and fed directly to workers who were suffering from malnutrition. ECA food was also made available to an estimated 100,000 refugees in Tsingtao. Early in April, 1949, another refugee relief project was under-

ECA China Program

	Tentative Allocation	Program No. 1 April 3–June 30 1948	Program No. 2 July 1–Sept. 30 1948	Residual Supplies Available for Program No. 3 & 4 Oct. 1–April 2, 1949
Food	US$ 69,700,000	US$13,500,000	US$ 6,500,000	US$ 49,700,000
Petroleum	50,000,000	8,000,000	14,000,000	28,000,000
Cotton	69,790,000	13,000,000	41,700,000	15,090,000
Fertilizer	13,800,000	1,500,000	8,000,000	4,300,000
Industrial replacement and reconstruction	70,000,000	50,000	5,000,000	64,950,000
Ocean freight parcel post for voluntary foreign aid shipment	100,000	..	100,000	..
CRM medical supplies freight	110,000	75,000	35,000	300,000
Reserve	300,000	..	..	..
Program total	US$273,800,000	US$36,125,000	US$75,335,000	US$162,340,000
Administrative	1,200,000	..	..	..
Total	US$275,000,000	..	..	..

taken to care for 240,000 refugees, about half of whom were students, in Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Foochow, Chenkiang, Changchow, Hengyang, Wusih, Changsha, Wuhu, Kashing and Soochow.

(3) Petroleum. ECA financed the purchase of approximately 1-million tons of petroleum products for China between April 3, 1948, and April 3, 1949, at a cost of US$36-million. These products included fuel oil, diesel oil, aviation and motor gasoline, kerosene, and lubricating oils. ECA fuel helped run bus services in 16 Chinese cities, including Shanghai and Nanking, and 58 power stations in the various parts of China.

(4) Fertilizer. By April 3, 1949, ECA had allocated US$9-million for the overseas purchase of 75,000 tons of chemical fertilizer which, under normal farming conditions, would mean 150,000 additional tons of Chinese rice.

ECA is now engaged in supplying fertilizer to Taiwan, where fertilizer is greatly needed for the production of rice and sugar.

(5) Medical Supplies. Six hundred tons of medical supplies worth US$4,600,000 were purchased under the United States China Relief Mission program. As most of these supplies arrived in China after the expiration of CRM on June 30, 1948, they became an ECA responsibility.

Distribution of these supplies was jointly planned by ECA, CUSA, the Chinese Ministry of Health, and the International Relief Committee. By April 3, 1949, more than one third of the total had been distributed to various hospitals, clinics and health centers throughout China.

(6) JCRR. Although the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction was authorized to spend up to US$27,500,000 of ECA funds by April 3, 1949, it was committed by that date to spend the equivalent of only US$6,379,440. Contributing factors to delay in the program were the civil war, the unstable national economy, and the commission's desire to preclude waste through thorough planning.

JCRR's program included land reform, mass education, animal disease control, seed multiplication, agricultural extension, and home reconstruction. Special attention was paid to Taiwan and the southwestern provinces in its activities in 1949.

The following table shows the status of JCRR's program on April 3, 1949:

Status of JCRR's Program on April 3, 1949

Project	Amount Committed in US$
Northwest sheep and wool	$ 100,000
Seed multiplication and distribution	100,000
Rinderpest, hog-cholera, erysipelas	100,000
Chekiang integrated program	150,000
AMOMO pump project	60,000
White Cloud Mountain reforestation	3,000
Citrus project, Sun Yat-sen University	6,000
12 irrigation projects, Szechwan	400,000
Crippled soldier reclamation	20,000
Kwangtung irrigation project	2,000,000
Kwangtung two *hsien* integrated	100,000
Archbishop Yupin project—Lishui, Kiangsu for reclamation	12,000
Hsun Hwa projects (rural service)	10,000
Cotton seed extension, Hunan	10,000
Sweet potato extension project	12,500
Citrus project, Lingnan University	6,500
Kwangsi project (rural reconstruction)	200,000
Public information and education	50,000
Fishery production projects	10,000
Firewood growing project	4,000
Chinese industrial cooperatives	20,000
Lan Shan rural reconstruction	3,000
Kiangsu, Anhwei christian rural service	10,000
Hsui Yieh Agricultural School	5,000
Kwangtung silk industry	140,000
Lin Lake land reform (Hunan)	20,000
Swatow handicraft	2,000
Hsiang Ya Medical College	7,000
Reforestation, North and West rivers, Kwangtung	1,900
Lungyen land reform (Fukien)	76,000
Preservation of New Zealand cattle	1,900
Pesticide and equipment	50,000

Status of JCRR's Program on April 3, 1949

Project	Amount Committed in US$
Taiwan serum plant	30,000
Rice borer control, Sun Yat-sen University	1,000
NARB rice borer control	4,840
Fertilizer demonstration	31,800
Rural reconstruction center, Wusih	5,000
Warehouse project	10,000
Project for extension and demonstration of quick result compost bacillus	1,000
Regional trials of crop varieties	3,000
Sugar-cane plantation demonstration, Kwangtung	2,000
Tung Ting Lake dike repair	1,600,000
Third prefecture, Szechwan (rural reconstruction)	1,000,000
Total	$6,379,440

(7) Industrial Reconstruction. The purpose of ECA's US$70-million industrial reconstruction and replacement program was to increase the long-range productivity and livelihood of the Chinese people. It was proposed to spend approximately US$30-million for new construction or development, US$35-million for replacement, and US$2,500,000 for engineering services, making a total of US$67,500,000; the remaining US$2,500,000 was earmarked for foreign exchange expenditures required in connection with the rural reconstruction program.

The following table shows the pre-project engineering allocations for industrial reconstruction under the ECA program. Due to the spreading civil war, many of these projects, however, were either dropped or discontinued.

Pre-project Engineering Allocations for Industrial Reconstruction

	Project*	Allocated US$ in Local Currency	Allocated US$ Funds
Power	Central and South China N.R.C.	37,105	59,625
	Shanghai Power Co.	..	20,000
	Hankow W/W and Electric Co.	3,070	8,975
	Yangtze Power Co.	13,290	25,362
	Taiwan Power Co.	25,000	84,000
	North Hopei, N.R.C.	8,500	10,500
	Tsingtao Electric Works	2,000	4,000
	Taiyuan Power Plant	2,000	4,000
	North Eastern Power Adm.	2,000	4,000
	Chungking Power Co.	3,045	7,050
Public Works	Tsingtao Dock and Harbor	Dropped	..
	Tsingtao Ind. Replacements	11,150	21,500
Railways	Canton-Hankow Railway Adm.	25,000	40,000
	Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway Adm.	15,000	55,000
	Peiping-Tientsin Railway System	Dropped	..
	Taiwan Railway Adm.	7,000	24,000
Mines	Kailan Mining Adm.	3,500	6,000
	Nanling Mine	2,750	17,250
	Kaokeng (West Kiangsi)	3,000	32,500
Chemicals	Yungli Chemical Ind.	3,000	3,000
	Yee Ming Chemical Co.	7,023	41,556
	Taiwan Fertilizer Co. N.R.C.	..	20,000
	Taiwan Sugar Co.	..	20,000
		US$173,433	US$508,318

*Pre-project engineering on all projects was completed.

CHAPTER 36

WHO'S WHO

(Revised to January 1, 1950)

AW Boon-haw (see **HU, Wen-hu**)

BURHAN (see **PAO Erh Han**)

CHANG, Ai-chen (Mrs. Vera CHANG)

Social worker, native of Kiangsu, born in 1903; M.A., Michigan; secretary-general, Women's Advisory Committee, New Life Movement, since 1938; member, Control Yuan, since 1948.

CHANG, Carsun (see **CHANG, Chun-mai**)

CHANG, Chao-yuan (prefers **Chao-yuen C. CHANG**)

Government official, native of Chekiang, born in 1892; J.D., Chicago; member, Legislative Yuan, 1938-48; secretary-general, same Yuan, 1948; member, Council for U. S. Aid, Executive Yuan, since 1948.

CHANG, Chaoyuen C. (see **CHANG, Chao-yuan**)

CHANG, Chen (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1899; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, 1925, and Sun Yat-sen Univ., Moscow, 1927; garrison commander of Nanking, 1946-47; commander-in-chief, Nanking Defense Area, 1948-49; commander of gendarmerie, since 1944.

CHANG, Chi-yun (prefers **G. Yun CHANG**)

Geographer, native of Chekiang, born in 1901; graduate, National Southeastern Univ., 1923; prof. of geography, National Central Univ., 1927-36; prof. and dean, department of history and geography; dean, college of arts, National Chekiang Univ. (Hangchow), since 1936; author of many textbooks on geography; chief, Secretariat, *Tsungtsai's* Office of the Kuomintang, since 1949.

CHANG, Chia-ao (prefers **CHANG Kia-ngau**)

Government official, banker, native of Kiangsi, born in 1888; graduate, Tokyo Keio Univ.; general manager, Bank of China, 1928-35; deputy governor, Central Bank of China, 1935-47; Minister of Railways, 1935-47; Minister of Communications, 1937-42; chairman, Economic Commission, President's Headquarters in Northeast, 1945-47; governor, Central Bank of China, 1947-48; chairman, Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs, 1948.

CHANG CHIA Hutuketu

Mongolian Living Buddha, native of Chinghai, born in 1890; member, Kuomintang Supervisory Committee, since 1935; state councillor, National Government, 1937-48; member, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, since 1930; advisor to the President, since 1948.

CHANG, Chien (prefers **Henry K. CHANG**)

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1889; LL.B., Pennsylvania, 1909; Minister to Portugal, 1943-47; Ambassador to the Netherlands, since 1947.

CHANG, Chih-chiang (General)

Army officer, native of Hopei, born in 1881; former governor of Chahar, commander of Northwestern Defense Forces; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1928; president, National College of Physical Education, since 1933; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

CHANG, Chih-chung (General)

Army officer, native of Anhwei, born in 1890; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1916; defended Shanghai area in cooperation with 19th Route Army against Japanese attack, 1932; commandant, Central Military Academy, 1932-37; commander-in-chief, 19th Group Army, 1937; governor of Hunan, 1938-39; personal chief-of-staff to Generalissimo, 1940; minister, Political Training Board, 1940-46; governor of Sinkiang, 1946-47; director, President's Headquarters in Northwest (Lanchow), 1946-48; Military and Political Affairs Director for the Northwest, 1948-49; expelled from Kuomintang, 1949, because of anti-government activities.

CHANG, Chih-pen

Government official, native of Hupeh, born in 1881; graduate, Tokyo Law College, 1905; governor of Hupeh, 1927-28; vice-chairman, Constitution Drafting Committee, Legislative Yuan, 1933-36; secretary-general, Judicial Yuan 1938-43; president, Administrative Court, 1943-49; Minister of Justice, since 1949.

CHANG, Ching-chiang (see **CHANG, Jen-chieh**)

CHANG, Chun (General)

Government official, native of Szechwan, born in 1888; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; member, National Military Council, 1926-28; Vice-Minister of War, 1928-29; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1929; mayor of Shanghai, 1929-31; governor of Hupeh, 1933-35; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1935-37; secretary-general, Kuomintang Central Political Council, 1937; secretary-general, National Military Council, 1938; vice-president, Executive Yuan, 1938-39; secretary-general, Supreme National Defense Council, 1938-42; governor of Szechwan, and director, Generalissimo's Headquarters in Chengtu, 1940-45; president, Executive Yuan, 1947-48; Military and Political Affairs Director for the Southwest, 1948-49; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, and Minister without Portfolio, since June, 1949.

CHANG, Chun-mai (perfers **Carsun CHANG**)

Jurist, leader of Democratic Socialist Party; native of Kiangsu, born in 1886; educated in Japan, England and Germany; former president, Comparative Law College, Soochow Univ.; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; advisor to the President, since 1948.

CHANG, Chung-fu

Diplomatic official, native of Hupeh, born in 1901; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1929; counsellor, National Military Council, 1938-46; director, American affairs department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1943-46; advisor to Chinese Delegation to the United Nations, since 1947; author, *A Diplomatic History of the Republic of China.*

CHANG, Fa-kwei (General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1897; graduate, Hupeh Military Academy; commander, 4th Army (Old Ironsides), 1927; commander, Chekiang-Fukien-Anhwei-Kiangsi border area, 1936; Commander-in-Chief, 8th Group Army, 1937; Commander-in-Chief, 4th War Area, 1939-44; commander, 2nd regional command, 1945; director, President's Headquarters in Canton, 1946; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1947; Commander-in-Chief of the Army, 1948-49.

CHANG, Fang (General)

Army officer, native of Honan, born in 1886; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; Commander-in-Chief, 12th Group Army, 1938; vice-president, Military Advisory Council, 1938-46; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948; member, standing committee, Political Affairs Commission, Hsuchow Rebellion Suppression Forces Headquarters, 1948.

CHANG, Fu-yun

Government official, native of Shantung, born in 1890; LL.B., Harvard, 1917; director, Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, since 1945.

CHANG, G. Yun (see **CHANG, Chi-yun**)

CHANG, Han-ying

Engineer, native of Shantung, born in 1900; M.C.E., Cornell, 1925; acting chairman, Yangtze River Conservancy Commission, 1940-41; chairman, Yellow River Conservancy Commission, 1941-43; member, National Water Conservancy Commission, 1943-47; chancellor, National Peiyang Univ., since 1948.

CHANG, Hen-shui

Novelist, native of Anhwei, born in 1897; author of more than 50 popular novels; manager, Chungking *Sin Min Pao,* 1944-45; manager, Peiping *Hsin Min Pao,* 1945-49.

CHANG, Henry K. (see **CHANG, Chien**)

CHANG, Hsi

Zoologist, native of Hopei, born in 1896; D.Sc., Lyons; director, Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Peiping, since 1932.

CHANG, Hsiao-chien

Physician, native of Hunan, born in 1897; studied at Stanford; president, Hsiang Ya (Yale-in-China) Medical College, Changsha; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

CHANG, Hsin-hai

Diplomatic official, native of Chekiang, born in 1898; Ph.D., Harvard; Minister to Portugal, 1933-34; Minister to Poland, 1934-37.

CHANG, Hsueh-liang (General)

Retired army officer, native of Liaoning, born in 1898; graduate, Northeastern Military Academy; chairman, Northeastern Political Council, 1928; Commander-in-Chief, Northeastern Frontier Defense Forces, 1929; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, National Land, Naval and Air Forces, 1930; acting chairman, Peiping branch, National Military Council, 1932; toured Europe, 1933-34; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Communist Suppression Forces in Northwest, 1935-36; leader of Sian *Coup*, 1936; dismissed from all posts and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment but later pardoned; has been in retirement since 1937.

CHANG, Hui-chang (prefers **CHANG, Wai-jeung**)

Aviator, government official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1898; director, aviation department, Ministry of War, 1930; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1931; Minister to Cuba, 1935; magistrate of Chungshan, Kwangtung, birth place of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

CHANG, Hung-yuan

University chancellor, native of Szechwan, born in 1903; D.Sc., M.I.T., 1930; chancellor, National Chungking Univ., since 1941.

CHANG, Jen-chieh (CHANG, Ching-chiang)

Government official, native of Chekiang, born in 1873; governor of Chekiang, 1927-30; member, Kuomintang Supervisory Committee, since 1926; state councillor, National Government, 1932-47; advisor to the President, since 1948.

CHANG, Kia-ngau (see **CHANG Chia-ao**)

CHANG, Lan

Chairman of the outlawed Democratic League, 1941-48; native of Szechwan, born in 1877; former governor of Szechwan and member, People's Political Council; became vice-chairman, Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government of the People's Republic of China," October, 1949.

CHANG, Li-sheng

Government official, native of Hopei, born in 1901; graduate, Paris Univ.; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1931; secretary-general, Executive Yuan, 1942-44; Minister of Interior, 1944-48; vice-president, Executive Yuan, 1948; chairman, Local Self-Government Advisory Committee, Taiwan provincial government, since 1949.

CHANG, Ming-wei

Journalist, native of Hupeh, born in 1903; graduate, Futan Univ.; publisher, Chengtu edition, *Central Daily News*, 1939-45; publisher, *Hua Pei Jih Pao* (Peiping), 1945-48.

CHANG, Mo-chun (Mrs. SHAO Yuan-chung)

Government official, native of Hunan, born in 1898; graduate, Columbia; former member, Legislative Yuan; member, Examination Yuan, since 1948.

CHANG, Nan-hsien

Government official, native of Hupeh, born in 1873; Minister of Personnel, 1930; governor of Chekiang, 1931; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, 1948.

CHANG, Peng-chun

Diplomatic official, native of Tientsin, born in 1892; M.A., Columbia, 1923; dean, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1923-26; visiting professor, University of Chicago, 1931, and University of Haiwaii, 1933-34; Minister to Turkey, 1940-42; Minister to Chile, 1942-45; Chinese representative on United Nations Economic and Social Council, since 1945.

CHANG, P. H. (see **CHANG, Ping-chun**)

CHANG, Ping-chun (prefers **P. H. CHANG**)

Consular official, native of Tientsin, born in 1902; graduate, Nankai Univ., 1920; studied in Germany, 1920-25; counsellor, Executive Yuan, 1943-46; concurrently director, Chinese News Service, New York, 1946-47; Consul-general at New York, since 1946.

CHANG, Pin-chun (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hopei, born in 1898; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, and Chinese and German staff colleges; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Combined Service Forces, 1947-48; chief of staff, Southest Military and Political Affairs Hq., since 1949.

CHANG, Po-ling

Educator, native of Tientsin, born in 1874; graduate, Peiyang Naval Academy, 1893; Hon. D. Litt., St. John's Univ., 1919; founder and chancellor, Nankai University, 1904-48; member, executive council, National Southwest Associated Univ., 1938-45; deputy speaker, People's Political Council, 1938-40; member, presidium, P.P.C., 1940-48; president, Chinese Educational Association; president, China National Amateur Athletic Federation; president, Examination Yuan, 1948-49.

CHANG, Shih-chao

Jurist, native of Hunan, born in 1886; M.A.; Edinburgh; Minister of Education, 1923-25; legal practitioner in Shanghai since 1932; member, People's Political Council, 1947-48; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, 1948.

CHANG, Shih-yi

Jurist, native of Honan; graduate, Chihli Law College; former judge, Supreme Court; Grand Justice, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

CHANG, Ta-chien

Artist, native of Szechwan, painter of landscape and figures, noted for his copies of the mural painting of Tunhwang.

CHANG, Tao-fan

Government official, native of Kweichow, born in 1897; graduate, Slate School, London, 1924; Vice-Minister of Communications, 1933-35; Vice-Minister of Interior, 1936-37; Vice-Minister of Education, 1938-39; vice-chancellor, Central Political Institute, 1940-41; Minister of Information, 1942-43; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; chairman, Kuomintang Central Cultural Movement Committee, since 1940; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

CHANG, Ting-hsiu

University chancellor, native of Kweichow, born in 1899; B.A., National Southeastern Univ.; president, National Kweichow Univ. (Kweiyang), since 1942.

CHANG, Tu-lun (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hupeh, born in 1892; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; deputy commander, 9th Army, 1929; director, Generalissimo's Headquarters in Sichang, Sikang Province, 1939-45; mayor of Chungking, 1945-48; governor of Hupeh, 1948-49; secretary-general, Southwest Military and Political Affairs Hq. since 1948.

CHANG, Tung-sun

Philosopher, native of Chekiang, born in 1886; B.A., Tokyo Imperial Univ.; former chief secretary of Senate; editor, *China Times*, Shanghai; acting president, China National Institute, Woosung; professor of philosophy, Yenching Univ., since 1929; one of the Democratic Socialist Party leaders who split with Carson Chang and participated in the party's Reform Committee in Shanghai.

CHANG, Tze-kai

Government official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1900; M.B.A., New York Univ.; deputy director, Industrial and Mining Adjustment Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs, 1938-46; general manager, Chinese Petroleum Corporation, since 1947.

CHANG, Wai-jeung (see **CHANG, Hui-chang**)

CHANG, Wei-chen (Mrs. LO, Chia-lun, prefers **Wei-djen Djang LO**)

Native of Kiangsu, born in 1898; M.A., Michigan, 1927; member, People's Political Council, 1941-48; director, women's department, *San Min Chu I* Youth Corps, 1943-46; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

CHANG, Wei-han

Government official, native of Yunnan, born in 1887; studied public administration at Tokyo Imperial Univ.; Vice-Minister of Interior, 1939-46; Control Yuan Commissioner in Yunnan and Kweichow, 1946-47; member, Control Yuan, since 1948.

CHANG, Yin-tang

Geographer, native of Shantung, born in 1902; M.Sc., Liverpool Univ., 1929; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ. (Peiping), since 1933; author, *Economic Development and Prospects of Inner Mongolia.*

CHANG, Yu-che

Astronomer, native of Fukien, born in 1902; Ph.D., Chicago, 1929; professor, National Central Univ., 1929-41; director, Institute of Astronomy, Academia Sinica, since 1941.

CHANG, Yu-hsun

Jurist, native of Kiangsi, born in 1887; studied in Japan and France; former judge, Superme Court; Grand Justice, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

CHANG, Yuan-chi

Publisher, native of Chekiang, born in 1877; educated under Manchu dynasty system; for many years chairman, board of directors, Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai; editor, Commercial Press Edition, *The Twenty-four Histories;* elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

CHANG, Yuan-jo

Government official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1904; graduate, Paris Univ.; president, Kiangnan Univ., 1945-48; vice chairman, Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan, 1948-49; member, same Commission, 1949.

CHANG, Yuan-shan (prefers **Y. S. DJANG**)

Social worker, native of Kiangsu, born in 1892; B.A., Cornell, 1915; executive secretary, China International Famine Relief Commission, 1922-35; director, department of cooperatives, Ministry of Industry, 1935-37; director, department of commerce, Ministry of Economic Affairs, 1938-41; executive director, International Relief Committee of China, since 1942.

CHAO, Ching-yu

Government official, native of Shansi, born in 1896; graduate, Keio Univ., Tokyo; professor, National Shansi and Honan Univs.; member, Examination Yuan, since 1948.

CHAO, Lien-fang

Agriculturist, native of Honan, born in 1894; Ph.D., Wisconsin, 1927; senior technical expert, National Agricultural Research Bureau, 1936-44; commissioner of agriculture, Taiwan provincial government, 1945-47; senior technical expert, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1947-48; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

CHAO, Pi-lien

Government official, native of Shansi, born in 1881; graduate, Shansi Univ.; vice-chairman, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, 1932-47; advisor, Executive Yuan, since 1947; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1929.

CHAO, Ti-hua

Banker, native of Kiangsu, born in 1904; M.A., Northwestern Univ., U.S.A.; general manager, Bank of Communications, 1942-49; chairman, board of directors, Bank of Communications, since 1949.

CHAO, Tseng-chueh (prefers **T. C. TSAO**)

Electrical engineer, native of Shanghai, born in 1901; M.S. in E.E., Harvard, 1922; director, department of posts and telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, 1943-45; director, bureau of public utilities, Shanghai municipal government, 1945-49.

CHAO, Tze-cheng

Theologian, native of Chekiang, born in 1888; M.A. (1916) and B.D. (1917), Vanderbilt; Hon. D. Litt., Soochow; Hon. D.D., Princeton; professor and dean, department of religion, Yenching Univ. (Peiping), since 1928; author, *Christian Philosophy,* and *Present-day Religious Thoughts and Life in China.*

CHAO, Tsu-kang

Civil engineer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1900; B.C.E., Tangshan Engineering College; delegate to 6th and 7th International Road Congress; deputy director, National Highway Administration, 1943-44; director, Shanghai bureau of public works, 1945-49.

CHAO, Y. R. (see **CHAO, Yuan-jen**)

CHAO, Yuan-jen (prefers **Y. R. CHAO**)

Philologist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1892; Ph.D. Harvard, 1918; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1927-28; director, department of philology, Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, since 1928; professor Harvard-Yenching Institute, Harvard Univ., since 1941; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *A Phonograph Course in the Chinese National Language.*

CHEN, Chang-heng

Economist, native of Szechwan, born in 1891; M.A., Harvard; member and chairman, financial affairs committee, Legislative Yuan, 1928-48; director, Bureau of Budgets, Ministry of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, 1948-49; author, *China's Population Problem,* etc.

CHEN, Chao-ying

Kuomintang official, native of Chekiang, born in 1888; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1926; former Control Yuan Commissioner for Fukien-Chekiang area; now chairman, Kiangsi Kuomintang Provincial Headquarters.

CHEN, Chen

Biologist, native of Kiangsi, born in 1894; M.S., Columbia; professor, National Tsinghua Univ.; elected Member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

CHEN, Cheng (General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1897; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1922; Commander-in-Chief, 3rd Route Army, 1934; director, army reorganization department, Generalissimo's Headquarters in Wuhan, 1935-36; Vice-Minister of War, 1937; garrison commander, Wuhan Area, and Commander-in-Chief, 9th War Area, 1938; minister, Political Training Board, National Military Council, 1938-40; governor of Hupeh, 1939-44; Commander-in-Chief, 6th War Area, 1940-44; Commander-in-Chief, Expeditionary Forces, Yunnan-Burma Border Area, 1943-44; Commander-in-Chief, 1st War Area, 1944; Minister of War, 1944-46; chief, General Staff, 1946-48; director, President's Headquarters in Northeast, 1947-48; governor of Taiwan, 1949; Military and Political Affairs Director for the Southeast, since 1949.

CHEN, Chi-cheng (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1892; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, 1st Army, 1931; dean Central Military Academy, 1938-42; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Chungking Garrison Area, 1943-45; garrison commander of Peiping, 1945-48; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces, North China, 1948; Commander-in-Chief, Nanking Defense Area, 1948; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

CHEN, Chi-tang (General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1890; graduate, Kwangtung Military Academy; commander, 8th Route Army, 1931-36; Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, 1940-42; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1947; governor of Hainan Island, since 1949.

CHEN, Chi-tien

Government official, native of Hupeh, born in 1891; graduate, National Southeastern Univ.; one of the leaders of Young China Party; professor at several universities; Minister of Economic Affairs, 1947-48; Minister of Industry and Commerce, 1948-49.

CHEN, Chi-tsai

Government official, native of Chekiang, born in 1879; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy, 1903; comptroller-general, National Government, 1931-47; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

CHEN, Chieh

Diplomatic official, native of Hunan, born in 1895; graduate, Tokyo Imperial Univ. and Berlin Univ.; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1935-37; Ambassador to Germany, 1938-41; Ambassador-at-Large to South America, 1942; Ambassador to Brazil, 1943-44; Ambassador to Mexico, 1944-46; Ambassador to Argentina, since 1946.

CHEN, Chih-mai

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1908; Ph.D., Columbia, 1933; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1933-37; counsellor, Executive Yuan, 1938-44; counsellor, Chinese Embassy, Washington, D.C., since 1944.

CHEN, Chih-ping

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1905; B.S., National Southeastern Univ.; consul-general at Calcutta, 1944-45; Minister to the Philippines, 1946-49; Ambassador to the Philippines, since 1949.

CHEN, Ching-han

Journalist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1878; studied in Japan; for many years editor-in-chief, *Shun Pao,* Shanghai; chairman, board of directors, *Shun Pao,* 1945-49.

CHEN, Ching-yun

Kuomintang official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1901; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; minister, Kuomintang Overseas Affairs Board, since 1945.

CHEN, Heng-che (Mrs. H. C. ZEN, prefers **Sophia H. CHEN)**

Historian, writer, native of Kiangsu; B.A., Vassar, 1919; M.A., Chicago, 1920; professor, National Peking Univ., 1921-23; four times member, Chinese Delegation to conferences of Institute of Pacific Relations; author, *Little Raindrop* (novel) and several textbooks on history.

CHEN, Ho-chin

College president, native of Chekiang, born in 1891; M.A., Columbia; director, Chinese education department, Shanghai Municipal Council, 1928-41; editor-in-chief, Children's Book Co.; president, National Kintergarten Teacher's College, since 1945.

CHEN, Hsing (prefers **Jian H. CHEN**)

Banker, native of Chekiang, born in 1890; M.A., Ohio; deputy governor, Central Bank of China, 1928-48.

CHEN, Hsueh-ping

Professor, native of Kiangsu, born in 1902; M.A., Columbia, 1927; professor, National Peking Univ., 1932-47; minister, Kuomintang Youth Board, 1947-48; Acting Minister of Education, 1948; member and education commissioner, Taiwan provincial government, since 1949.

CHEN, Hsun-yu

Journalist, native of Chekiang, born in 1907; graduate, Tung Wen College, Shanghai, 1929; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; editor-in-chief, *Central Daily News,* Chungking, 1943-45; managing director and editor-in-chief, *Shun Pao,* Shanghai, 1945-49.

CHEN, Jian H. (see **CHEN, Hsing**)

CHEN, Ke-hui (prefers **K. K. CHEN**)

Pharmacologist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1896; Ph.D. and M.D., Johns Hopkins; director of pharmacological research, Eli Lilly & Co. (U.S.A.), since 1929; elected Member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

CHEN, K. K. (see **CHEN, Ke-hui**)

CHEN, Ko-chung

Government official, native of Fukien, born in 1898; Ph.D., Chicago; director, National Compilation and Translation Bureau, 1936-48; chancellor, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., (Canton), 1948-49.

CHEN, Ku-yuan

Writer, native of Shensi, born in 1896; LL.B., National Peking Univ., 1923; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1935; author, *A History of Chinese Marriage.*

CHEN, Kuang-pu

Banker, native of Kiangsu, born in 1880; B.C., Pennsylvania, 1909; founder and general manager, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, since 1915; chairman, Foreign Trade Commission, Ministry of Finance, 1938-41; chairman, Currency Stabilization Board, 1941-44; state councillor, 1947-48; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

CHEN, Kuo-fu

Government official, native of Chekiang, born in 1892; vice-president, Control Yuan, 1929-31; governor of Kiangsu, 1933-37; vice-chancellor, Central Political Institute, 1938-42; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1929; minister, Kuomintang Organization Board, 1944; chairman, board of directors, Farmers' Bank of China, since 1945; chairman, Kuomintang Central Financial Affairs Committee, since 1945.

CHEN, Kuo-lien

Government official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1907; graduate, Paris School of Political Science; director, Shanghai Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1945-48; Minister to Denmark, since 1948.

CHEN, Li-chiang

College president, native of Kiangsi, born in 1896; M.A., Chicago; president, National College of Social Education, 1941-49.

CHEN, Li-fu

Government official, native of Chekiang, born in 1900; M.S., Pittsburg, 1924; Hon. LL.D., Fordham Univ.; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1929; secertary-general, Kuomintang C.E.C., 1930-31; minister, Kuomintang Organization Board, 1932-37; Minister of Education, 1938-44; minister, Kuomintang Organization Board, 1944-48; secertary-general, Kuomintang Central Political Council, since 1947; elected vice-president, Legislative Yuan, at first session of the first constitutional Legislative Yuan, May, 1948; Minister without Portfolio, since 1948.

CHEN, Liang

Government official, native of Chekiang, born in 1897; graduate, Aoyama Agricultural College, Japan; director, commissariat administration, Ministry of War, 1940-46; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Combined Service Forces 1946-47; Vice-Minister of Food, 1947-48; mayor of Shanghai, 1949; deputy chief, General Staff, since 1949.

CHEN, Ming-shu (General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1889; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; Commander-in-Chief, South Route Army, 1926; governor of Kwangtung, 1928-31; vice-president, Executive Yuan, and Minister of Communications, 1931-32.

CHEN, Po-sheng

Journalist, native of Fukien, born in 1892; graduate, Tokyo Imperial Univ. and London Univ.; former publisher, *Chen Pao,* Peiping, and *Central Daily News,* Chungking; editor-in-chief, Central News Agency, since 1940; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1938.

CHEN, Shao-kwan (Admiral)

Naval officer, native of Fukien, born in 1889; graduate, Mamoi Naval Academy, 1908; commander, 2nd Squadron, 1926-31; Vice-Minister of Navy, 1929-31; Minister of Navy, 1932-38; member, National Military Council, and Commander-in-Chief, Chinese Navy, 1938-46; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1947.

CHEN, Shen-sheng

Mathematician, native of Chekiang, born in 1911; D.Sc., Hamburg Univ., 1936; director, Institute of Mathematics, Academia Sinica, since 1947; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

CHEN, Ta (prefers **Ta T. CHEN**)

Sociologist, native of Chekiang, born in 1892; B.A., Reed College, 1919; Ph.D., Columbia, 1923; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., (Peiping), since 1923; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *Chinese Migrations with Special Reference to Labor Conditions, China's Labor Problems, Population in Modern China,* etc.

CHEN, Ta-chi

Government official, native of Chekiang, born in 1887; B.A., Tokyo Imperial Univ., 1912; chairman, Commission for Civil Service Examination, Examination Yuan, 1935-48; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

CHEN, Ta T. (see **CHEN, Ta**)

CHEN, Wen-kwan (prefers **Moon CHIN**)

Aviator, native of Kwangtung, born in Baltimore, U.S.A.; graduate, Curtiss Wright Flying School; China National Aviation Corporation, 1933-45; vice-president, Central Air Transport Corporation, in charge of operations 1945-49.

CHEN, Wen-yuan

Christian worker, native of Fukien, born in 1900; Ph.D., Duke; acting president, Fukien Christian Univ., 1931; secretary-general, National Christian Council, (Shanghai), since 1934.

CHEN, Yen-chun

Government official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1895; director, Peiping-Hankow Railway Administration, 1933; director, Southwest Highway Transportation Administration, 1942-45; chairman, board of directors, Chinese Changchun Railway, 1947-48.

CHEN, Y. G. (see **CHEN, Yu-kuang**)

CHEN, Yi (General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1893; graduate, Japanese Staff College, 1916; Vice-Minister of War, 1929-33; governor of Fukien, 1934-41; secretary-general, Executive Yuan, 1941-42; acting chancellor, Staff College, 1943; commandant, Central Training Corps, 1944; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; governor of Taiwan, 1945-47; governor of Chekiang, 1948-49.

CHEN, Yi

Communist army officer, standing member of Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party, native of Szechwan, born in 1889; studied in France, 1919-21, and organized a branch of Chinese Communist Party in France with Chou En-lai; assumed active command of Communist New 4th Army and Communist troops in central China in 1946; became head of the "People's Liberation Military Control Commission" in Shanghai after his troops took the city in May, 1949; later became "mayor" of Shanghai; named member of Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government Council" in Oct., 1949.

CHEN, Yi-sung

Government official, native of Taiwan, born in 1902; graduate, Tokyo Imperial Univ.; member, People's Political Council, 1945-48; member, Examination Yuan, since 1948.

CHEN, Yin-ko

Historian, native of Kiangsi, born in 1890; research student, Harvard;

now professor, National Tsing Hua Univ.; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

CHEN, Yu-kuang (prefers **Y. G. CHEN**)

University president, native of Nanking, born in 1893; B.A., Univ. of Nanking, 1915; Ph.D., Columbia, 1922; president, Univ. of Nanking, since 1927; member, People's Political Council, 1938-46; speaker, Nanking Municipal Council, 1946-49.

CHEN, Yuan

Professor, writer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1895; studied in England; former professor, National Peking and Wuhan universities; representative in London, Sino-British Cultural Association, since 1943; Chinese representative, Executive Board, UNESCO, since 1945.

CHENG, Chen-to

Writer, native of Fukien, born in 1898; professor literature at Futan and Yenching universities; former editor of *Short Stories Monthly,* literary magazine in prewar years; now editor, *Literary Renaissance* (monthly); author, *A History of Chinese Literature,* (4 volumes), etc.

CHENG, Chen-wen

Chemist, native of Fukien, born in 1893; B.A., Tokoku Imperial Univ., Japan; member and education commissioner, Fukien provincial government, 1931-43; author of many textbooks on chemistry.

CHENG, Chen-yu

Government official, native of Honan, born in 1900; graduate, National Peking Normal Univ.; director, department of land administration, Ministry of Interior, 1932-40; member and civil affairs commissioner, Kansu provincial government, 1940-41; director, National Land Administration, 1942-47; Vice-Minister of Land, 1947-48; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

CHENG, Chi-pao

Government official, native of Kiangsi, born in 1897; M.A., Chicago, 1922; former professor and dean, college of education, National Central Univ.; commissioner of education, Hupeh; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

CHENG, Chieh-min (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1899; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, 1925, Moscow Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1928, and Staff College, 1934; director 2nd department, Military Operations Board, 1944-46; director, 2nd department, Ministry of National Defense, 1946-47; government member, Executive Headquarters, Peiping, 1947; Vice-Minister of National Defense, since 1947.

CHENG, Chien (General)

Army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1882; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; commander, 6th Army, 1926; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1926-49; chief, General Staff, 1935-38; governor of Honan, 1938-49; Commander-in-Chief, 1st War Area, 1937-39; director, Generalissimo's Northwest Headquarters, 1939-40; deputy chief of staff, National Military Council, 1941-46; director, President's Headquarters in Wuhan, 1945-48; vice-presidential candidate, 1948; governor of Hunan, and Pacification Commissioner for Hunan and Kiangsi, 1948-49; expelled from Kuomintang, 1949, because of anti-government activities.

CHENG, Chung-hsing (CHENG, Tsang-po)

Journalist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1902; graduate, Futan Univ.; Vice-Minister of Information, 1942-44; secretary-general, Control Yuan, 1940-45; publisher, *Sin Wan Pao,* Shanghai, 1946-49.

CHENG, F. T. (see **CHENG, Tien-hsi**)

CHENG, Hai-feng

Labor expert, native of Anhwei, born in 1904; M.A., Stanford; director, China Branch, International Labor Office (Shanghai), since 1933.

CHENG, Loy (see **CHENG, Lai**)

CHENG, Shao-chun

Veterinarian and health expert, native of Szechwan, born in 1900; D.V.M., Iowa, 1926; D.P.H., Johns Hopkins, 1930; director, National Animal Husbandry Research Bureau, since 1945.

CHENG, She-wo

Journalist, native of Hunan, born in 1898; B.A., National Peking Univ., 1921; publisher, *Shih Chieh Jih Pao,* (World Daily News), Peiping; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948; publisher of several well-known dailies before the war.

CHENG, Tien-fang

Government official, native of Kiangsi, born in 1899; Ph.D., Toronto, 1925; dean, Central Political Institute, 1934-35; Ambassador to Germany, 1935-38; chancellor, National Szechwan Univ., 1939-42; vice-chancellor, Central Political Institute, 1943-46; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1943; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948; Kuomintang Minister of Information, since 1949.

CHENG, Tien-hsi (prefers **F. T. CHENG**)

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1884; LL.D., London, 1916; Vice-Minister of Justice, 1932-34; special commissioner to London International Exhibition of Chinese Art, 1935; judge, Permanent Court of International Justice, 1936-45; Ambassador to Great Britain, 1946-49.

CHENG, Tien-ku

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1890; graduate, University of California; Minister to Mexico, 1941-44; Ambassador to Brazil, 1944-47.

CHENG, Tsang-po (see **CHENG, Chung-hsing**)

CHENG, Tung-ho

Government official, native of Anhwei, born in 1898; M.A., Columbia; member and education commissioner, Kansu provincial government, 1938-46; vice-minister, Kuomintang Youth Board, 1946-48; professor and dean, National Taiwan Univ., since 1948.

CHENG, Yen-fen

Kuomintang official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1902; studied in France; professor and dean, college of law, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1935-37; executive secretary, China Branch, International Anti-Aggression Movement, 1938; deputy secretary-general, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1945-48; secretary-general Kuomintang C.E.C., since 1948; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

CHENG, Yi-tung

Diplomatic official, native of Chekiang, born in 1905; graduate, National Peking Univ.; studied in England; Minister to Australia, 1945-46; Ambassador to Iran, since 1947.

CHENG, Yu-hsiu (Mrs. WEI Tao-ming, prefers **Soumay TCHENG)**

Lawyer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1894; LL.D., Paris; practised law in Shanghai, 1924-27; president, Shanghai Court, 1927; member, Legislative Yuan, 1929-38 and since 1948.

CHI, Pai-shih

Artist, native of Hunan, born in 1861; leading Chinese painter now residing in Peiping; professor of Chinese painting, National Academy of Fine Art, Peiping.

CHI, Yi-chiao

Government official, native of Hupeh, born in 1880; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; former army commander and member, Military Advisory Council; one of the leaders of the Democratic Socialist Party; state councillor, National Government, 1947-48; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

CHIA, Ching-teh

Government official, native of Shansi, born in 1879; graduate, Shansi University; former secretary-general, Pacification Headquarters at Taiyuan; Minister of Personnel, 1942-48; vice-president, Examination Yuan, 1948-49; secretary-general, Executive Yuan, since 1949.

CHIANG, Ching-kuo (Major-General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1906; elder son of President Chiang Kai-shek; studied in U.S.S.R.; administrative commissioner for southern Kiangsi, 1940-45; Foreign Affairs Commissioner for Northeast, 1945-47; Deputy Economic Control Supervisor for Shanghai, 1948; chairman, Taiwan Provincial Kuomintang Hqs., since 1949.

CHIANG, Chung-cheng (CHIANG, Kai-shek)

President of the Republic of China, born in Fenghwa, Chekiang, 1887; attended Paoting Military Academy, 1906, and Tokyo Military Academy, 1907; joined *Tung Meng Hui* while in Japan; participated in 1911 Revolution; appointed president, Whampoa Military Academy, 1923; appointed Commander-in-Chief, Revolutionary Armies, 1926, to lead Northern Expedition, resulting in unifying China in 1928; elected president, National Government, 1928, and in that capacity assumed post of Commander-in-Chief of China's land, naval and air forces; between 1928 and 1931, held at different periods posts of president of Executive Yuan and Minister of Education; retired in December, 1931, but returned to Nanking in January, 1932; appointed president, National Military Council, 1932, which post he held

until 1946; at certain periods between 1932 and 1937 was chief of General Staff, chairman of National Economic Council, president of Executive Yuan, and state councillor; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1926; elected *Tsung Tsai* (Director-General) of Kuomintang, 1938; during the war with Japan his duties increased immensely, holding a number of concurrent posts; he is now the acknowledged leader of the nation; elected President, National Government, 1943, to succeed the late President Lin Sen; was supreme commander of all Allied forces in China Theater during World War II; elected President of the Republic of China in April, 1948, at China's first constitutional National Assembly; retired from Presidency January 21, 1949; resumed the Presidency, March 1, 1950; Chairman, Kuomintang Supreme Council, since 1949.

CHIANG, Fu-tsung

Library expert, native of Chekiang, born in 1898; B.A., National Peking Univ., 1924; graduate, Institute of Library Science, Berlin Univ., 1932; director, National Central Library, since 1940.

CHIANG, Heng-yuan

Educator, native of Kiangsu, born in 1886; graduate, National Peking Univ., secretary-general, National Association of Vocational Education, since 1930, author of many books on education.

CHIANG, I-ping (prefers **Eugene Y. B. KIANG**)

Lawyer, native of Chekiang, born in 1898; B.A. and Hon. LL.D., Futan; LL.D., Soochow, vice-chancellor, National Futan Univ., 1941; member, People's Political Council, 1942-48; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948; legal practitioner in Shanghai since 1934.

CHIANG, Kai-shek (see **CHIANG, Chung-cheng**)

CHIANG, Kai-shek, Madame (see **CHIANG, Sung Mei-ling**)

CHIANG, Kuang-nai (General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1887; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; Commander-in-Chief, 19th Group Army, 1932; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, 4th War Area, 1945; Deputy Pacification Commissioner for Chuchow, Chekiang, 1945-48; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, 1948; expelled from Kuomintang, 1949, because of anti-government activities.

CHIANG, Li-fu

Mathematician, native of Chekiang, born in 1890; Ph.D., Harvard, 1919; director, Institute of Mathematics, Academia Sinica, since 1941; elected member, Academia Sinica.

CHIANG, Mayling Soong (see **CHIANG, Sung Mei-ling**)

CHIANG, Meng-lin (prefers **Monlin CHIANG**)

Educator, native of Chekiang, born in 1884; Ph.D., Columbia, 1917; Minister of Education, 1928-30, chancellor, National Peking Univ., 1930-45, president, Chinese Red Cross Society, since 1942; secretary-general, Executive Yuan, 1945-47; state councillor, National Government, 1947-48; chairman, China Branch, Institute of Pacific Relations; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948; chairman, Rehabilitation Affairs Commission, since 1948; chairman, Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, since 1948.

CHIANG, Monlin (see **CHIANG Meng-lin**)

CHIANG, Sung Mei-ling (Madame CHIANG Kai-shek, prefers **Mayling Soong CHIANG)**

Native of Kwangtung, born in Shanghai, 1901; B.A., Wellesley; married Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in 1927; member, Leglislative Yuan, 1930-32; principal, School for Orphans of the Revolutionaries, 1929-37; secretary-general, National Aeronautical Affairs Commission, 1937-38; director-general, Women's Advisory Council, New Life Movement, since 1938; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1946.

CHIANG, Ting-fu (prefers **Tingfu F. TSIANG**)

Historian, diplomat, government official, native of Hunan, born in 1895; Ph.D., Columbia, 1923; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1929-35; director, political affairs department, Executive Yuan, 1935-36; Ambassador to U.S.S.R., 1936-38; director, political affairs department, Executive Yuan, 1938-44; director, Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1944-47; permanent representative on United Nations Security Council, since 1947; author, *Modern Chinese History, Selected Documents on China's Diplomatic History,* etc.

CHIANG, Ting-wen (General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1898; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, 9th Army, 1931-32; commander, Yangtze River Defense, 1933; Pacification Commissioner for Fukien, 1934-37; director, Generalissimo's Headquarters in Sian, 1937; governor of Shensi, 1938-41; Commander-in-Chief, 1st War Area, 1942-44; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1947; Inspector of Army for the Southeast, since 1949.

CHIANG, Yun-tien

Government official, native of Anhwei, born in 1904; graduate, Woosung Chengchi Univ., 1927; one of the leaders of Democratic Socialist Party; Minister Without Portfolio, Executive Yuan, 1947-48; advisor, Executive Yuan, since 1948.

CHIANG, Yung

Jurist, native of Fukien, born in 1878; former Minister of Justice and president, National Peking College of Law; legal practitioner in Shanghai; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; member, presidium, P.P.C., 1943-48; Grand Justice, Judician Yuan, since 1948.

CHIAO, Chi-ming

Agricultural economist, native of Shansi, born in 1897; M.A., Cornell; professor, Nanking Univ., 1924-40; director, agricultural loans department, Farmers' Bank of China, 1941-45; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

CHIAO, I-tang

Government official, native of Shensi, born in 1901; graduate, Shensi Law College; president, Supreme Court, 1935-41; advisor, National Government, 1941-48; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

CHIEN, Chang-chao

Government official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1901; studied at London and Oxford, 1919-23; Vice-Minister of Education, 1930-32; deputy secretary-general, National Defense Planning Committee, National Military Council, 1932-35; deputy secretary-general, National Resources Commission, N. M. C., 1935-38; vice-chairman, National Resources Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, 1938-46; chairman, National Resources Commission, Executive Yuan, 1946-47; expelled from Kuomintang, 1949, because of anti-government activities.

CHIEN, Chung-shu

Writer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1911; B. Litt., Oxford, 1937; now professor, National Chinan Univ., and English editor-in-chief, National Central Library; author, *China in the English Literature of the 17th and 18th Centuries* and several novels.

CHIEN, Hsin-chih (see **CHIEN, Yung-ming**)

CHIEN, Mu

Historian, native of Kiangsu, born in 1895; professor of history at several well-known universities; author, *An Outline of Chinese History.*

CHIEN, Ta-chun (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1892; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; commander, 13th Army, 1929-32; director, Generalissimo's Headquarters in Paoting, 1932-33; Aid-de-Camp to Generalissimo, 1935-37; Vice-Minister of War, 1942-45; mayor of Shanghai, 1945-46; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; deputy director of Military and Political Affairs in the Southwest, since 1949.

CHIEN, Tai (prefers **TSIEN, Tai**)

Diplomatic official, native of Chekiang, born in 1887; docteur en droit, Paris; Minister and later Ambassador to Belgium, 1933-42; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1942; Ambassador to Belgium, 1943-44; Ambassador to France, 1944-49.

CHIEN, Tien-ho

Agriculturist, native of Chekiang, born in 1893; M.S., Cornell, 1918; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, 1940-47; special advisor to Director-General, Food and Agriculture Board, United Nations, 1947-48; technical member, Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, since 1949.

CHIEN, Tuan-sheng

Professor, native of Shanghai, born in 1896; Ph.D., Harvard; professor of law and political science, National Peking Univ., elected member, Academia

Sinica, 1948; co-author (with Wang Shih-chieh) of *Comparative Constitutional Laws;* expelled from Kuomintang, 1949.

CHIEN, Yu-wen

Historian, native of Kwangtung, born in 1896; M.A., Chicago, 1920; member, Legislative Yuan, 1931-48; author of several books on the Taiping Rebellion.

CHIEN, Yung-ming (CHIEN, Hsin-chih)

Banker, native of Chekiang, born in 1885; LL.D., Kobe Commercial College; Vice-Minister of Finance, 1927; chairman, board of directors, Bank of Communications, since 1940.

CHIH, Ping-yuan

Engineer, native of Chekiang, born in 1898; graduate, National Chiaotung Univ.; founder and manager, New China (Hsin Chung) Engineering Co., since 1925.

CHIN, Fen

Government official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1887; M.A., Harvard, 1909; secretary-general, National Economic Council, 1933-37; Vice-Minister of Finance, 1933-35; Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs, 1938-44; vice chairman, Reparations Committee, Executive Yuan, since 1947.

CHIN, Moon (see **CHEN, Wen-kwan**)

CHIN, Pao-shan (prefers **P. Z. KING**)

Health expert, native of Chekiang, born in 1893; M.D., Chiba Medical College, Japan, 1918; C.P.H., Johns Hopkins, 1927; director, National Health Administration, 1940-47; Vice-Minister of Health, 1947-48; Minister of Health, 1948-49; medical advisor, U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund, 1949-50 (Jan.).

CHIN, Teh-chun (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Shantung, born in 1893; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1916; graduate, Staff College, 1922; governor of Chahar, 1933; was mayor of Peiping and deputy commander, 29th Army, when Japan attacked North China in 1937; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1935; deputy director-general of Courts-Marshal, 1941-46; Vice-Minister of National Defense, 1946-48; governor of Shantung, 1948-49; Vice-Minister of National Defense, since 1949.

CHIN, Tseng-cheng

Educator, native of Kwangtung, born in 1879; graduate, Tokyo Normal College; member and education commissioner, Kwangtung provincial government, 1929-32; member, People's Political Council, 1940-45; chancellor, National Sun Yat-sen University, 1942-45; speaker, Kwangtung provincial council, 1946.

CHIN, Wen-ssu (prefers **Wunsz KING**)

Diplomatic official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1892; LL.M., Columbia; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1931; Minister and later Ambassador to the Netherlands, 1933-45; Ambassador to Belgium, since 1945.

CHIU, Chang-wei

Government official, native of Hunan, born in 1896; J.D., Columbia; member and civil affairs commissioner, Kwangsi provincial government, 1942-44; deputy secretary-general, Central Planning Board, 1945-46; deputy secretary-general, Political Affairs Commission for Pacification Areas, 1946-47; member, Legislative Yuan, 1948-49; secretary-general, The President's Office, since 1949.

CHOU, Chi-kang

Government official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1889; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1929; vice-chairman, Overseas Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan, 1932-47.

CHOU, Chih-jou (Air Lieutenant-General, prefers **CHOW Chih-jou)**

Air force officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1899; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commandant, Central Aviation Academy, Hangchow, 1934-36; director, National Aeronautical Commission, 1936-46; Commander-in-Chief, Air Force, since 1946.

CHOU, Chung-yueh

Government official, native of Yunnan, born in 1876; graduate, Tokyo Normal College, 1905; acting governor of Yunnan, 1919; Minister of Interior, 1939-44; vice-president, Examination Yuan, 1944-48; advisor to the President, since 1948.

CHOU, En-lai

Communist leader, native of Kiangsu, born in 1898; attended Nankai (Tientsin) and Waseda (Tokyo) Univ.; joined Communist Youth in France, 1920, and later joined Communist Party; led Shanghai workers' uprisings, 1927; held different

posts in Communist Party; after outbreak of war in 1937, became Communist Party's chief liaison officer in Chungking, and in Nanking, 1945-47; vice-minister, Political Training Board, National Military Council, 1938-40; appointed premier and foreign minister, Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government of the People's Republic of China," Oct., 1949.

CHOU, Keng-sheng (prefers **S. R. CHOW**)

University chancellor, native of Hunan, born in 1888; M.A., Edinburgh, 1918; docteur en droit, Paris, 1920; chancellor, National Wuhan University, since 1945; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *Winning the Peace in the Pacific.*

CHOU, Jen

Engineer, native of Nanking, born in 1884; M.S., Cornell, 1915; director, Institute of Engineering, Academia Sinica, since 1928; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

CHOU, Mou-po (prefers **Mao-ba CHOW**)

Engineer, native of Hupeh, born in 1906; studied in Germany; director, Ming Sung Industrial Co. Machine Works, 1938-43; general manager, Heng Shun Machine Works, 1938-45; general manager, Taiwan Ship-building Co., since 1948; director, Preparatory Office, Central Ship Building Co. (Shanghai), since 1946.

CHOU, Yi-chun (prefers **Y. T. TSUR**)

Government official, native of Hankow, born in 1883; B.A., Yale, 1909; M.A., Wisconsin, 1910; Hon. D. Litt., St. John's; executive director, China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, 1924-28; president, Yenching Univ., 1933-34; Vice-Minister of Industry, 1936-37; member and finance commissioner, Kweichow provincial government, 1938-44; Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, 1945-47; Minister of Health, 1947-48.

CHOW, Chi-jou (see **CHOU, Chih-jou**)

CHOW, Mao-ba (see **CHOU, Mou-po**)

CHOW, S. R. (see **CHOU, Keng-sheng**)

CHOW, Z. Y. (see **CHOU, Hsiang-hsien**)

CHU, Chang-keng

Health expert, native of Chekiang, born in 1901; M.D., Peiping Union Medical College, 1929; D.P.H., Yale, 1932; director, National Institute of Health, since 1942.

CHU, Cheng

Government official, native of Hupeh, born in 1876; graduate, Tokyo Law College; Acting Minister of Interior, 1912; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1924; state councillor, National Government, and president, Judicial Yuan, 1932-48; presidential candidate, 1948; member, Control Yuan, since 1948; director, Institute of National History, since 1949.

CHU, Chi

Economist, native of Chekiang, born in 1907; D. Econ., Berlin Univ., 1932; professor and dean, economics department, National Central Univ., 1932-39; deputy director, Customs Administration Ministry of Finance, since 1944.

CHU, Chia-hua

Government official, native of Chekiang, born in 1893; Ph.D., Berlin, chancellor, National Central Univ., 1930-32; Minister of Education, 1932-33; Minister of Communications, 1932-35; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; chairman, board of trustees, Sino-British Educational and Cultural Endowment Fund, since 1932; governor of Chekiang, 1936-37; secretary-general, Kuomintang C.E.C., 1938-39; minister, Kuomintang Organization Board, 1939-44; acting president, Academia Sinica, since 1940; vice-president, Examination Yuan, 1941-44; Minister of Education, 1944-48; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; vice-president, Executive Yuan, since 1949.

CHU, Ching-nung (prefers **King CHU**)

Educator, native of Kiangsu, born in 1887; M.A., George Washington Univ., 1911; president, Cheeloo Univ., 1931-32; member and education commissioner, Hunan provincial government, 1932-43; vice-chancellor, National Central Univ., 1943-44; Vice-Minister of Education, 1944-47; managing director, Commercial Press, Ltd., 1947-48; president, Kuanghua Univ., since 1946; editor, *Encyclopaedia of Education.*

CHU, Chun-yi (prefers **Jennings P. CHU**)

Statistician, native of Chekiang, born in 1892; Ph.D., Columbia, 1922; director,

bureau of legislative research, Legislative Yuan, 1932-33; comptroller, National Government, and deputy director, Directorate of Statistics, 1933-47; comptroller, National Government, and director, same Directorate, 1947-48; director, Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, Executive Yuan, 1948-49.

CHU, Coching (see **CHU, Ko-chen**)

CHU, Hsi-chun (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hopei, graduate, Paoting Military Academy; former army commander; garrison commander of Peiping; Commander-in-Chief, northern zone of the 2nd War Area; governor of Hopei, 1947-49.

CHU, Huai-ping

Army officer, native of Hupeh, born in 1892; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; engaged in guerrilla warfare during the war; director, Kuomintang Central Training Committee, 1944-45; attached to the Northeast Rebellion Suppression Headquarters, 1948.

CHU, Jennings P. (see **CHU, Chun-yi**)

CHU, Ko-chen (prefers **Coching CHU**

Meteorologist, native of Chekiang, born in 1890; Ph.D., Harvard, 1918; director, Institute of Meteorology, Academia Sinica, 1928-46; chancellor, National Chekiang Univ. (Hangchow), since 1936; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; expelled from Kuomintang, 1949, because of anti-government activities.

CHU, King (see **CHU, Ching-nung**)

CHU, Kuang-chien

Professor, writer, native of Anhwei, born in 1897; M.A., Edinburgh; D.Litt., Strasburg; professor and dean of studies, National Wuhan Univ., 1938-45; professor and dean, department of Western languages and literature, National Peking Univ., since 1946; author, *Psychology of Literature, Twelve Letters to the Youth,* etc.

CHU, Ming-shan

Government official, native of Shantung, born in 1894; graduate, National Peking Normal Univ., 1919; director, Mongolian affairs department, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, 1937-45; chairman, Commission for the Rehabilitation of Mongolian Banners in the Northeast, 1945-48.

CHU, Mrs. Nora Hsiung (see **HSIUNG Chih**)

CHU, Shao-chou (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1894; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; Commander-in-Chief, Hupeh-Shensi-Kansu Border Area, 1943-45; governor of Shensi, 1944-48.

CHU, Shao-liang (General)

Army officer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1890; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; Commander-in-Chief, 3rd Route Army, 1933; governor of Kansu, 1933-35; Commander-in-Chief, 9th Group Army, 1937; Commander-in-Chief, 8th War Area, 1938-45; governor of Kansu, 1938-40; acting governor of Sinkiang, 1944; deputy chief of staff, National Military Council, 1945-46; director, President's Headquarters in Chungking, 1947-48; pacification commissioner at Chungking, 1948; pacification commissioner for Fukien and governor of Fukien, 1948-49.

CHU, Shih-ming (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1902; graduate, M.I.T., Norwich Military School, and Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth; director, information department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1940-41; military attache, Chinese Embassy, Washington, D. C., 1941-43; aid-de-camp to the President, 1943-45; head, Chinese Mission in Japan, and member for China, Allied Council for Japan, 1945-47; chief, Chinese Military Liaison and Technical Commission in the United States, 1948; head, Chinese Mission in Japan, and member for China, Allied Council for Japan, since 1949.

CHU, Teh

Communist Commander-in-Chief, native of Szechwan, born in 1886; graduate, Yunnan Military Academy; joined Communist Party in Berlin, 1922; led Nanchang Uprising, 1927; Commander-in-Chief, Communist Armies, 1931-37; Commander-in-Chief, 8th Route Army, and later 18th Group Army, 1937-45; now Communist Commander-in-Chief; vice-chairman, Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government of the People's Republic of China," since Oct., 1949.

CHU, Ying-kuang

Government official, native of Chekiang, born in 1881; former governor of Chekiang and Shantung, Minister of Interior; vice-chairman, National Relief Commission, 1938-47.

CHU, Yu-lun

Mining expert, native of Hopei; Ph.D., University of West Virginia; director, National Metallurgical Research Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, since 1938.

CHU, Yu-yu (prefers **Y. T. TSU**)

Christian worker, native of Shanghai, born in 1887; B.A., St. John's, 1907; Ph.D., Columbia; Angelican Bishop of Yunnan and Kweichow, 1940-45; Anglican Bishop of East China, since 1945.

CHUANG, Chang-kung

University chancellor, native of Fukien, born in 1890; Ph.D., Chicago; chancellor, National Taiwan Univ., since 1947; acting director, Institute of Pharmacology, National Academy of Peiping; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

DALAI Lama, 14th Incarnation (Tan-chu)

Sovereign pontiff of Tibet, born of peasant family, Sining, Chinghai, 1934; enthroned at Lhasa, 1940.

DJANG, Y. S. (see **CHANG, Yuan-shan**)

FANG, Chih

Kuomintang official, native of Anhwei, born in 1895; graduate, Tokyo College of Arts and Science; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; chairman, Chungking Municipal Kuomintang Headquarters, 1944-45; chairman, Shanghai Municipal Kuomintang Headquarters, 1945-49; secretary-general in charge of governor's affairs, Fukien provincial government, since 1949.

FANG, Hsien-ting (prefers **S. D. FONG**)

Economist, native of Chekiang, born in 1903; Ph.D., Yale, 1928; professor and research director, Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai Univ., (Tientsin), 1929-36; acting director, same institute, 1935-41; consultant, U. S. Board of Economic Warfare, 1942-43; professor and research director, Nankai Institute of Economic, since 1944; editor, *Nankai Social and Economic Quarterly;* author, *China's Industrialization.*

FEI, Hsiao-tung

Sociologist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1910; Ph.D., London; professor, National Yunnan Univ., 1938-45; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1945; author, *Peasant Life in China* (London).

FENG, Chih-an (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hopei, born in 1896; graduate, Staff College; was acting commander, 29th Army when Japan attacked North China in July, 1937, governor of Hopei, 1936-39; Commander-in-Chief, 33rd Group Army, 1940-45; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, 6th War Area, 1940-45; Commander, 3rd Pacific Area, 1948; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Rebellion Suppression Force, Hsuchow Area, 1948.

FENG, Chin-tsai (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Shansi, born in 1887; Commander-in-Chief, 27th Route Army, 1937-38; commander, 98th Army, 1939; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, 1st War Area, 1938-42; governor of Chahar, 1941-46; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, 12th War Area, 1946-47; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces, North China, 1948-49.

FENG, Tze-kai

Artist, writer, native of Chekiang, born in 1898; graduate, Kawahana Painting School, Japan; professor of fine arts, National Chekiang Univ.,1939-42, and since 1943; president, National Fine Arts Academy, 1942-43; painter of human-interest cartoons and author of many books on art and literature.

FENG, Yukon (see **FENG, Yu-kun**)

FENG, Yu-kun (prefers **Yukon FENG**)

Police officer, native of Hunan, born in 1902; M.A., Michigan; graduate, Birmingham Police School; director, department of police administration, Ministry of Interior, 1936-46; deputy director-general, Directorate General of Police, Ministry of Interior, since 1946.

FENG, Yu-lan (prefers **FUNG, Yu-lan**)

Philosopher, native of Honan, born in 1890; Ph.D., Columbia, 1923; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1927-32; professor and dean, college of arts, same institution, since 1933; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *A History of Chinese Philosophy,* (in Chinese, translated into English, published in London and New York), *The Spirit of Chinese Philosophy* (in English, published in London), *A New Philosophy,* etc.

FONG, F. D. (see **FANG, Hsien-ting**)

FOO, Ping-sheung (see **FU, Ping-chang**)

FU, Ju-lin

Banker, native of Heilungkiang, born in 1901; graduate, National Peking Univ.; chairman, board of directors, China Industrial Bank, since 1937; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

FU, Pao-shih

Artist, native of Kiangsi, born in 1904; graduate, Tokyo Fine Arts School; professor of fine arts, National Central Univ., since 1935; author, *Changes in Chinese Painting, A History of Chinese Art*, etc.

FU, Ping-chang (prefers **FOO, Ping-sheung**)

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1895; graduate, Hongkong Univ.; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1941-42; Ambassador to U.S.S.R., 1943-49; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1948, but did not assume office.

FU, Ssu-nien

Historian, native of Shantung, born in 1896; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1919; studied at London and Berlin Univs., 1920-26; professor of history, National Peking Univ., since 1930; acting chancellor, same institution, 1945-46; director, Institute of History and Philology; Academia Sinica, since 1928; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948; chancellor, National Taiwan Univ., since 1948.

FU, Tso-yi (General)

Army officer, native of Shansi, born in 1895; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1918; Commander-in-Chief, 7th Group Army, 1937-39; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, 8th War Area, 1939-45; Commander-in-Chief, 12th War Area, 1945-46; governor of Suiyuan, 1931-37; governor of Chahar, 1937-49; Pacification Commissioner at Kalgan, since 1947; Commander-in-Chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces, North China, 1947-49; expelled from the Kuomintang because of anti-government activities, 1949.

HAN, An

Forestry expert, native of Anhwei, born in 1883; M.A., Michigan; director, National Forestry Research Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, since 1943.

HAN, Lih-wu (see **HANG, Li-wu**)

HAN, Teh-chin (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kiangsu; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; governor of Kiangsu, 1939-44; Deputy Pacification Commissioner, Hsuchow, 1945-47; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Hsuchow Rebellion Suppression Forces, 1948.

HAN, Tsun-chieh

Government official, native of Kirin, born in 1893; graduate, Kirin Law College; member, Control Yuan, 1938-45; governor of Heilungkiang, 1945-48.

HANG, Li-wu (prefers **HAN, Lih-wu**)

Government official, native of Anhwei, born in 1903; research student, London Univ., 1926-28; M.A., Wisconsin, 1928; member, People's Political Council, 1938-44; member, Chinese Mission to Great Britain, 1944; director, board of trustees, Sino-British Educational and Cultural Endowment Fund, 1931-46; Vice-Minister of Education, 1944-48; Minister of Education, since 1949.

HO, Cheng-chun (General)

Army officer, native of Hupeh, born in 1882; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; personal chief of staff to President, National Government, 1928; governor of Hupeh, 1929-39; Pacification Commissioner for Hupeh, 1932-37; director, Generalissimo's Headquarters in Wuhan, and governor of Hupeh, 1937; director-general of Courts-Marshal, 1938-46; speaker, Hupeh provincial council, 1947-49.

HO, Chieh

Geologist, native of Kwangtung, born in 1890; M.S., Lehigh; now professor and dean, college of science, National Sun Yat-sen Univ. and director, Kwangtung-Kwangsi Geological Survey.

HO, Chien (General)

Army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1886; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, 4th Route Army, 1928-37; governor of Hunan, 1929-37; Minister of Interior, 1938-39; chairman, Awards and Pension Commission, National Military Council, 1939-46; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1947.

HO, Chung-han

Government official, native of Hunan, born in 1902; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; director, Labor Bureau, Ministry of Social Affairs, 1942-48; Vice-Minister of Social Affairs, 1947-49.

HO, Franklin L. (see **HO, Lien**)

HO, Hao-jo

Government official, native of Hunan, born in 1899; Ph.D., Wisconsin; vice-minister, Political Training Board, 1944; director, Foreign Affairs Bureau, National Military Council, 1944-46; secretary-general, Political Commission for Pacification Areas, 1946-47; chairman, Enemy and Puppet Assets Disposal Commission, since 1947; Minister without Portfolio, Executive Yuan, 1948.

HO, Keng-sheng (prefers **Gunson HOH**)

Physical director, native of Kiangsu, born in 1899; B.P.E., Springfield; national director of physical education, Ministry of Education, since 1933; secretary-general, National Amateur Athletic Federation, since 1948.

HO, Kuo-kuang (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hupeh, born in 1885; graduate, Staff College, 1917; director, Generalissimo's Headquarters in Chengtu, 1939; mayor of Chungking, 1939; secretary-general and acting governor, Szechwan provincial government, 1939-41; commander of gendarmarie, 1941-44; director, Executive Office, National Military Council, 1944-45; Deputy Pacification Commissioner for Chungking Area, 1945-48; Garrison Commander of Sichang, since 1945.

HO, Kwei-chang (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1901; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, and Staff College; Commander-in-Chief, Garrison Forces in Yunnan, 1945-47; commander, 16th Pacification Area, 1948.

HO, Lien (prefers **Franklin L. HO**)

Economist, native of Hunan, born in 1897; Ph.D., Yale; professor, Nankai Univ., since 1926; director, Nankai Economic Research Institute, since 1930; director, political affairs department, Executive Yuan, 1937; Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs, 1938 and 1944-46; deputy secretary-general, Central Planning Board, 1943-46; acting chancellor, National Nankai University, 1948; visiting professor of economics, East Asian Institute, Columbia Univ., N. Y., since 1949.

HO, Lien-kwei

Professor, native of Chekiang, born in 1902; B.A., National Peking Univ., studied in London and Paris; vice-chairman, Kuomintang Central Training Committee, 1944-45; professor and dean, College of Law, National Central Univ., since 1946.

HO, Lu-chih

One of the Young China Party leaders, native of Szechwan, born in 1890; graduate, Paris Univ.; professor of history in many universities; state councillor, National Government, 1947-48; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

HO, Pao-shu (prefers **P. H. HO**)

Banker, native of Kwangtung, born in 1896; M.A., Pennsylvania; director, Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1946-47; chairman, Export and Import Board, 1948-49; assistant general manager, Bank of China, 1942-48; general manager, Bank of China, since 1948.

HO, P. H. (see **HO, Pao-shu**)

HO, Ssu-yuan

Government official, native of Shantung, born in 1899; M.S., Chicago; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1935; governor of Shantung, 1944-45; mayor of Peiping, 1946-48; member, Standing Committee, Political Affairs Commission, Hsuchow Rebellion Suppression Forces Headquarters, 1948.

HO, Sui (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1893; graduate, Staff College, 1908; member and chairman, military affairs committee, Legislative Yuan, 1931-48.

HO, Yao-tsu (General)

Army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1889; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; commander, 3rd Army, 1928; aid-de-camp to president, National Government, 1930-31; deputy-chief, General Staff, 1932-34; Minister to Turkey, 1934-36; governor of Kansu, 1937; personal chief of staff to Generalissimo, 1940-42; mayor of Chungking, 1942-45; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, 1947-49; expelled from Kuomintang, 1949.

HO, Ying-chin (General)

Army officer, native of Kweichow, born in 1890; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; commandant, Whampoa Military Academy, 1924; commander, 1st Army, and Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Route Army, 1926; governor of Chekiang, 1926; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1926; chief of staff, Land, Naval and Air Forces, 1927-28; Inspector-General of Military Training, 1929; Minister of War, 1930-44; chief of staff, National Military Council, 1938-46; Commander-in-Chief, Chinese Army, 1944-46; represented President Chiang

Kai-shek in accepting Japanese surrender in China Theater, 1946; chief delegate to United Nations Military Staff Committee, and chief, Chinese Military Mission to U.S.A., 1946-48; Minister of National Defense, 1948-49; president, Executive Yuan, 1949; chairman, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1949.

HOH, Gunson (see **HO, Keng-sheng**)

HOO, Victor Chitsai (see **HU, Shih-tseh**)

HOU, Chia-yuan

Railway engineer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1896; M.S., Cornell, 1919; director, Hunan-Kwangsi Railway Administration, 1938-40; director, Kweichow-Kwangsi Railway Engineering Bureau, 1939-45; director, Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway Administration, 1945-49.

HOU, Pao-chang

Pathologist, native of Anhwei, born in 1895; M.D., P.U.M.C., 1921; studied at Chicago and London; professor, West China Union Univ., 1938-39; professor, Cheeloo Univ., 1938-47; acting dean, medical college, same institution, 1944-45; professor, West China Union Univ., 1947-48; professor, Hongkong Univ., since 1948.

HOU, Teh-feng

Geologist, native of Hopei, born in 1898; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1923; director, Szechwan Geological Survey, 1942-46; senior expert, National Geological Survey, and curator, Museum of National Geological Survey, since 1947, author, *Power Resources in China, Geological Foundation of the Y.V.A. Project*, etc.

HOU, Teh-pang

Chemical engineer, native of Fukien, born in 1898; B.S., M.I.T., 1917; Ph.D., Columbia, 1920; chief engineer, Yung Li Chemical Industries, since 1934; general manager, same company, since 1947; elected Member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

HSI, Chao-chun

Jurist, native of Shensi, born in 1872, graduate, Japanese Central Univ., 1911; member, Legislative Yuan, 1930-36; president, Hupeh High Court, 1936-45; president, Shensi High Court, 1945-48; Grand Justice, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

HSI JAO, Chia Tso

Tibetan leader, native of Chinghai, born in 1884; reserve member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1946; vice-chairman, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, 1947-49.

HSI, Yu-shu (prefers **Yulin HSI**)

Chartered accountant, native of Shanghai, born in 1900; graduate, Futan Univ.; former councillor, Shanghai municipal council; member, People's Political Council; member, Shanghai municipal council, since 1946; member, Gold Yuan Reserve Supervisory Commission, 1948.

HSI, Yulin (see **HSI, Yu-shu**)

HSIA, CHIN

Government official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1893; graduate, Japanese Central Univ., 1915; Vice-Minister of Justice, 1938-45; president, Supreme Court, 1945-48.

HSIA, Ching-lin

Diplomatic official, native of Chekiang, born in 1896; B.A. (1919) and M.A. (1920), Glasgow; Ph.D., Edinburgh, 1922; first secretary, Chinese Legation, Washington, D. C., 1933; member, Legislative Yuan, 1935-48; director, Chinese News Service, N. Y., 1942-46; alternate representative on Security Council, United Nations, since 1946.

HSIA, Tou-yin (General)

Army officer, native of Hupeh, born in 1884; Commander-in-Chief, 21st Route Army, 1930; governor of Hupeh, 1932; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1931.

HSIA, Wei (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kwangsi, born in 1893; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, 8th Pacification Area, since 1946; governor of Anhwei, since 1948; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Central China Rebellion-Suppression Forces, 1948; deputy director, Military and Political Affairs Headquarters, Central China, since 1948.

HSIANG, Che-chun

Government official, native of Hunan, born in 1898; LL.B., George Washington; Chinese prosecutor, Tokyo International Military Tribunal, since 1946.

HSIAO, Cheng

Government official, native of Chekiang, born in 1905; graduate, National Peking and Berlin Univs.; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; director, China Land Administration Research Institute, since 1941; Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs, 1947; now president, Chien Kuo College of Law and Commerce, Nanking.

HSIAO, Kung-chuan

Profesor, native of Kiangsi, born in 1897; Ph.D., Cornell; professor of political science, National Tsing Hua Univ. (Peiping), since 1932; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

HSIAO, Tung-tzu

Journalist, native of Hunan, born in 1894; graduate, Hunan Industrial College, 1917; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1931; director, Central News Agency, since 1932.

HSIAO, I-shan

Historian, native of Kiangsu, born in 1902; graduate, National Peking Univ.; studied at Cambridge; professor of many well-known universities; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; member, Control Yuan, since 1948; author, *A History of Ching Dynasty*.

HSIEH, Chia-sheng (prefers **K. S. SIE**)

Agriculturist, native of Anhwei, born in 1887; M.S., Michigan College of Agriculture, 1916; professor and dean, college of agriculture, Univ. of Nanking, 1930-35; director, National Agricultural Research Bureau, 1935-46; delegate to Food and Agriculture Organization since 1946.

HSIEH, Chia-yung

Geologist, native of Shansi, born in 1896; M.S., Wisconsin, 1920; director, Southwest Mining Survey Administration, National Resources Commission, 1940-42; director, Bureau of Mineral Exploration, National Resources Commission, since 1942; author, *Coal Mining in China*.

HSIEH, Kwan-sheng

Government official, native of Chekiang, born in 1897; docteur en droit, Paris, 1924; secretary-general, Judicial Yuan, 1930-37; Minister of Justice, since 1938; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1946.

HSIEH, Pao-chiao

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1896; Ph.D., John's Hopkins; director, bureau of legislative research, Legislative Yuan, 1933-48; Ambassador to Siam, since 1948.

HSIEH, Wan-ying (Mrs. WU Wen-tsao, Penname: **Ping Hsin)**

Poetess, novelist, native of Fukien, born in 1905; M.A., Wellesley, 1926; for many years professor of literature at Yenching and National Tsing Hua Univs.; author of many volumes of poems and novels, including *The Star, Spring Water, Superman* and *Letters to Young Readers*.

HSIEH, Wei-lin

Diplomatic official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1893; licencie en droit, Paris; Minister to Sweden, 1938-47; Ambassador to Sweden, since 1947.

HSIEH, Ying-chou

Government official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1894; LL.D., Paris; former Vice-Minister of Justice; president, Kwangtung High Court; secretary-general, Taiwan provincial government, 1947-48; president, Supreme Court, since 1948.

HSIN, Shu-chih

University chancellor, native of Hunan, born in 1896; studied in England, former director, National Bureau of Compilation and Translation; chancellor, National Lanchow Univ., since 1946.

HSIUNG, Chih (Mrs. Nora Hsiung CHU)

Social worker, native of Hunan, born in 1902; M.A., Columbia; secretary-general, National Association for Refugee Children, 1942-45; director, China Child Welfare Service, since 1945.

HSIUNG, Fu-hsi

Dramatist, native of Kwangsi, born in 1900; M.A., Columbia; for many years professor of literature and dramatic art at National Peking and Yenching Univs.; principal, Changhai Municipal Experimental School of Dramatic Art, since 1946; one of the pioneers in China's modern stage movement, author of many well-known plays and novels.

HSIUNG, Ke-wu (General)

Army officer, native of Szechwan, born in 1886; studied in Japan; Military Governor of Szechwan, 1918-20; state councillor, National Government, 1928 and 1931-47; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee.

HSIUNG, Pin (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hupeh, born in 1893; graduate, Staff College; Vice-Minister of War, 1926; deputy-chief, General Staff, 1934-37; vice-minister, Military

Operations Board, National Military Council, 1938-39; General Officer-in-Charge, Generalissimo's Headquarters in Sian, 1940-41; governor of Shensi, 1941-44; vice-minister, Military Operations Board, 1944-45; mayor of Peiping, 1945-46.

HSIUNG, Shih-hui (General)

Army officer, native of Kiangsi, born in 1894; graduate, Japanese Staff College, 1924; governor of Kiangsi, 1931-42; head, Chinese Military Mission to U.S.A., 1942-43; secretary-general, Central Planning Board, 1943-45; director, President's Headquarters in Northeast, 1945-47; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1947.

HSIUNG, Shih-I

Playwright, native of Kiangsi, born in 1902; graduate, National Peking Normal College; author of several plays and novels, including *Lady Precious Stream;* now in England.

HSU, C. M. (see **HSU, Chi-chin**)

HSU, Chi-chin (prefers **C. M. HSU**)

Banker, native of Chekiang, born in 1881; chairman, board of director, National Commercial Bank, Shanghai; chairman, Shanghai Chamber of Commerce; deputy speaker, Shanghai municipal council.

HSU, Chung-chi

Police officer, native of Szechwan, born in 1908; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, and Vienna Police Academy; police commissioner of Chungking, 1943-44; police commissioner of Chengtu, 1944-46; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

HSU, Chung-chih (General)

Retired army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1883; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; former Commander-in-Chief, Kwangtung Armies; vice-president, Control Yuan; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee; advisor to the President, since 1948.

HSU, Fu-lin

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1870; one of the leaders of the Democratic Socialist Party; graduate, Peking Law College; state councillor, National Government, 1947-48; vice presidential candidate, 1948; advisor to the President, since 1948.

HSU, Hsiao-yen

Govt. official, native of Hunan, born in 1901; B.A., National Peking Univ.; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; secretary-general, Ministry of Information, 1938-42; member, Central Planning Board, 1942-44; Vice-Minister of Information, 1944-46; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

HSU, Hsiang-chien

Communist army officer, standing member of Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party, native of Shansi, born in 1902; graduate of Whampoa Military Academy; joined Chinese Communist Party, 1926; became deputy commander of 31st division of Communist forces in the "Hupeh-Honan-Anhwei Soviet" 1929; with Chu Teh, established Communist base in Northwest China, 1932-35; named Army Chief-of-Staff under "People's Revolutionary Army Committee" of Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government" in Oct., 1949.

HSU, Hsueh-yu

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1903; graduate, Berlin Univ., 1927; general manager, China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., since 1943; chairman, board of directors, Taiwan Shipping Co., since 1948.

HSU, Kai

Hydraulic engineer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1900; graduate, Univ. of California; chief engineer, Hwai River Conservancy Commission, 1931-42; technical supervisor, National Water Conservancy Commission and later Ministry of Water Conservancy, 1942-49.

HSU, Kan

Govt. official, native of Szechwan, born in 1887; Vice-Minister of Finance, 1928-35; Minister of Food, 1941-47; comptroller-general, National Government, 1947-48; comptroller-general, Ministry of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, 1948; Minister of Finance, 1948 and 1949.

HSU, Mo

Diplomatic official, native of Kiangsu born in 1892; LL.M., George Washington Univ., 1922; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1932-41; Minister to Australia, with ambassadorial rank, 1941-44; Ambassador to Turkey, 1944; judge, International Court of Justice, the Hague, since 1945.

HSU, Pei-hung (prefers **JU Peon**)

Artist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1894; graduate, National Fine Arts School, Paris, 1919-23; dean, department of fine arts, National Central Univ., 1927-46; president, National Fine Arts College, Peiping, since 1946.

HSU, Pei-keng (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1897; graduate, Staff College, 1922; graduate, German Staff College, 1932; director, 2nd department, Military Operations Board, National Military Council, 1938-39; chief-of-staff, Chinese Military Mission to U.S.A., 1941; commandant, Staff College, since 1943.

HSU, Ping-chang

Historian, native of Honan, born in 1887; studied at Paris Univ.; director Institute of History, National Academy of Peiping, since 1932; author, *Legendary Period in Chinese History.*

HSU, Po-yuan

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1902; studied at Illinois, and California Univs.; secretary-general, Joint Administrative Office of Four Govt. Banks, since 1945; Vice-Minister of Finance, 1946-48; deputy governor, Central Bank of China, since 1949.

HSU, Shih-ying

Govt. official, native of Anhwei, born in 1872; Minister of Justice, 1912; civil governor of Anhwei, 1921; Premier, 1925-26; chairman, National Famine Relief Commission, 1928-35; Ambassador to Japan, 1936-38; acting chairman, National Relief Commission, 1938-44; chairman, same commission, 1944-47; chairman, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, 1947-48.

HSU, Shu-hsi

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1892; Ph.D.; Columbia, 1925; professor and dean, college of public affairs, Yenching Univ., 1925-37; advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1942; director, western Asiatic affairs department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1942-44; editor, *Chinese Yearbook,* 1942-44; alternate representative on Security Council, United Nations, since 1947.

HSU, Ssu-ping (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Szechwan, born in 1898; graduate, Peking College of Surveying, Tokyo Military Academy, and Chinese Staff College; studied artillery in France; Vice-Minister of Conscription, 1944-45; director, Conscription Administration, Ministry of War, 1945-46; director, Bureau of Conscription, Ministry of National Defense, since 1946.

HSU, Tao-lin

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1906; LL.B., Berlin; charge d'affairs, Chinese Embassy, Rome, 1938-41; director, Political Affairs Department, Executive Yuan, 1945-46; member and secretary-general, Kiangsu provincial government, 1948-49.

HSU, Ting-yao (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Anhwei, born in 1891; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; head, Chinese Military Inquiry Mission to Europe and America, 1934-35; former commandant, Mechanized Unit School; Commander-in-Chief, Armored Corps, since 1948.

HSU, Yuan-chuan (General)

Retired army officer, native of Hupeh, born in 1885; graduate, Nanyang Military Academy; former army commander; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

HSU, Yung-chang (General)

Army officer, native of Shansi, born in 1889; graduate, Staff College, 1916; commander, 12th Route Army, 1927; governor of Suiyuan, 1928; governor of Hopei, 1929; Commander-in-Chief, Shansi-Suiyuan Garrison Forces, 1930; governor of Shansi, 1931-36; director, Executive Office, National Military Council, 1937; minister, Military Operation Board, 1938-45; president, Staff College, since 1946; Minister of National Defense, 1949; Minister without Portfolio, since 1949.

HSUAN, Tieh-wu (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1897; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy and Staff College; police commissioner of Shanghai, 1945-47; garrison commander of Shanghai-Woosung area, 1945-48.

HSUEH, Kuang-chien (prefers **T. K. SIH**)

Diplomatic official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1909; Ph.D., Royal Univ., Rome, 1935; minister-counsellor, Chinese Embassy in Rome, since 1945; delegate to United Nations Sub-Commission on Balkans, since 1947.

HSUEH, Tu-pi

Govt. official, native of Shansi, born in 1890; graduate, Shansi Law College, 1913; mayor of Peking, 1925; governor of Kansu, 1925-27; Minister of Interior, 1928; Minister of Health, 1928-29; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; chairman, National Water Conservancy Commission, 1941-47; Minister of Water Conservancy, 1947-48.

HSUEH, Yueh (General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1896; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; Commander-in-Chief, 9th War Area, and governor of Hunan, 1939-45; Pacification Commissioner, Hsuchow, 1945-47; personal chief-of-staff to President, National Government, 1947-48; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, 1948; governor of Kwangtung, since 1948.

HU, Chia-feng

Govt. official, native of Kiangsi, born in 1887; graduate, National College of Law, Peking; governor of Kiangsi, 1948-49.

HU, Chien-chung

Journalist, native of Chekiang, born in 1902; B.A., Fuh Tan Univ., 1924; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948; publisher, *Central Daily News,* Chungking, 1943-45; publisher, *Southeast Daily News,* Shanghai and Hangchow, 1945-49.

HU, Hsi-yuan

Industrialist, native of Chekiang, born in 1900; graduate, Chekiang Provincial College of Technology; founder and general manager, Oppel Electric Manufacturing Co., Shanghai.

HU, Huan-yung

Geographer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1901; B.S., National Southeastern Univ., 1926; research student, Institute de Geographie, Paris, 1926-28; professor of geography, National Central Univ., since 1928; dean of faculty, same institution, 1943-44; director, research institute of geography, same institution, 1944-47.

HU, Lan-sheng (prefers **L. S. WOO**)

Red Cross worker, native of Anhwei, born in 1891; M.D., Harvard, 1921; director, Army Medical Administration, 1937-40; secretary-general, Chinese Red Cross Society, since 1942.

HU, Hsien-hsiu

Botanist, native of Kiangsi, born in 1894; B.A., California, 1916; D.Sc., Harvard, 1925; chancellor, National Chungcheng Univ., 1940-43; director, Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, since 1928; member of academic council, Academia Sinica; fellow, Edinburgh Botanical Society; vice-president, International Faculty of Sciences; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

HU, Po-han (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hopei, born in 1899; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1922; devised Chungking's "red ball" air raid alarm signal during war, used supplementarily with sirens; deputy commander-in-chief, Peiping garrison forces, 1946-48.

HU, Po-yueh

Jurist, native of Shansi, born in 1893; member, Control Yuan, 1933-48; Grand Justice, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

HU, Shih

Philosopher, educator, native of Anhwei, born in 1891; B.A., Cornell, 1914; Ph.D., Columbia, 1917; holder of over 30 honorary degrees from American and European univs.; leading figure in "Literary Revolution," 1917, and advocate of use of spoken language in writing; professor of philosophy and later dean, department of English literature, National Peking Univ., 1917-27; president, China National Institute, 1928-30; dean, college of arts, National Peking Univ., 1930-37; Ambassador to U.S.A., 1938-42; lecturing in U.S.A., 1942-45; chancellor, National Peking Univ., since 1945; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1949, but did not assume office; author of many books on philosophy, literature, and history, including *A History of Chinese Philosophy.*

HU, Shih-tseh (prefers **Victor Chitsai HOO**)

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in Washington, D. C., 1894; docteur en droit, Paris, 1918; Minister to Switzerland, 1931-42; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1942-45; delegate to U.N. General Assembly, First Session, 1945; assistant secretary-general in charge of trusteeship, United Nations, since 1945.

HU, Shu-hua

Educator, native of Hunan, born in 1886; Dipl. Eng., Berlin Univ., 1920; former director, Shanghai Iron and Steel Works; director, Hanyang Arsenal; chancellor, National Tungchi Univ.; chancellor, Chungking Univ.; chancellor, National Northwest Univ.; chancellor, National Hunan Univ.; deputy secretary-general, *San Min Chu I* Youth Corps, 1943-45; chancellor, National Hunan Univ., 1945-47; member, Legislative Yuan, 1948-49; expelled from Kuomintang, 1949, because of anti-government activities.

HU, Tien-shih

Library expert, native of Kiangsu, born in 1902; founder and director, Bibliotheque Sino-International, Geneva, since 1933.

HU, Tsung-nan (General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1902; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, 1924; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, 8th War Area, 1937-44; Commander-in-Chief, 1st War Area, 1944-45; Pacification Commissioner for Shensi, 1946-49.

HU, Tzu-wei

Govt. official, native of Szechwan, born in 1902; LL.B., Meiji Univ., Tokyo, 1927; Vice-Minister of Interior, since 1946; author, *Introduction to Chinese Civil Code.*

HU, Wen-hu (prefers **AW, Boon-haw**)

Industrialist, native of Fukien, born in 1883; manufacturer of many medicines including the cure-all "Tiger Balm"; publisher of chain of newspapers in Hongkong, Singapore, and Rangoon.

HUA, Lo-keng

Mathematician, native of Kiangsu, born in 1911; studied in National Tsing Hua and Cambridge Univs.; professor of mathematics, National Tsing Hua Univ. (Peiping), since 1937; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *Additive Prime Number Theory,* winner of 1st academic prize from Ministry of Education, 1942.

HUANG, Chao-chin

Banker, native of Taiwan, born in 1898; M.A., Illinois, 1926; chairman, Taiwan People's Political Council; and chairman, board of directors, The First Commercial Bank of Taiwan.

HUANG, Chen-chiu (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1898; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1919; commander-in-chief, Transport and Supply Service Forces, 1945-46; commander-in-chief, Combined Service Forces, 1946-47; deputy chief, General Staff, 1947; Vice-Minister of National Defense, 1947; deputy director, President's Hqs. in Canton, 1947-48; Deputy Pacification Commissioner at Canton, 1948-49.

HUANG, Chen-wu (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1902; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, 1925; commissioner of metropolitan police, Nanking, 1947-48; commander of gendarmerie in the Southeast, 1949.

HUANG, Chi-ching (prefers **T. K. HUANG**)

Geologist, native of Szechwan, born in 1904; Ph.D., Neuthatel Univ., Switzerland; director, National Geological Survey, 1938-40; chief geologist, same institution, since 1936; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

HUANG, Chi-lu

Univ. chancellor, native of Szechwan, born in 1902; M.A., Columbia; chancellor, National Szechwan Univ., since 1942.

HUANG, Chieh (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1893; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, and Staff College; commander-in-chief, 11th Group Army, 1944-45; deputy commander, Garrison Forces of China-India Road, 1945; commandant, Central Training Institute, 1945-48; Deputy Pacification Commissioner at Changsha, 1948-49; governor of Hunan, 1949.

HUANG, Chien-chung

Professor, native of Hupeh, born in 1889; studied in England; former acting Vice-Minister of Education; professor and dean, college of education, National Central and Szechwan Univ.; member, People's Political Council, 1938-40; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

HUANG, Chun-pi

Artist, native of Kwangtung, born in 1901; graduate, Kwangtung College; professor of Chinese painting, National Central Univ., 1939-49; painter of many well-known pieces on landscape; professor of painting, Taiwan Normal College, since 1949.

HUANG, Jen-lin

Army welfare worker, native of Kiangsi, born in 1901; B.A., Vanderbilt; secretary-general, Officers' Moral Endeavor Association, since 1928; secretary-general New Life Movement Association, since 1935; director, War Area Service Corps, National Military Council, 1937-46; deputy commander-in-chief, Combined Service Forces, 1948-49.

HUANG, Kuang-jui (Air Major-General, prefers **K. Y. WONG)**

Air force officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1898; studied military aviation in U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.; deputy director, National Aeronautical Affairs Commission, 1943-46.

HUANG, Lin-shu

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1893; graduate, Tokyo Central Univ.; president, Chuhai Univ., Canton, 1947-48; member, Legislative Yuan, 1948; member, Examination Yuan, since 1948.

HUANG, Ping-heng (Air Major-General)

Air force officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1901; studied aviation in U.S.A.; director, Aviation Administration, Ministry of War, 1931-32; commander, 1st Route Air Force, 1941; air attache, Chinese Embassy, Washington, D. C., 1941-42.

HUANG, Shao-hsiung (General)

Govt. official, native of Kwangsi, born in 1895; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1916; governor of Kwangsi, 1927-31; commander, 15th Army, 1932-34; Minister of Interior, 1934-35; governor of Chekiang, 1935; governor of Hupeh, 1936; governor of Chekiang, 1937-47; vice-president, Control Yuan, 1947; member, Legislative Yuan, 1948-49; expelled from Kuomintang, 1949, because of anti-government activities.

HUANG, Shao-ku

Journalist, native of Hunan, born in 1901; graduate, Peiping Normal College; studied at London School of Econ. and Pol. Sc.; vice-minister, Political Training Board, National Military Council, 1945-46; managing director, *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, (Peace Daily), 1944-49; member Legislative Yuan, since 1948; acting minister, Kuomintang Ministry of Information, 1948-49; chief secretary, *Tsung-tsai's* Office of the Kuomintang, since 1949.

HUANG, T. K. (see **HUANG, Chi-ching**)

HUANG, Yen-pei

Educator, native of Kiangsu, born in 1878; graduate, Nanyang College; Hon. LL.D., St. John's Univ.; twice appointed Minister of Education by former Peking Govt. but did not accept; executive director, National Association of Vocational Education, since 1917; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48.

HUANG, Yu-chang

Govt. official, native of Hunan, born in 1885; LL.B., Japanese Law College, 1908; member, Legislative Yuan, 1928-48; Grand Justice, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

HUANG, Yuan-pin

Economist, native of Kwangtung, born in 1896; graduate, Tokyo Imperial Univ.; professor and dean, college of law, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1929-39; member, Supreme Economic Council, 1947-48; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948; author, *The Nationalization of Silver*.

HUNG, Lan-yu

Govt. Official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1900; graduate, Aurora Univ., Shanghai; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; Vice-Minister of Social Affairs, 1940-47; secretary-general, National Assembly, since 1946; Minister of Interior, 1948; secretary-general, Kuomintang Supreme Council, since 1949.

HUNG, Lu-tung

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1895; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1931; Vice-Minister of Justice, 1937-49.

HUNG, Sheng

Playwright, native of Kiangsu, born in 1894; studied dramatic art at Harvard Univ.; for many years professor of literature and dramatic art at National Futan Univ. and National Academy of Dramatic Art; author of many plays and books on dramatic art.

HUNG, Shih-lu

Physician, native of Chekiang, born in 1894; graduate, National Peking Medical College, 1917; M.D., Kiushiu Imperial Univ., Japan, 1929; now professor of medicine, National Kiangsu Medical College.

HUNG, Wen-lan

Jurist, native of Chekiang, born in 1890; former judge, Supreme Court, and professor of law, National Central Univ.; Grand Justice, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

HUNG, William (see **HUNG, Yeh**)

HUNG, Yeh (prefers **William HUNG**)

Historian, native of Fukien, born in 1893; M.A., Columbia; Hon. LL.D., Ohio Wesleyan; professor and dean, department of history, Yenching Univ., since 1927.

JAO, Yu-tai

Physicist, native of Kiangsi, born in 1891; Ph.D., Princeton; now professor and dean, college of science, National Peking Univ.; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

JEN, Hung-chun (prefers **ZEN, Hung-chun**)

Educator, native of Szechwan, born in 1886; M.A., Columbia, 1917; trustee and executive director, China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, since 1929; chancellor, National Szechwan Univ., 1935-38; director-general, Chinese Association for the Advancement of Science (formerly Science Society of China) since 1914.

JEN, Lin-hsun (prefers **Richard JEN**)

Journalist, native of Kwangtung, born in 1907; A.B., Univ. of Washington, 1930; head, English department, Central News Agency, 1933-39; manager, Hongkong bureau, same agency, 1940-41; editor, *China Fortnightly*, 1939-40; manager, India bureau, Central News Agency, 1942-43; manager, London bureau, same agency, 1943-47; manager, San Francisco bureau, same agency, 1948-49; manager, Washington bureau, same agency, since 1949.

JEN, Richard (see **JEN, Lin-hsun**)

JU, Peon (see **HSU, Pei-hung**)

KAN, Nai-kuang

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1897; B.A., Lingnan Univ., 1922; holder of several hon. degrees; Vice-Minister of Interior, 1932-35; deputy secretary-general, Kuomintang C.E.C., 1938-42; deputy secretary-general, Supreme National Defense Council, 1942-44; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1945-47; secretary-general, Executive Yuan, 1947-48; Ambassador to Australia, since 1948.

KAO, Hsi-ping

Govt. official, native of Antung, born in 1895; B.T.E., Lowell Textile Institute, U.S.A.; member, People's Political Council, 1938-45; governor of Antung, 1945-47; member, Political Affairs Commission in Northeast, 1945-48.

KAO, Kang

Communist leader, native of Shensi, born in 1902; formerly member of Kuomintang, joined Chinese Communist Party in 1926; one of leaders of revolt in north Shensi which created a Soviet in that area long before main body of Red Army arrived; became chairman of "Northwest Bureau" after establishment of Communist base in Yenan and held several posts in "Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region Government;" elected to Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party, 1945; became chairman of "People's Government of the Northeast" in August, 1949 and one of the vice-presidents of the Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government" in Peiping in Oct. 1949.

KAO, Kwei-tze (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Shensi, born in 1892; graduate, Shensi Military Academy; Deputy Pacification Commissioner for Shensi, since 1946-49.

KIANG, Eugene Y. B. (see **CHIANG, I-ping**)

KING, P. Z. (see **CHIN, Pao-shan**)

KING, Wunsz (see **CHIN, Wen-ssu**)

KOH, Tsung-fei (see **KU, Chun-fan**)

KOO, T. Z. (see **KU, Tzu-jen**)

KOO, V. K. Wellington (see **KU, Wei-chun**)

KOO, Yee-chun (see **KU, Yi-chun**)

KU, Cheng-kang

Govt. official, native of Kweichow, born in 1902; graduate, Berlin Univ.; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1931; Minister of Social Affairs, 1940-48; director, political and party affairs department, Kuomintang *Tsung-tsai's* Office, since 1949.

KU, Cheng-lun (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kweichow, born in 1891; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy, 1916; commander of Gendarmerie, 1932-40, governor of Kansu, 1940-46; Minister of Food, 1947; governor of Kweichow, since 1948.

KU, Cheng-ting

Kuomintang official, native of Kweichow, born in 1903; graduate, Moscow Sun Yat-sen Univ.; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; acting minister, Kuomintang Organization Board, since 1948.

KU, Chieh-kang

Historian, native of Kiangsu, born in 1893; B.A., National Peking Univ.; professor of history at National Central, National Sun Yat-sen, Yenching, National Futan, and Cheeloo Univs., 1927-48; member, People's Political Council, 1941-48; professor, National Lanchow Univ., since 1948; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *Symposium on Ancient Chinese History* (5 vols.)

KU, Chu-tung (General)

Army officer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1893; graduate, Paoting Military

Academy; governor of Kiangsu, 1931-33; Military Affairs Commissioner for Kiangsi, 1934-35; Military Affairs Commissioner for Szechwan, 1936; director, Generalissimo's Hqs. in Sian, 1936-37; governor of Kiangsu, 1937-39; Commander-in-Chief, 3rd War Area, 1937-45; Commander-in-Chief, Chinese Army, 1946-48; Chief, General Staff, 1948-49.

KU, Chun-fan (prefers **KOH Tsung-fei**)

Economist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1901; graduate, St. Xaviers College, Shanghai; director, bureau of finance, Shanghai municipal govt., 1946-47; deputy director-general of posts, and director-general, Postal Remittances and Savings Bank, since 1947.

KU, Meng-yu

Govt. official, native of Hopei, born in 1888; graduate, Berlin Univ.; professor and dean, economics department, National Peking Univ., 1922-25; minister, Kuomintang Publicity Board, 1927; Minister of Railways, 1932-35; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1931; chancellor, National Central Univ., 1941-43; appointed vice-president, Executive Yuan, 1948, but did not assume office.

KU, Tzu-jen (prefers **T. Z. KOO**)

Christian worker, native of Shanghai, born in 1888; B.A., St. Johns; Hon.D. Litt., Colgate; special secretary, World Christian Student Federation, since 1930.

KU, Wei-chun (prefers **V. K. Wellington KOO**)

Diplomatic official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1888; B.A., Yale; M.A. and Ph.D., Columbia; holder of a number of honorary degrees; Minister to U.S.A., 1916; delegate to Paris Peace Conference, 1919-20; Minister to Great Britain, 1920; Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Premier, 1922-24; Minister of Finance, 1926-27; Premier and Foreign Minister, 1927; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1932; Ambassador to France, 1935-41; Ambassador to Great Britain, 1941-47; Ambassador to U.S.A., since 1947; has been delegate to many international conferences.

KU, Yi-chun (prefers **Yee-chun KOO**)

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1901; M.B.A., New York; Acting Vice-Minister of Finance, 1941-44; general manager, Farmers' Bank of China, 1942-45; executive director, International Monetary Fund, since 1946.

KU, Yu-hsiu

Electrical engineer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1901; D.Sc., M.I.T., 1928; professor and dean, college of engineering, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1932-37; Vice-Minister of Education, 1938-44; chancellor, National Central Univ., 1944-45; director, Shanghai bureau of education, 1945-47; chancellor, National Chengchih Univ., since 1947.

KUNG, Eling Soong (see **KUNG, Sung Ai-ling**)

KUNG, Hsiang-hsi

Govt. official, native of Shansi, born in 1881; B.A., Oberlin, 1906; M.A. Yale, 1907; a lineal descendant of Confucius of 75th generation; Minister of Industry and Commerce, 1927-30; Minister of Industry, 1930-32; vice-president, Executive Yuan, 1933; Minister of Finance, 1933-44; special envoy to coronation of King George VI of Britain, 1937; president, Executive Yuan, 1938; vice-president, Executive Yuan, 1939-45; state councillor, National Govt., 1943-45; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1931; chief delegate to United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, 1944; advisor to the President, since 1948.

KUNG, Hsueh-sui

Govt. official, native of Kiangsi, born in 1896; M.S. Tokyo Imperial Univ., 1924; Vice-Minister of Communications, 1944-45; mayor of Dairen, 1945-48; mayor of Tsingtao, 1948-49.

KUNG, Keng

Govt. official, native of Hupeh, born in 1873; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy, 1908; former army commander, member People's Political Council, 1938-48; member, Legislative Yuan, 1948.

KUNG, Madame H. H. (see **KUNG, Sung Ai-ling**)

KUNG, Sung Ai-ling (Madame H. H. KUNG, prefers **Eling Soong KUNG**)

Elder sister of Madames Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek; born in Shanghai; B.A., Wesleyan; engaged in child welfare work.

KUNG, Teh-cheng

Lineal descendant of Confucius of the 77th generation, born in Shantung, 1920; appointed by National Government as Officer of Confucian Rites.

KUO, Chi-chiao (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Anhwei, born in 1902; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Chungking Defense Forces, 1942-44; Deputy Commander-in-Chief and chief of staff, 1st, 5th, 11th and 8th War Areas, successively, 1944-46; deputy director, Generalissimo's Hq. in Northwest, 1946; deputy chief, General Staff, 1946; governor of Kansu, 1946-49; Deputy Military and Political Director for the Northwest, 1948-49; Deputy Military and Political Affairs Director for the Southeast, since 1949.

KUO, Jen-yuan (prefers **Zing Yang KUO**)

Psychologist, native of Kwangtung, born in 1898; Ph.D., California; chancellor, National Chekiang Univ., 1933-36; director, China Institute of Physiological Psychology, since 1940.

KUO, Mo-jo

Poet, archaeologist, native of Szechwan, born in 1891; M.B., Kiushiu Imperial Univ., Japan, 1922; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author of many volumes of poems, novels and plays and on archaeology, including *Studies in Ancient Chinese Society;* named chairman, "Cultural and Education Committee" of Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government," Oct., 1949.

KUO, Ping-wen

Govt. official, native of Shanghai, born in 1880; Ph.D., Columbia, 1914; chancellor, National Southeast Univ., 1918-25; Vice-Minister of Finance, 1940-44; deputy director-general, UNRRA, 1944-45.

KUO, Tai-chi (prefers **QUO, Tai-chi**)

Diplomatic official, native of Hupeh, born in 1888; B.A., Pennsylvania, 1911; Hon.LL.D., Oxford; Minister to Great Britain, 1932-35; Ambassador to Great Britain, 1935-41; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1941-42; chairman, foreign affairs committee, Supreme National Defense Council, 1942-45; permanent representative on United Nations Security Council, 1946-47; Ambassador to Brazil, since 1947.

KUO, Teh-hua (prefers **T. W. KWOK**)

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1901; M.A., Harvard; foreign affairs commissioner for Kwangtung and Kwangsi, since 1943.

KUO, Tsan (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1894; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; deputy commander-in-chief and chief of staff, 6th War Area, 1944-45; deputy director, President's Hq. in Wuhan, 1946; deputy chief, General Staff, 1946-47; Commander-in-Chief, Combined Service Forces, 1947-49; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1949, commander, Chusan Archipelago, since 1949.

KUO, Yu-shou

Educator, native of Szechwan, born in 1900; docteur en droit, Paris, 1927; member and education commissioner, Szechwan provincial govt., 1939-45; special advisor on Far Eastern affairs, UNESCO, since 1946.

KUO, Zing Yang (see **KUO, Jen-yuan**)

KWAN, Chi-yu

Govt. official, native of Liaoning, born in 1901; graduate, Berlin Univ., 1931; chairman, Land Tax Commission, 1942-45; governor of Sungkiang, 1945-47; acting chairman, Economic Commission, President's Headquarters in Northeast, 1947; Vice-Minister of Food, 1947-48; Minister of Food, 1948-49; chairman, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commissian, 1949; Minister of Finance and governor, Central Bank of China, since 1949.

KWAN, Lin-cheng (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Shensi, born in 1905; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, 1924, and Staff College; commander-in-chief, 15th Group Army, 1939-40; commander-in-chief, 9th Group Army, 1940-45; commander, Northeast Garrison Forces, 1945; commander-in-chief, Yunnan Garrison Forces, 1945-46; commandant, Central Military Academy, 1946-47; president, Central Military Academy, since 1947; deputy commander-in-chief, Chinese Army, 1948-49; Commander-in-Chief, Chinese Army, since 1949.

KWEI, Chih-ting (prefers **Paul C. T. KWEI**)

Physicist, native of Hupeh, born in 1895; B.A., Yale, 1917; M.S., Cornell, 1920; Ph.D., Princeton, 1925; professor and dean, college of science, National Wuhan Univ. (Wuchang), since 1939.

KWEI, Chung-shu

Journalist, native of Szechwan, born in 1897; B.J., Wisconsin, managing editor, *China Critic,* Shanghai, 1927-41; now practising law in Shanghai; contributing editor, *China Daily Tribune,* Shanghai.

KWEI, Paul C. T. (see **KWEI, Chih-ting**)

KWEI, Yung-ching (Vice-Admiral)

Naval officer, native of Kiangsi, born in 1901; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, German Infantry School, and Chinese Staff College; commander, 27th Army 1938; head, Chinese Military Mission to Great Britain, 1940-46; head, Chinese Military Mission in Berlin, 1946; Acting Commander-in-Chief, Chinese Navy, 1946-48; Commander-in-Chief, Chinese Navy, since 1948.

KWOK, T. W. (see **KUO, Teh-hua**)

LAI, Lien

Govt. official, native of Fukien, born in 1900; M.E., Cornell; chancellor, National Northwest Univ., 1942-44; Vice-Minister of Education, 1944; vice-minister, Kuomintang Board of Overseas Affairs, since 1944.

LAO, Hsiang (see **WANG, Hsiang-chen**)

LAO, Sheh (see **SHU, Sheh-yu**)

LEE, Baen (see **LI, Pei-en**)

LEE, C. C. (see **LI, Chu-chen**)

LEE, Chung-un (see **LI, Tsung-en**)

LEE, John (see **LU, Chun**)

LEE, J. S. (see **LI, Ssu-kuang**)

LEE, Wei-kuo (see **LI, Wei-kuo**)

LEI, Chen

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1897; LL.B., Kuoto Imperial Univ., Japan; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1935; deputy secretary-general, People's Political Council, 1943-46; Minister without Portfolio, Executive Yuan, 1947-48.

LEI, Fa-chang (prefers **LEY, Fa-tsang**)

Govt. official, native of Hupeh, born in 1902; B.A. Huachung Univ., 1923; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, 1942-44; Vice-Minister of Interior, 1944-46; member and secretary-general, Chekiang provincial gov't., 1946-48; secretary-general, Examination Yuan, since 1948.

LEI, Hai-tsung

Historian, native of Hopei, born in 1902; Ph.D., Chicago; professor of history, National Tsing Hua Univ. (Peiping), since 1932.

LEI, Pei-hung

Educator, native of Kwangsi, born in 1887; M.A., Harvard; chancellor, National Kwangsi Univ., 1940-41; member, People's Political Council, 1942-48; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948; president, Sikiang College, Nanning (Kwangsi), since 1948.

LEUNG, S. C. (see **LIANG, Hsiao-chu**)

LEY, Fa-tsang (see **LEI, Fa-chang**)

LI, Chao-huan (prefers **J. Usang LY**)

Univ. president, native of Kwangtung, born in 1888; B.S., Haverford; M.A., Columbia; Vice-Minister of Railways, 1930; chancellor, National Chiaotung Univ., 1930-41 and 1948-49.

LI, Chi

Archaeologist, native of Hupeh, born in 1896; Ph.D., Harvard; director of archaeological research, Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, since 1929; noted for his excavations at Anyang (Honan) revealing neolithic villages and towns in Shang or early Chou period.

LI, Chi-shen (General)

Army officer, native of Kwangsi, born in 1886; graduate, Staff College; commander, 4th Army, 1924; chief of staff, National Revolutionary Forces, 1928; Inspector-General of Military Training 1932-33; member, National Military Council, 1938-46; president, Military Advisory Council, 1944-45; expelled from the Kuomintang because of anti-govt. activities, 1947; became vice-chairman of Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government" at Peiping, Oct. 1949.

LI, Chin-hsi

Linguist, native of Hunan, born in 1890; devotes whole life in promoting the national spoken language; former professor of National Peking and Normal Univs., former president, National Northwest Normal College; now editor-in-chief, *Encyclopaedia Sinica* (under compilation).

LI, Ching-chai

Govt. official, native of Honan, born in 1889; B.S., Michigan, 1912; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1945; Minister of Land, 1947-49.

LI, Ching-lin

Govt. official, native of Anhwei, born in 1896; Ph.D., Illinois; member, Legislative Yuan, 1942-48; director, National Bureau of Agricultural Economic Research, since 1948.

LI, Chung-hsiang

Govt. official, native of Kiangsi, born in 1897; graduate, National Chiaotung Univ.; deputy director, Wartime Censorship Bureau, National Military Council, 1940-45; vice chairman, Committee for Sales of State-operated Enterprises, Executive Yuan, since 1946.

LI, Chung-shih

Govt. official, native of Shensi, born in 1892; graduate, Tokyo Keio Univ.; Vice-Minister of Audit, 1942-45; secretary-general, Control Yuan, since 1945.

LI, Fang-kwei

Linguist, native of Shansi, born in 1902, Ph.D., Chicago, 1928; research member, Academia Sinica, since 1929; visiting professor, Yale, 1937-39; elected member, Academia Sinica; 1948.

LI, Fei (Pen-name: **Pa Chin**)

Novelist, native of Szechwan, born in 1904; studied in France; author of many novels and short stories, including *Home, Spring, Autumn,* and *Fire,* all best sellers.

LI, Han-hun (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1895; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander-in-chief, 35th Group Army, 1939-45; governor of Kwangtung, 1938-45; Minister of Interior, 1949.

LI, Huang

One of the Young China Party leaders, native of Szechwan, born in 1896; studied at Paris; member, People's Political Council, 1938-47; delegate to San Francisco Conference, 1945; appointed Minister of Economic Affairs, 1948, but did not accept; advisor to the President, since 1948.

LI, Kan (prefers **Kan LEE**)

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1901; Ph.D., Harvard; commercial counsellor, Chinese Embassy, Washington, D. C., 1941-45; deputy secretary-general, Supreme Economic Council, 1946; vice chairman, Export-Import Board, 1946-48; secretary-general, Chinese Technical Mission, Washington, D. C., 1948; advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1948.

LI, Keng-yuan

Govt. official, native of Yunnan, born in 1879; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 1922; Control Yuan Commissioner in Yunnan-Kweichow, 1939-45.

LI, Kuo-chin

Merchant, mining engineer, native of Hunan, born in 1892; now general manager, Wah Chang Trading Corporation, New York.

LI, Kuo Teh-chieh (Madame LI, Tsung-jen)

Native of Kwangsi, born in 1907; graduate, Kweiping Girls' Normal School; founder and principal, Teh Chih Middle School, Kweilin, since 1939; delegate to National Assembly, 1948.

LI, Li-san

Communist leader, native of Hunan, born in 1900; studied in France; in 1929, when serving as secretary-general of Communist party, went to Moscow after conflict with Mao Tse-tung because of policy differences; returned to China; (Manchuria) with Soviet Army in September, 1945 and became advisor to Gen. Lin Piao; named member of "Central People's Government Council" and concurrently Minister of Labor of the Communist regime, Oct., 1949.

LI, Liang-yung (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Fukien, born in 1908; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, 1924, and Staff College; commander, 9th Pacification Area, 1948; governor of Fukien, 1948; deputy pacification commissioner for Fukien, 1949.

LI, Ming

Banker, native of Chekiang, born in 1888; graduate, Yamaguchi College of Commerce, Japan; chairman, board of directors, and general manager, Chekiang Industrial Bank, Shanghai; chairman, Shanghai Bankers Guild; chairman, Gold Yuan Reserve Supervisory Commission, 1948-49.

LI, Pei-chi

Govt. official, native of Hopei, born in 1888; governor of Suiyuan, 1929-31; Minister of Personnel, 1939-42; governor of Honan, 1942-44.

LI, Pei-en (prefers **Baen E. LEE**)

University president, native of Chekiang, born in 1889; M.A., Chicago; president, Hangchow Christian College, since 1929.

LI, Pin-hsien (General)

Army officer, native of Kwangsi, born in 1893; graduate, Paoting Military

Academy, 1913; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, 5th War Area, 1939-44; Commander-in-Chief, 10th War Area, 1944-46; governor of Anhwei, 1940-48; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces, Central China, 1948; pacification commissioner at Kweilin, 1948-49.

LI, Po-shen

Govt. official, native of Szechwan, born in 1885; LL.B., Meiji Univ. Tokyo, 1911; member and secretary-general, Szechwan provincial govt., 1940-47; member, Legislative Yuan, 1948; Grand Justice, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

LI, Shih-chen

Police officer, native of Chekiang; graduate, Japanese Police Academy, 1932; commandant, Central Police Academy, since 1947.

LI, Shih-tseng (see **LI, Yu-ying**)

LI, Shu-hua

Physicist, native of Hopei, born in 1889; docteur es sceinces, Paris, 1922; Minister of Education, 1931; member, Legislative Yuan, 1931-32; secretary-general, Academia Sinica, 1944; president, Chinese Society of Physics, 1932-33; vice-president, National Academy of Peiping, since 1929; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

LI, Shu-ming

Banker, native of Kiangsu, born in 1900; studied in Italy; former general manager, Chung Hwa Book Co.; general manager, Farmers' Bank of China, 1945-49.

LI, Shu-tien

Civil engineer, native of Hopei, born in 1900; D. Eng., Cornell, 1926; president, Tangshan Engineering College, 1930-32; president, Peiyang Engineering College, 1932-39; president, Sikang Polytechnic Institute, 1939-41; president, Kweichow College of Agriculture and Engineering, 1941-42; vice-chairman, Yellow River Conservancy Commission, 1943-47; professor and dean, college of engineering, National Peiyang Univ., since 1946.

LI, Shun-ching

Govt. official, native of Shantung, born in 1892; M.S., Yale; Ph.D., Chicago; president, Anhwei Univ., 1933-37; professor, National Central Univ., 1937-39; director, forestry department, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1940-48; director, Forestry Bureau, Taiwan, since 1949.

LI, Ssu-kuang (prefers **J. S. LEE**)

Geologist, native of Hupeh, born in 1887; D.Phil., Birmingham; director, Institute of Geology, Academia Sinica, since 1927; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *The Earth's Age*.

LI, Tang

Govt. official, native of Hunan, born in 1884; graduate, Berlin Univ., 1913; Vice-Minister of Finance, 1944-48; deputy comptroller-general, Ministry of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, 1948-49.

LI, Ti-tsun

Diplomatic official, native of Hupeh, born in 1901; Ph.D., Wisconsin; Minister to Cuba, 1940-47; Ambassador to Turkey, since 1947.

LI, Tieh-tseng

Govt. official, native of Hunan, born in 1905; LL.B., National Central Univ.; Ambassador to Iran, 1942-46; Ambassador to Siam, 1946-48; adviser, Chinese Delegation to U.N., since 1949.

LI, Tsu-tsung

Govt. official, native of Hopei, born in 1898; graduate, National Peking Univ.; Control Yuan commissioner in Hopei, 1945-48; member, Control Yuan, since 1948.

LI, Tsung-en (prefers **Chung-un LEE**)

Physician, native of Kiangsu, born in 1894; M.B., Ch.B., Glasgow, 1920; D.T.M. and H., London, 1922; president, National Kweiyang Medical College, since 1947; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

LI, Tsung-huang

Govt. official, native of Yunnan, born in 1888; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; Vice-Minister of Interior, 1942; acting governor of Yunnan, 1945; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1924; secretary-general, Party and Political Work Evaluation Committee, 1946.

LI, Tsung-jen (General)

Vice-President of the Republic of China, native of Kwangsi, born in 1790; graduate, Kweilin Military Academy; commander, 7th Army, 1926; commander, 3rd Route Army, 1927; commander-in-chief, 4th Group Army, National Revolutionary Forces, 1928; chairman, Wuhan Division, Kuomintang Central Political Council, 1928; Military Affairs Commissioner in Kwangsi, 1929-37; Commander-in-Chief, 5th War Area, 1937-45, responsible for the Taierhchwang Victory, 1938, and later defender of Central China; governor of Anhwei, 1938; member, National Military Council, 1932-46; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1926; director, President's Hqrs. at Hanchung, 1945; director, President's Hqrs. at Peiping, 1945-48; elected Vice-President of the Republic at the 1st constitutional National Assembly, 1948; Acting President of China, Jan. 21, 1949 to Feb. 28, 1950; vice-chairman, Kuomintang Supreme Council, since 1949.

LI, Tsung-jen, Madame (see **LI, Kuo Teh-chieh**)

LI, Tu

Army officer, native of Liaoning, born in 1880; one of the well known guerilla leaders in Northeastern Provinces during 1932-45; attached to Northeast Rebellion Suppression Forces Hqrs., 1948.

LI, Wei-kuo (prefers **LEE, Wei-kuo**)

Govt. official, native of Szechwan, born in 1903; Ph.D., Columbia; director, general affairs department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1942-45; Vice-Minister of Information, 1945-47; minister, Kuomintang Ministry of Information, 1947-48, secretary-general, Executive Yuan, 1948-49; representative on Far Eastern Commission in Washington, D. C., since 1949.

LI, Wen-fan

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1885; graduate, Tokyo Law College; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1929; vice-president, Judicial Yuan, 1947-48; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

LI, Yu-ying (LI, Shih-tseng)

Govt. official, native of Hopei, born in 1882; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1924; president, National Academy of Peiping, since 1929; advisor to the President, since 1948.

LIANG, Chiu-shui

One of the Democratic Socialist Party leaders, native of Kwangtung, born in 1883; studied in Japan; recently split with Carsun Chang and participated in the party's Reform Committee.

LIANG, Han-chao

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1899; graduate, Kwangtung Normal College, 1922; secretary-general, Legislative Yuan, 1933-38; vice-minister, Political Training Board, National Military Council, 1938-43; Minister of Information, 1943-44; deputy secretary-general, Supreme National Defense Council, 1944-47; chairman, Committee for Theoretical Research of the Kuomintang, since 1947.

LIANG, Lone (see **LIANG, Lung**)

LIANG, Shu-ming

Social worker, native of Kwangsi, born in 1894; former professor of philosophy, National Peking Univ., founder and director, Institute of Local Self-Government of Honan, 1929-30; founder and director, Shantung Institute of Rural Reconstruction, 1931-36; joined Democratic League in 1941 and later became secretary-general of the League; author, *Rural Reconstruction in China, Eastern and Western Culture and Philosophies*, etc.

LIANG, Ssu-cheng

Architect, native of Kwangtung, born in 1901; B. Arch., Pennsylvania, 1927; Hon. Litt. D., Princeton, 1947; research director, Institute for the Research in Chinese Architecture, since 1931; professor and dean, department of architecture, National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1946; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

LIANG, Tsung-tai

Poet, native of Kwangtung, born in 1903; studied at Geneva, Paris and Berlin; author of several volumes of poems in modern style and books on poetry; professor of Western literature at National Peking, National Tsing Hua, National Nankai, and National Futan Univs.

LIEU, O. S. (see **LIU, Hung-sheng**)

LIM, Robert Ke-sheng (see **LIN, Ke-sheng**)

LIN, Chi-yung

Chemical engineer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1897; C.E., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, U.S.A., 1924; chairman, Committee for the Removal of Factories from Shanghai to the Interior, 1937-38; general manager, Tien Shan Industrial Co., Shanghai, since 1947; general manager, National Agricultural Engineering Corporation, since 1947.

LIN, D. Y. (see **LING, Tao-yang**)

LIN, Henry H. (see **LING, Hsien-yang**)

LIN, Ke-sheng (prefers **Robert K. S. LIM**)

Surgeon, native of Fukien, born in Singapore, 1897; Ph.D., D.Sc., Edinburgh; professor of physiology, Peiping Union Medical College, 1924-37; director, Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Corps, 1937-42; director, Emergency Medical Service Training School, 1938-42; Medical Inspector-General, Chinese Expeditionary Force in Burma, 1942-45; surgeon-general, Army Medical Administration, since 1945; director-general, National Defense Medical Center, since 1947; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

LIN, Piao

Communist army officer, member of Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party, native of Hupeh, born in 1908; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, 1925; joined Socialist Youth Party and the Kuomintang, 1924, and Chinese Communist Party, 1925; participated in Communist "Long March" in 1934; president, Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yenan, 1936; commander, 115th regiment, 8th Route Army, 1937-45; became commander of "Northeast People's Liberation Army," 1945; became "mayor" of Peiping, Jan., 1949, after his troops captured the city; named member of Communist "People's Central Government Council" in Oct., 1949.

LIN, Pin

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1891; LL.B., National Peking Univ.; member, Legislative Yuan, and chairman, law codification committee, same Yuan, 1928-48; Grand Justice, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

LIN, Po-chu (LIN, Tsu-han)

Communist leader, member of Central Committee, Chinese Communist Party, native of Hunan, born in 1885; attended Chuo (Central) Univ., Tokyo; met Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Japan and joined *Tung Men Hui;* elected to Central Committee of the Kuomintang in 1924 but had already secretly joined Chinese Communist Party two years earlier; during Kuomintang-Communist cooperation period he held several important posts; expelled from Kuomintang after Nanchang Uprising and fled to U.S.S.R. to study and later attended 6th Congress of the Comintern; returned to China, 1930; became chairman of "Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region Government," 1937; participated in negotiations with the National Government following 1936 Sian Incident; was one of Communist representatives on People's Political Council in Chungking, 1939-41; named "secretary-general" of Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government Council," Oct., 1949.

LIN, Tien-chi

Chemical engineer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1899; Ph.D., Cornell; general manager, China Match Raw Material Manufacturing Co., since 1942.

LIN, Tsu-han (see **LIN, Po-chu**)

LIN, Tung-chi

Professor, native of Fukien, born in 1906; Ph.D., California, 1934; professor and dean, college of letters and law, National Yunnan Univ., 1937-42; professor of political science, National Fuhtan Univ. (Shanghai), since 1942.

LIN, Wei (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1888; graduate, Staff College; former Vice-Minister of War; vice-minister, Military Operations Board; Vice-Minister of National Defense; deputy chief, General Staff, 1947-49; deputy military and political affairs director for the Southeast, since 1949.

LIN, Yi-chung

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1892; graduate, National Kwangtung Normal College; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, 1940-42; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1931; speaker, Kwangtung provincial council, 1946-49.

LIN, Yu-tang

Author, native of Fukien, born in 1895; M.A., Harvard, 1921; D.Phil., Leipzig, 1923; professor and dean, department of English, National Peiping Normal College for Women, 1926; professor of English and dean of college of arts, National Amoy Univ., 1926-27; joined UNESCO Secretariat, 1948; author, *My Country and My People, The Importance of Living, Moment in Peking, Between Tears and Laughter, China Town Family,* etc.

LING, Hsien-yang (prefers **Henry H. LIN**)

Univ. president, native of Kwangtung, born in 1905; M.B.A., Southern California; Hon. Ph.D., Baylor and Wake Forest Univs.; general manager, Central Engraving and Printing Works, 1941-47; president, Univ. of Shanghai, since 1944; chairman, board of directors, Central Paper Mill, since 1946.

LING, Hung-hsun

Engineer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1894; B.S., Nanyang College, 1915; studied structural engineering at Columbia; chancellor, National Chiaotung Univ., 1924-27; between 1929 and 1945 was at different periods director and chief engineer of Canton-Hankow, Hunan-Kwangsi, Paochi-Tienshui and other railways; Vice-Minister of Communications, 1946-49; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

LING, Tao-yang (prefers **D. Y. LING**)

Forestry expert, native of Kwangtung, born in 1888; M.F., Yale, 1914; director, Central Forestry Bureau, 1930-33; member, National Water Conservancy Commission, 1940-47.

LIU, Che

Govt. official, native of Kirin, born in 1880; graduate, National Peking Univ.; Minister of Education, 1927; president, Sino-Russian College of Engineering, 1928-31; member, Peiping Political Council, and later Hopei-Chahar Political Council 1932-37; member, People's Political Council, 1940-41; state councillor, National Govt., 1942-47; vice-president, Control Yuan, 1947-48; elected vice-president, Control Yuan, 1948.

LIU, Chen-tung

Economist, native of Shantung, born in 1901; B.A., Columbia Univ.; secretary-general, State Monopoly Planning Committee, Ministry of Finance, 1942-45; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948; author, *China's Currency Problem.*

LIU, Chi-wen

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1890; studied at London and Cambridge Univs.; mayor of Nanking, 1927-30; superintendent of Shanghai Customs, 1930-31; Vice-Minister of Audit, 1937-48; Acting Auditor-General, Ministry of Audit, since 1948.

LIU, Chieh

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1905; studied at Oxford and Columbia; minister-counsellor, Chinese Embassy, Washington, D.C., 1942-45; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1945-47; Ambassador to Canada, since 1947; Chinese representative on United Nations Trusteeship Council, 1947-48.

LIU, Chien-hsu (General)

Army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1891; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander-in-chief, 10th Group Army, 1937-41; governor of Fukien, 1941-48; expelled from Kuomintang, 1949, because of anti-government activities.

LIU, Fei (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1897; graduate, Japanese Staff College; vice-minister, Military Operations Board, National Military Council, 1940-46; deputy chief, General Staff, 1946-49; expelled from the Kuomintang because of anti-government activities, 1949.

LIU, Han-tung (Lieutenant-General)

Govt. official, native of Antung; graduate, Staff College; governor of Liaopei, 1945-47.

LIU, Hang-shen

Banker, native of Szechwan, born in 1898; graduate, National Peking Univ.; chairman, board of directors, Szechwan Salt Bank; former Vice-Minister of Food; Minister of Economic Affairs, 1949.

LIU, Hung-sheng (prefers **O. S. LIEU**)

Industrialist, native of Chekiang, born in 1888; Hon. LL.D., St. John's Univ.; general manager, Match Monopoly Co., Ministry of Finance, 1942-44; director, State Monopoly Administration, 1944; executive director, Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1945-47; general manager, China Woolen and Worsted Ltd., since 1941; chairman, board of directors, China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., since 1945.

LIU, Ju-ming (General)

Army officer, native of Hopei, born in 1894; graduate, Staff College; governor of Chahar, 1936-37; commander, 68th Army, 1937-43; commander-in-chief, 2nd Group Army, 1943-46; commander, 4th Pacification Area, 1946-48; deputy commander-in-chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces, Hsuchow Area, 1948.

LIU, Jui-heng (prefers **J. Heng LIU**)

Health expert, native of Hopei, born in 1890; M.D., Harvard, 1915; Vice-Minister and later Minister of Health, 1928-30; director, National Health Administration, 1930-38; member, Chinese Supply Mission to Washington, D.C., 1944-45; medical director, American Bureau of Medical Aid to China, since 1946.

LIU, Ke-shu

Govt. official, native of Hunan, born in 1905; graduate, National Peking Univ., and London Univ.; member, Legislative

Yuan, since 1944; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1944.

LIU, Ke-tsun (prefers **Keetsin LIU**)

Jurist, professor, native of Kiangsi, born in 1894; LL.D., Munich, 1926; professor, National Central Div., 1934-37; and since 1946; member, Legislative Yuan, 1928-48; and chairman, Law Codification Committee, same Yuan, 1946-48; Grand Justice, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

LIU, Keetsin (see **LIU, Ke-chun**)

LIU, Kung-yun (prefers **S. Y. LIU**)

Banker, native of Fukien, born in 1900; Ph.D., London; secretary-general, Joint Administrative Office of the Four Govt. Banks, 1942-45; general manager, Central Trust, 1945-46; director, Enemy and Puppet Property Administration, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, 1945-47; deputy governor, Central Bank of China, 1947-49; Minister of Finance, 1949.

LIU, Mou-en (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Honan, born in 1898; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; formerly army commander; governor of Honan, 1944-48; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

LIU, Po-cheng

Communist army officer, standing member of Central Committee, Chinese Communist Party, native of Szechwan, born in 1900; joined Chinese Communist Party in 1926; shortly after Kuomintang-Communist split in 1927 went to Moscow to attend Red Army Military Academy; returned to China four years later and became chief-of-staff to Chu Teh; chief-of-staff, Communist 8th Route Army; as commander of Communist Central China Forces, was first Communist general to cross Yellow river in August, 1947.

LIU, Shao-chi

Communist leader, member of Central Commitee, Chinese Communist Party, native of Hunan; studied in Moscow; joined Communist Party, 1922; held several posts in "Kiangsi Soviet" and participated in 1934 "long march"; head of "National Labor Union" since 1937; concurrently deputy commissar and chief-of-staff of 5th division, Communist New 4th Army, 1945; became one of "deputy chairman" of Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government" in Peiping, Oct., 1949.

LIU, Shen-ngo

Botanist, native of Shantung, born in 1898; D.Sc., Paris; director, Institute of Botany, National Academy of Peiping, since 1929.

LIU, Shih (General)

Army officer, native of Kiangsi, born in 1891; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1914; governor of Honan, 1930-35; deputy commander-in-chief, 1st War Area, 1937-38; commander-in-chief, 5th War Area, 1945; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1946; commander-in-chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces, Hsuchow Area, 1948.

LIU, Shih-shun

Diplomatic official, native of Kiangsi, born in 1900; M.A., Harvard, 1923; Ph.D., Columbia, 1925; Minister to Canada, 1942-44; Ambassador to Canada, 1944-47; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1947-48; Chinese representative on U.N. Trusteeship Council, since 1948.

LIU, Shih-yi (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kiangsi, born in 1880; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, Tokyo Artillery School, and Tokyo Imperial Univ.; vice-minister, Political Training Board, National Military Council, 1938-46; Vice-Minister of National Defense, 1946-48; personal chief of staff to the President, since 1949.

LIU, S. Y. (see **LIU, Kung-yun**)

LIU, Ta-chun (prefers **D. K. LIEU**)

Economist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1891; B.A., Michigan, 1915; founder and director, Institute of National Economy, National Military Council, during the war; commercial attache, Chinese Embassy, Washington, D.C., since 1945.

LIU, To-chuan (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Antung, born in 1896; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; governor of Jehol, 1942-47; deputy commander-in-chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces, North China, 1947-48.

LIU, Wei-chih

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1892; graduate, Hawaii Univ.; minister, Kuomintang Overseas Affairs Board, 1941-43; chairman, Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan, 1947-48; Minister of Economic Affairs, 1948-49.

LIU, Wei-tao

Chemist, native of Szechwan, born in 1900; D.Sc., Paris; director, Institute of Chemistry, National Academy of Peiping, since 1930.

LIU, Wen-hui (General)

Army officer, native of Szechwan, born in 1895; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1916; commander, 24th Army, 1927-46; governor of Szechwan, 1929-35; chairman, Committee for the Establishment of Sikang Province, 1935-38; governor of Sikang, since 1939-49; defected to the Communists, Dec., 1949.

LIU, Wen-tao

Govt. official, native of Hupeh, born in 1894; graduate, Paoting Military Academy and Paris Law College; mayor of Hankow, 1929-31; Minister to Germany and Austria, 1931-33; Minister to Italy, 1933-34; Ambassador to Italy, 1934-37; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

LIU, Yao-chang

Govt. official, native of Hopei, born in 1897; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1922; member, People's Political Council, 1941-46; speaker, Hopei provincial provisional council, 1947-48; mayor of Peiping, 1948-49.

LIU, Yi-cheng

Historian, native of Kiangsu, born in 1879; professor of history of several well-known univs.; director, Kiangsu Provincial Library of Classics (Nanking), since 1927; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *A History of Chinese Culture.*

LO, Chia-lun

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1896; graduate, National Peking Univ.; studied at Princeton, Columbia, London, Berlin and Paris Univs.; chancellor, National Central Univ., 1923-42; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; supervisory commissioner of Control Yuan in Sinkiang, 1924-45; Ambassador to India, 1947-49.

LO, Chia-lun, Mrs. (see **CHANG, Wei-chen**)

LO, Cho-ying (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1896; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, commander-in-chief, 19th Group Army, 1937-41; deputy commander-in-chief, 9th War Area, 1941-42; commander-in-chief, 1st Route Army, Expeditionary Force in Burma, 1942-43; inspector-geenral, Youth Army Organization and Training, 1944-45; governor of Kwangtung, 1945-47; deputy commander-in-chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces, Northeast, 1948.

LO, Hsueh-lien (prefers **Shelley LO**)

Movie producer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1903; graduate, Yenching Univ., 1927; general manager, Central Motion Picture Corporation, Ltd. (Shanghai), since 1947.

LO, Lung-chi

Professor, native of Kiangsi, born in 1896; Ph.D., Columbia, 1928; former editor, Tientsin *Yi Shih Pao;* professor, National Southwest Associated Univ.; member, People's Political Council; one of the leaders of the Democratic League, and spokesman for the League, delegate to Communist-sponsored "Political Consultative Conference," Oct., 1949.

LO SANG, Chien Tsan

Govt. official, native of Tibet, born in 1888; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

LO, Shelley (see **LO, Hsueh-lien**)

LO, Tsung-lo (prefers **Tsung-lo LOO**)

Botanist, native of Chekiang, born in 1898; D.Agr.Sc., Hokkaido Imperial Univ., 1931; chancellor, National Taiwan Univ., 1945-46; director, Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, since 1944; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

LO, Tun-wei

Economist, native of Hunan, born in 1897; LL.B., National Peking Univ.; managing director, Shanghai edition, *Ho Ping Jih Pao,* (Peace Daily) 1946-49; editor, *Chinese Economic Yearbook,* 1934-37.

LO, Wei-djen Djang (see **CHANG, Wei-chen**)

LOO, Tsung-lo (see **LO, Tsung-lo**)

LOU, Tsung-sun

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1885; LL.B., Paris; member and chairman, economic affairs committee, Legislative Yuan, 1941-48; acting secretary-general, same Yuan, 1947-48.

LU, Chao (General)

Army officer, native of Szechwan, born in 1890; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1913; personal chief-of-staff to President, National Govt., 1931-45; member, Control Yuan, since 1948.

LU, Chien

Poet, native of Nanking, born in 1905; graduate, National Southeastern Univ., 1926; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; editorial writer, *Central Daily News*, since 1946; professor, National Political Science Univ., since 1947; author of several volumes of poems.

LU, Chih-wei

Psychologist, native of Chekiang, born in 1894; Ph.D., Chicago, 1920; professor, Yenching Univ., since 1927; acting chancellor, same institution, 1934-41; and since 1945.

LU, Ching-shih

Labor expert, native of Kiangsu, born in 1908; graduate, Shanghai College of Law; deputy-director, Kuomintang Board of Farmers and Labor Movement, since 1947; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

LU, Chun (prefers **John LEE**)

Meteorologist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1902; B.S., National Central Univ., 1928; studied in Germany, 1930-34; acting director, Institute of Meteorology, Academia Sinica, 1936-44; director, Central Weather Bureau, since 1943.

LU, Chung-lin (General)

Army officer, native of Hopei, born in 1884; graduate, Staff College; Minister of War, 1929; governor of Hopei, and commander-in-chief, Hopei-Chahar War Area, 1938; Minister of Conscription, 1944-45; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1947.

LU, Kuang-mien

Govt. official, native of Liaoning, born in 1906; B.S., National Peking Univ.; 1927; studied at Aberdeen Univ., 1927-31; director, Northwest Hqs., Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, 1938-46; director, relief department, Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1946-47; special advisor on Far Eastern affairs, International Refugee Organization (Geneva), since 1948.

LU, Han (General)

Army officer, native of Yunnan, born in 1908; graduate, Yunnan Military Academy; commander-in-chief, 1st Group Army, 1937-45; governor of Yunnan, and commander, Yunnan Garrison Forces, 1945-49.

LU, Tang-ping

Univ. president, native of Hunan, born in 1895; graduate, Peking Law College; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1935; president, Mingkuo Univ.; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

LU, Tso-fu

Industrialist, native of Szechwan, born in 1894; founder and general manager, Ming Sung Industrial Co. (Chungking), since 1925; Vice-Minister of Communications, 1938-42; director, National Food Administration, 1940-41.

LUNG, Yun (General)

Army officer, native of Yunnan, born in 1888; graduate, Yunnan Military Academy; commander-in-chief, 13th Route Army, 1927; governor of Yunnan, 1927-45; president, Military Advisory Council, 1945-47; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, 1947-49; expelled from the Kuomintang, 1949, because of anti-government activities.

LY, J. Usang (see **LI, Chao-huan**)

MA, Chao-chun

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1887; mayor of Nanking, 1935-37, 1945-47; vice-minister, Kuomintang Board of Social Affairs, 1938-40; vice-minister. Kuomintang Board of Organization, 1940-47; minister, Kuomintang Board of Farmers and Workers, since 1947.

MA, Hsin-yeh

Journalist, native of Chekiang, born in 1908; B.J., Missouri, 1934; professor and dean, department of journalism, National Chengchih Univ. (formerly Central Political Institute) since 1935; director, press department, Ministry of Information, 1942-46; publisher, *Central Daily News*, since 1945.

MA, Hung-huan

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1891; LL.B., Kyoto Imperial Univ., Japan, 1920; Vice-Minister of Personnel, since 1929.

MA, Hung-kwei (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kansu, born in 1892; graduate, Kansu Military Academy; commander, 64th Division, 1929-30; commander-in-chief, 15th Route Army, 1930-33; governor of Ningsia, since 1933; deputy commander-in-chief, 8th War Area, 1937-45; deputy director, President's Hqs. in Northwest, 1945-48; Deputy Military and Political Affairs Director for the Northwest, since 1948; governor of Kansu, since 1949.

MA, John (see **MA, Yueh-han**)

MA, Pu-ching (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kansu, commander, 5th Cavalry Army, and Reclamation Commissioner in Tsaidam Area, Chinghai.

MA, Pu-fang (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kansu, born in 1903; governor of Chinghai, since 1937; Military and Political Affairs Director for the Northwest, 1949.

MA, Yin-chu

Economist, native of Chekiang, born in 1882; B.A., Yale, 1910; Ph.D., Columbia, 1914; professor of economics at National Peking, National Central, National Chiaotung, and National Chungking Univs., 1915-45; member, Legislative Yuan, 1928-47; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *The Economic Reform of China, The New Financial Policy of China*, etc.

MA, Yueh-han (prefers **John MA**)

Physical director, native of Fukien, born in 1873; B.A., St. John's, 1911; M.P.E., Springfield, 1925; professor and physical director, National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1914.

MAI, Ssu Wu Teh (MASUD)

Govt. official, native of Sinkiang, born in 1887; graduate, Constantinople Univ.; former member, Legislative Yuan; member, People's Political Council; state councillor, National Govt.; Control Yuan Commissioner in Sinkiang; governor of Sinkiang, 1947-48.

MAO, Ching-hsiang

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1899; graduate, National College of Agriculture, France; secretary to the President, since 1929; director, Code and Cipher Office, *Tsungtungfu* (Office of the President), 1948.

MAO, I-sheng (prefers **Thomson Eason MAO**)

Engineer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1896; M.C.E., Cornell, 1917; D.Eng., Carnegie, 1920; president, National Peiyang Univ., 1929-31; president, Tangshan Engineering College, 1938-41; member, standing committee, National Conservancy Commission, 1941-47; engineering director, Cheintang River Bridge, since 1934; chief engineer, Office of Bridge Engineers, Ministry of Communications, since 1941; president, China Bridge Co., Nanking, since 1943; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

MAO, Pang-chu (Air Major-General prefers **P. T. MOW)**

Air force officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1904; graduate, Whampao Military Academy, 1925; graduate, Soviet Union Military Flying School, 1937; deputy director, National Aeronautical Affairs Commission, 1943-46; deputy commander-in-chief, Chinese Air Force, since 1946; delegate to United Nations Military Staff Committee, since 1945.

MAO, Thomson Eason (see **MAO, I-sheng**)

MAO, Tse-tung

Leader of Chinese Communist Party, native of Hunan, born in 1893; one of the founders of Chinese Communist Party in Shanghai, 1921; led Hunan Autumn Uprising, 1927; now chairman, Communist Central Committee, and Politburo; became chairman of Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government" in Peiping, in Oct., 1949.

MAO, Tsu-chuan

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu; graduate, Tokyo Law College; president, Administrative Court, 1933-43; secretary-general, Judicial Yuan, 1943-48; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1931; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

MAO, Tun (see **SHEN, Yen-ping**)

MEI, Ching-chou (prefers **K. C. MUI**)

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1895; M.A., Chicago; consul-general in Honolulu, 1933-47; Minister to Cuba, since 1947.

MEI, Ju-ao

Govt. official, native of Kiangsi, born in 1904; J.D., Chicago, 1928; member, Legislative Yuan, 1935-48; judge, Tokyo International Military Tribunal, since 1946.

MEI, Kung-jen

Govt. official, native of Kiaoning, born in 1892; graduate, Shenyang Normal College; former vice-chairman, Kuomintang Central Party History Compilation and Editing Committee; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; member, Control Yuan, since 1948.

MEI, Yi-chi

Univ. president, native of Hopei, born in 1889; B.S. (1914) and Hon.D.Eng. (1940), Worcester Polytechnic Institute; director, Chinese Educational Mission to

U.S.A., 1929 - 31; chancellor, National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1931; chairman, Executive Council, National Southwest Associated Univ., 1938-46; appointed Minister of Education, 1949, but did not assume office.

MEI, Yi-pao

Professor, native of Hopei, born in 1900; Ph.D., Chicago, 1927; professor and dean, college of arts and letters, Yenching Univ., Peiping, 1936-38; director, Kansu Science Education Institute, 1938-40; head, secretariat, Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, 1940-41; acting chancellor, Yenching Univ., 1942-46; professor and dean, college of arts and letters, Yenching Univ., since 1946.

MIAO, Chia-ming

Banker, govt. official, native of Yunnan, born in 1882; M.E., Minnesota; former general manager, Kokiu Tin Company; general manager, Fu Tien Bank; nonpartisan representative, Political Consultative Conference, 1946; Minister without Portfolio, Executive Yuan, 1947-48.

MIAO, Pei-cheng

Govt. official, native of Shansi, born in 1894; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; Control Yuan Commissioner in Hupeh - Hunan Area, 1943-48.

MIAO, Pei-nan (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1889; chief of staff, 4th War Area, 1938-45; Deputy Military Affairs Commissioner at Canton, 1946-49.

MO, Teh-hui

Govt. official, native of Liaoning, born in 1882; director-general, Chinese Eastern Railway, 1929; delegate to Sino-Soviet Conference, Moscow, 1930-33; member, presidium, People's Political Council, 1942-48; state councillor, National Govt., 1947-48; vice - presidential candidate, 1948; advisor to the President, since 1948; chairman, Supervisory Committee for the Enforcement of Constitutional Government, since 1948.

MOW, P. T. (see **MAO, Pang-chu**)

MUI, K. C. (see **MEI, Ching-chou**)

NIU, Yung-chien

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1873; studied in Japan and Germany; member, Kuomintang Supervisory Committee, since 1929; governor of Kiangsu, 1928-32; vice-president, Examination Yuan, 1932; state councillor, National Government, 1947-48; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948; acting president, Examination Yuan, since 1949.

NY, Tsi-ze (see **YEN, Chi-tze**)

OU, Tsuin-chen (see **WU, Chun-sheng**)

OU-YANG, Chu

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1896; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; mayor of Canton, 1946-49.

OU-YANG, Yu-chien

Actor and playwright, native of Hunan, born in 1897; graduate, Waseda Univ., Tokyo; was a famous female impersonator in Chinese opera in early years, but now engaged in promoting modern stage plays and in "reforming" opera and regional plays; author of many well-known plays.

PA Chin (see **LI, Fei**)

PAI, Chung-hsi (General)

Army officer, native of Kwangsi, born in 1893; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; chief of staff, National Revolutionary Armies, 1926; field commander, 2nd Route Army, 1927; garrison commander, Shanghai Area, 1927-28; deputy military affairs commissioner for Kwangsi, 1929-37; deputy commander-in-chief, 5th Route Army, 1937; deputy chief-of-staff: National Military Council, 1937-46; minister, Military Training Board, N.M.C., 1938-46; Minister of National Defense, 1946-48; chairman, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, and commander - in - chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces, Central China, 1948; Military and Political Affairs Director for Central China, since 1948.

PAI, Yun-ti

Mongolian leader, native of Mongolia, born in 1894; graduate, Peiping Mongolian and Tibetan College, 1913; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; vice-chairman, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, 1947-48; chairman, same Commission, 1948-49.

PAN, Hsu-lun (prefers **Shu-lun PAN**)

Chartered accountant, native of Kiangsu, born in 1907; Ph.D., Columbia, 1924; pioneer in modern accounting in China; founder and director, Shu Lun Co., Chartered Accountants, Shanghai; Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs, 1946-47.

PAN, Kuang-tan (prefers **Quentin PAN**)

Sociologist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1899; studied in America; leading eugenist in China; professor and dean, sociology department, National Tsing Hua Univ.; author of several books on eugenics and family problems in China.

PAN, Kung-chan

Kuomintang official, native of Chekiang, born in 1895; graduate, St. John's Univ., 1918; director, Shanghai bureau of education, 1932-36; director, Shanghai bureau of social welfare, 1927-36; Vice-Minster of Information, 1939-42; member, Standing Committee, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1942; chairman, Committee for Censorship of Periodicals and Publications, 1941-45; speaker, Shanghai Municipal Council, 1946-49; director, Shanghai *Shun Pao,* 1946-49.

PAN, Kung-pi

Journalist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1895; graduate, Tokyo Law College; managing director, *China Times,* Shanghai, 1916-37; editor-in-chief, *Shun Pao,* Shanghai, 1938-41; secretary, Kuomintang Central Hqrs., 1942-45; director, *Central Daily News,* Changchun, 1945-47; managing director, *National Times,* Hongkong, 1947-49.

PAN, Quentin (see **PAN, Kuang-tan**)

PAN, Shu-lun (see **PAN, Hsu-lun**)

PAN, Tien-shou

Artist, native of Chekiang, born in 1897; president, National Academy of Fine Arts, 1944-47; professor of Chinese painting, National Academy of Fine Arts, Hangchow, since 1947; author, *History of Chinese Painting.*

PANG, Sung-chou

Govt. Official, native of Shanghai, born in 1888; graduate, National Nanking Normal Univ.; former Vice-Minister of Food; deputy comptroller-general, Ministry of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, 1948; comptroller-general, same Ministry, 1948.

PAO, Chun-chien (prefers **C. J. PAO**)

Diplomatic official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1897; consul-general in Calcutta, 1941-44; Ambassador to Peru, since 1944.

PAO, C. J. (see **PAO, Chun-chien**)

PAO Erh Han (BURHAN)

Govt. official, native of Sinkiang, studied in Germany; deputy governor of Sinkiang, 1946-49; state councillor, National Government, 1947-48; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948; governor of Sinkiang, 1949.

PAO, Hua-kuo

Govt. official, native of Szechwan, born in 1903; M.A., Stanford; former director, Social Affairs Bureau, Chungking, and Chinese gov't. representative to I.L.O.; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

PEI, Tsuyee (see **PEI, Tsu-yi**)

PEI, Tsu-yi (prefers **Tsuyee PEI**)

Banker, native of Kiangsu, born in 1893; connected with Bank of China since 1914; general manager, Bank of China, 1942-48; chairman, board of directors, Bank of China, since 1948;; member, Currency Stabilization Board, 1941-44; head, Chinese Technical Mission to Washington, D.C., 1948.

PEI, Wen-chung

Geologist, palaeontologist, native of Hopei, born in 1898; graduate, National Peking Univ.; discoverer of "Peking Man" in the vicinity of Peiping, 1931; discoverer of palaeolothic implements in same area, 1933.

PENG, Chao-hsien

Govt. official, native of Shantung, born in 1899; graduate, Moscow Sun Yat-sen Univ.; member and civil affairs commissioner, Shensi provincial govt., 1944-47; Vice-Minister of Interior, 1947-48; Minister of Interior, 1948.

PENG, Teh-huai

Communist army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1900; graduate, Hunan Military Academy; joined Communist party, 1927; deputy commander-in-chief, 8th Route Army and later 18th Group Army, 1937-45; named one of deputy chairmen of "People's Revolutionary Army Committee" and member of "People's Central Government Council" in Oct., 1949.

PI, Tso-chiung

Govt. official, native of Hunan, born in 1899; graduate, French National School of Forestry and Water Conservancy; technical superintendent, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1942-46; member and reconstruction commissioner, Chekiang provincial gov't., 1946-48; Vice-Minister of Personnel, since 1948.

PING, Chih

Zoologist, native of Honan, born in 1889; Ph.D., Cornell; director, biological laboratory, Science Society of China, since 1922; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *The Fossil Insects of China.*

PING, Hsin (see **HSIEH, Wan-ying**)

POE, Dison Hsueh-feng (see **PU, Hsueh-feng**)

PU, Hsueh-feng (prefers **Dison Hsueh-feng POE**)

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1900; M.A., Harvard; Hon. LL.D., Hamline; deputy director-general, National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1945-46; deputy secretary-general, Executive Yuan, 1946-48; secretary-general, Taiwan provincial govt., since 1948.

PU, Tao-ming

Diplomatic official, born in Hunan, 1901; graduate, Moscow Sun Yat-sen Univ.; director, western Asiatic affairs department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1944.

QUO, Tai-chi (see **KUO, Tai-chi**)

SA, Chen-ping (Admiral)

Retired naval officer, native of Fukien, born in 1856; graduate, Greenwich Naval College; commander-in-chief, Chinese Navy, 1916; Minister of Navy, 1919-20; governor of Fukien, 1922-26.

SA, Fu-chun (prefers **F. K. SAH**)

Engineer, native of Fukien, born in 1886; B.Eng., Purdue, 1910; technical supervisor, Ministry of Communications, since 1938; deputy director-general, Yunnan-Burma Railway, 1941-45; director, railway department, Ministry of Communications, since 1938.

SAH, F. K. (see **SAH, Fu-chun**)

SHANG, Chen (General)

Army officer, native of Hopei, born in 1884; graduate, Staff College; governor of Hopei, 1929; governor of Shansi 1931; commander, 32nd Army, 1931-37; governor of Honan, 1935-37; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; director, Executive Office, National Military Council, and Foreign Affairs Bureau, N.M.C., 1942-44; head, Chinese Military Mission to U.S.A., 1944-46; personal chief of staff to President, National Govt., 1946-47; head, Chinese Mission in Japan, and Chinese representative, Allied Council for Japan, 1947-49.

SHAO, Li-tze

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1882; secretary-general, Generalissimo's Hqs., 1927-31; governor of Kansu, 1932; governor of Shensi, 1933-36; Minister of Information, 1937-38; Ambassador to U.S.S.R., 1939-42; secretary-general, People's Political Council, 1943-48; state councillor, National Govt., 1947-48; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1926; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, 1948; expelled from Kuomintang because of anti-government activities, 1949.

SHAO, Yu-lin

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1907; B.A., Kiushiu Imperial Univ., Japan; consul-general in Yokohama, 1937-38; secretary, Generalissimo's Personal Hqs., 1939-46; director, information department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1941-43; Chinese representative in Korea, 1946-47; Ambassador to Korea, since 1949.

SHAO, Yuan-chung, Mrs. (see **CHANG, Mo-chun**)

SHAW, Kinn-wei (see **SHOU, Ching-wei**)

SHAW, Miachen (see **SHOU, Mien-cheng**)

SHEN, Bazin D. Z. (see **SHEN, Pai-hsien**)

SHEN, Chang-huan

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1913; M.A., Michigan, 1937; personal secretary to the President, 1945-48; director, protocal department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1948; director, Government Information Office, 1948-49.

SHEN, Chia-yi

Jurist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1882; graduate, Tokyo Imperial Univ.; former judge, Supreme Court, and president, Hopei High Court; Grand Justice, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

SHEN, Chin-ting (prefers **G. D. SHEN**)

Diplomatic official, native of Fukien, born in 1894; graduate, Tokyo Imperial Univ.; former Minister to Panama; deputy director, Chinese Mission to Japan, since 1946.

SHEN, Chun-ju

Lawyer, native of Chekiang, born in 1875; graduate, Tokyo Law College; former member of Parliament, president of Shanghai Law College, member of People's Political Council; one of the patriotic movement leaders in Shanghai before the war; now leader of the outlawed Democratic League.

SHEN, G. D. (see **SHEN, Chin-ting**)

SHEN, Hung-lieh (Admiral)

Govt. official, native of Hupeh, born in 1881; graduate, Japanese Naval Academy, 1911; commander, Northeastern Naval Squadron, 1923-31; mayor of Tsingtao, 1931-37; governor of Shantung, 1938-41; Minister of Agricture and Forestry, 1942-44; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; governor of Chekiang, 1946-48; Minister of Personnel, 1948-49.

SHEN, Ke-fei (prefers **James K. SHEN**)

Surgeon, native of Chekiang, born in 1898; M.D., Western Reserve Univ.; director, Central Hospital, 1936-40; deputy director, National Health Administration, 1940-47; superintendent, Chungshan Hospital, Shanghai, since 1947.

SHEN, Pai-hsien (prefers **Bazin D. Z. SHEN**)

Hydraulic engineer, native of Chekiang, born in 1896; M.S., Iowa; 1925; vice-chairman, Hwai River Conservancy Commission, 1942-47; Vice-Minister of Water Conservancy, 1947-49.

SHEN, Shih-hua

Diplomatic official, native of Chekiang, born in 1901; B.A., St. John's Univ.; studied at Berlin Univ.; Commissioner to India, 1942-45; secretary-general, Shanghai municipal govt., 1945-46; Minister to Austria, since 1947.

SHEN, Teh-hsieh (Air Major-General)

Air force officer, native of Fukien, born in 1895; studied aviation and navigation in U.S.A., and England; deputy director, National Aeronautical Affairs Commission, 1944-45; general manager, China National Aviation Corporation, 1945-47; and since 1949; vice-chairman, board of director, C.N.A.C., since 1947.

SHEN, Tsung-han

Agriculturist, native of Chekiang, born in 1895; Ph.D., Cornell, 1927; deputy director, National Agricultural Research Bureau, 1934-46; director, same bureau, since 1946; member, Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, since 1948.

SHEN, Tsung-lien

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1899; M.A., Harvard; director, Lhasa Office, Mongolia and Tibetan Affairs Commission, 1944-46; Special Commissioner to Nepal, 1946; secretary-general, Shanghai municipal govt., 1947-49.

SHEN, Tsung-wen

Novelist, native of Hunan, born in 1905; professor of literature, National Southwest Associated Univ., 1936-45; professor, National Peking Univ., since 1946; author of more than 60 volumes of novels and short stories.

SHEN, Yen-ping (Pen-name: **MAO, Tun**)

Novelist, native of Chekiang, born in 1896; graduate, National Peking Univ.; editor, *Short Story Monthly,* 1921-24; editor, *The Literary Front,* 1937-38; author of many novels, including *Midnight.*

SHEN, Yi

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1901; D.Eng., Dresden Univ., 1925, general manager, Kansu Agricultural Development Corporation, 1941-45; Vice-Minister of Communications, 1945; appointed mayor of Dairen, 1945; mayor of Nanking, 1947-48; director, Flood Prevention Bureau in the Far East, since 1949.

SHEN, Yin-mo

Professor, native of Chekiang, born in 1882; B.A., Kyoto Imperial Univ.; former professor at National Peking and National Peiping Univs.; member, Control Yuan, 1939-48; noted for his calligraphy.

SHENG, Chen-wei

Jurist, native of Shanghai, born in 1891; LL.D., Northwestern Univ., U.S.A.; member, Legislative Yuan, 1932-47; president, Comparative Law College, Soochow Univ., since 1942.

SHENG, Shih-tsai (General)

Army officer, native of Liaoning, born in 1895; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; governor of Sinkiang, and commander-in-chief, Frontier Defense Forces, 1940-44; Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, 1944.

SHIH, Chao-chi (prefers **Alfred Sao-ke SZE**)

Retired diplomatic official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1877; M.A., Cornell, 1902; Ph.D., Toronto; Minister to Great Britain, 1914-21 and 1929-32; Minister to U.S.A., 1921-29 and 1933-35; Ambassador to U.S.A., 1935-36; delegate to Paris Peace Conference, 1919-20; chief delegate to Washington Conference, 1921-22;

member, People's Political Council, 1938-42; senior advisor, Chinese Delegation to San Francisco Conference, 1945.

SHIH, Chih-chuan

Govt. official, native of Hupeh, born in 1886; LL.B., Tokyo Imperial Univ.; Vice-Minister of Justice, 1932-34; former professor of law at National Peking and National Peiping Univs.; president, Chaoyang College, 1946-48; member, Central Executive Committee, Democratic Socialist Party; vice-president, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

SHIH, Shang-kwan

Govt. official, native of Anhwei, born in 1898; LL.B., Tokyo Imperial Univ.; secretary-general, Examination Yuan, 1942-48.

SHOU, Ching-wei (prefers Kinn-wei SHAW)

Merchant, native of Chekiang, born in 1892; Ph.D., Columbia; now manager, China Tea Co., Shanghai, and secretary-general, National Federation of Chambers of Commerce.

SHOU, Mien-cheng (prefers Miachen SHAW)

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1901; M.A., Univ. of Washington; director, Central Cooperative Administration, 1940-45; general manager, Central Cooperative Bank, since 1945.

SHU, Sheh-yu (Pen-name: Lao Sheh)

Novelist, native of Peiping, born in 1898; graduate, Peiping Normal School; author of 27 volumes of novels, plays, poems, etc., including *Richsha Boy* which has been translated into English and published in New York and London; former professor of Chinese literature and dean of college of arts, Cheeloo Univ.

SHUI, Hsiang-yun

Labor leader, born in Chekiang, 1906; graduate, China National Institute, 1935; president, Shanghai Labor Union, since 1945; secretary-general, National Federation of Labor Unions, since 1948.

SIE, K. S. (see HSIEH, Chia-sheng)

SIH, K. T. (see HSUEH, Kuang-chien)

SOONG, T. V. (see SUNG, Tzu-wen)

SUN, Chen (General)

Army officer, native of Szechwan, born in 1892; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1914; deputy commander-in-chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces, Hsuchow Area, 1948; deputy commander-in-chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces, Central China, 1948; Pacification Commissioner for Szechwan - Hupeh Border Area, since 1948-49.

SUN, Fo (see SUN Ke)

SUN, Ke (prefers SUN Fo)

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1895; son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; M.A., Columbia, 1917; Hon. LL.D., Futan Univ., 1935; mayor of Canton, 1921-22, 1923-24 and 1926; Minister of Finance, 1927-28; Minister of Railways, 1928-31; president, Legislative Yuan, 1932-48; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1926; vice-presidential candidate, 1948; elected president, Legislative Yuan, at the first session of the first constitutional Legislative Yuan, May, 1948; president, Executive Yuan, 1948-49; author, *China Looks Forward.*

SUN, Li-jen (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Anhwei, born in 1900; B.S., Purdue; graduate, Virginia Military Institute; commander, New 1st Army, 1943-46; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Chinese Army, and Commander-in-Chief, Army Training Hqs., since 1947; commander, Taiwan Defense Hqs., since 1949; deputy director of Military and Political Affairs for the Southeast, since 1949.

SUN, Lien-chung (General)

Army officer, native of Hopei, born in 1893; governor of Chinghai and Kansu, 1928-29; commander-in-chief, 26th Route Army, 1930-37; commander-in-chief, 2nd Group Army, 1937-39; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, 1st War Area, 1939-43; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, 6th War Area, 1943; Commander-in-Chief, 6th War Area, 1943-45; Commander-in-Chief, 11th War Area, and governor of Hopei, 1945-47; Pacification Commissioner for Paoting, 1947; commander-in-chief, Nanking Defense Area, 1948; personal chief of staff to the President, 1948-49.

SUN, Pen-wen

Sociologist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1892; Ph.D., New York, 1925; professor, National Central Univ., since 1929; author, *Principles of Sociology, Social Problems in Modern China,* etc.

SUN, Sung Ching-ling (Madame SUN Yat-sen)

Native of Kwangtung, born in Shanghair, 1891; B.A., Wesleyan; married Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1915; expelled from Kuomintang, 1949, because of anti-government activities; became vice-chairman of Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government" at Peiping, Oct., 1949.

SUN, Tu (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Yunnan, born in 1896; graduate, Yunnan Military Academy; commander - in - chief, 1st Group Army, 1945-47; deputy commander-in-chief, Northeast Rebellion Suppression Forces, 1947-48; governor of Jehol, 1948.

SUN, Wei-ju (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Shensi, born in 1895; graduate, Staff College; governor of Shensi, 1937-38; commander-in-chief, 4th Group Army, 1939-45; deputy commander-in-chief, 1st War Area, 1944-45; Commander-in-Chief, 6th War Area, 1945-46; deputy director, President's Hqs. in Wuhan, 1946-48; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

SUN Yat-sen, Madame (see SUN, Sung Ching-ling)

SUN, Yuan-liang (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Szechwan, born in 1904; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, and Tokyo Military Academy; garrison commander of Chungking, 1947-48; deputy commander, Chengchow Hqs., Hsuchow Area Rebellion Suppression Forces, 1948; commander, 16th Army Group, 1948.

SUN, Yueh-chi

Engineer, native of Chekiang, born in 1895; graduate, National Peiyang Univ.; studied at Stanford and Columbia; former general manager, Kansu Oil Administration, Tienfu Mining Co., and Ministry of Economic Affairs special commissioner to the Northeast, vice-chairman, National Resources Commission; chairman, same Commission, 1948-49.

SUNG, Han-chang

Banker, native of Chekiang, born in 1872; connected with Bank of China since 1912; general manager, Bank of China, 1948.

SUNG, Hsi-lien (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1907; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, Japanese Infantry School, and Staff College; commander-in-chief, Sinkiang Garrison Forces, 1946-48; deputy commander-in-chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces, Central China, 1948; deputy director of Military and Political Affairs for Central China, since 1948.

SUNG, Tung

Hydraulic engineer, native of Honan, born in 1899; graduate, National Tungchi Univ.; director, engineering department, National Water Conservancy Commission, 1941-45; member, and reconstruction commissioner, Honan provincial govt., 1946-48.

SUNG, Tze-wen (prefers T. V. SOONG)

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in Shanghai, 1891; B.A., Harvard, 1915; Minister of Finance and vice-president,, Executive Yuan, 1928-31; and 1932-33; acting president, Executive Yuan, 1932-33; governor, Central Bank of China, 1930-33; chief delegate to World Economic Conference, London, 1933; chairman, board of directors, Bank of China, 1935-43; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1942-45; acting president, Executive Yuan, 1944-45; president, Executive Yuan, 1945-47; governor of Kwangtung, 1947-48.

SZE, Alfred Sao-ke (see SHIH, Chao-chi)

TAI, An-kuo

Aeronautical engineer, native of Chekiang, born in 1913; graduate, Berlin Univ. and American Flying School; director, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Ministry of Communications, 1946-48; general manager, China National Aviation Corporation, since 1949.

TAI, Chi-tao (see TAI, Chuan-hsien)

TAI, David C. L. (see TAI, Tsui-lun)

TAI, Kwei-sheng

Govt. official, native of Fukien, born in 1889; former member, Control Yuan; vice-minister, Kuomintang Board of Overseas Affairs, since 1938.

TAI, Tsui-lun (prefers David C. L. TAI)

Musician, native of Kiangsu, born in 1912; graduate, New School of Music, Vienna; president, National Conservatory of Music, Shanghai, since 1945.

TAN, Ping-hsun

Civil engineer, native of Shantung, born in 1907; graduate, National Peiyang Univ., 1931; director, Stage Transportation Administration, Ministry of Communications, 1942-45; director, bureau of public works, Peiping, 1945-48.

TAN, Po-yu

Govt. official, native of Hunan, born in 1900; graduate, Dresden College of

Engineering; Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs, 1941-46; Vice-Minister of Communications, 1946-48; member, Committee for Control of Productive Enterprises in Taiwan, since 1949.

TAN, Shao-hua

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1897; Ph.D., Chicago; minister-counselor, Chinese Embassy in Washington, D.C., since 1945.

TANG, Chi-ho (prefers **Edgar C. TANG**)

Univ. president, native of Kiangsu, born in 1902; B. J., Missouri; Ph.D., Harvard; president, Cheeloo Univ., 1943-45; chancellor, National Yingshih Univ., 1946-49.

TANG, Chi-yu

Agriculturist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1897; Ph.D., Cornell, 1924; deputy director, Land Reclamation Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1941-42; chief counsellor, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1942-49; author, *An Economic Study of Chinese Agriculture.*

TANG, En-po (General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1899; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; commander-in-chief, 31st Group Army, 1939-42; deputy commander-in-chief, 1st War Area, 1942-44; garrison commander of Nanking Area, 1945; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Chinese Army, 1946-48; Military Affairs Commissioner for Chuchow (Chekiang) Area, 1948; commander-in-chief, Nanking-Shanghai Area, 1948-49; deputy director of military and political affairs for the Southeast, since 1949; pacification commissioner for Fukien, 1949.

TANG, Hui-sun

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1899; graduate, Berlin College of Agriculture, 1932; deputy director, National Land Administration, 1946-47; Vice-Minister of Land, 1947-49; technical member, Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, since 1949.

TANG, Pei-sung

Agriculturist, native of Hupeh, born in 1903; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1930; professor of agricultural chemistry, National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1938; dean, college of agriculture, same institution, since 1946; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

TANG, Sheng-chih (General)

Army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1885; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander 8th Army, 1926; president, Military Advisory Council, 1932-34; Inspector-General of Military Training, 1934; garrison commander of Nanking, 1937; member, National Military Council, 1938-46; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, 1948; expelled from Kuomintang, 1949.

TANG, Shih-tsun (General)

Army officer, native of Szechwan, born in 1883; commander in chief, 23rd Group Army, 1937-38; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, 3rd War Area, 1938-45; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee; and deputy director, President's Hqs. in Wuhan, 1945-48; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

TANG, Teh-chen

Journalist, native of Kwangtung, born in Singapore, 1908; B.A., Yenching Univ., M.A., Missouri; head, English department, Central News Agency, 1935-43; manager, New York bureau, same agency, since 1943.

TANG, Tsung

Policy officer, native of Hunan, born in 1905; graduate, Central Military Academy and Staff College; Vice-Minister of Interior, 1945-46; director-general, Directorate-General of Police, Ministry of Interior, since 1946.

TANG, Yi

Police officer, native of Szechwan, born in 1902; graduate, Szechwan Law College; police commissioner of Chungking, 1940-43 and 1944-47; deputy commandant, Central Police Academy, 1943-44; deputy director, Directorate-General of Police, Ministry of Interior, since 1948.

TAO, Feng-shan

Electrical engineer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1900; graduate, National Chiaotung Univ., 1919; studied tele-communications in U.S.A. and England; director, department of tele-communications, Ministry of Communications, 1942-43; counsellor, same Ministry, 1943-44; director, department of tele-communications, same Ministry, since 1945.

TAO, Hsi-sheng

Writer, govt. official, native of Hupeh, born in 1893; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1922; vice-minister, Kuomintang Ministry of Informations, since 1947; chief editorial writer, *Central Daily News,* since 1943; author, *An Analogy of Chinese Social History, A History of Chinese Political Thought,* etc.

TAO, L. K. (see **TAO, Meng-ho**)

TAO, Meng-ho (prefers **L. K. TAO**)

Sociologist, native of Tientsin, born in 1887; B.Sc., London, 1913; professor and later dean, National Peking Univ., 1914-26; director, Institute of Social Research, Peiping, 1926-34; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; director, Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, since 1934; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *Village and Town Life in China* (with Y. K. Leong), *Livelihood in Peiping,* etc.

TCHENG, Soumay (see **CHENG, Yu-hsiu**)

TENG, Chia-yen

Govt. official, native of Kwangsi, born in 1888; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

TENG, Hsi-hou (General)

Army officer, native of Szechwan, born in 1889; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; governor of Szechwan, 1924; commander-in-chief, 22nd Group Army, 1937 Pacification Commissioner for Szechwan and Sikang, 1938-47; governor of Szechwan, 1946-48; Pacification Commissioner for Szechwan-Shensi-Kansu Border Area, since 1948-49.

TENG, Wen-yi (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hunan, born in 1906; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy and Moscow Sun Yat-sen Univ.; director, Information and Civil Affairs Bureau, Ministry of National Defense, since 1946; spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense.

TI, Ying

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1896; studied in France; deputy secretary-general, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1942-45; secretary-general, Control Yuan, 1945; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

TIAO, Min-chien (prefers **M. T. Z. TYAU**)

Journalist, native of Kwangtung, born in 1888; LL.D., London; founder and editor, *Peking Leader,* 1917-20; director, information department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1929-31; editor, *China Press Weekly,* 1935-37.

TIAO, Tso-chien (prefers **Philip K. C. TYAU**)

Retired diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1880; M.A., Cambridge; Minister to Cuba and Panama, 1921-26; managing director, *Peiping Leader,* 1928-33; consul-general at Singapore, 1933-35; Foreign Affairs Commissioner for Kwangtung, 1936-38.

TIEN, Chun-chin

Govt. official, native of Kansu, born in 1899; Ph.D., Illinois; member, Control Yuan, 1931-36; 1938-46; Control Yuan commissioner in Shansi-Shensi Area, 1946-48; Minister of Examination, 1948-49.

TIEN, Han

Playwright, native of Hunan, born in 1898; graduate, Tokyo Normal College; one of the few pioneers in promoting modern stage plays in China; author of many well-known plays; devoted much time during the war in writing and rewriting the so-called "reformed" regional plays as a means of social education.

TIEN, Keng-hsin (prefers **Thomas Cardinal TIEN**)

Catholic leader, native of Shantung, born in 1890; Hon. LL.D., Manhattan College, New York; made Cardinal by the Pope, 1946; Archbishop of Peiping, since 1945.

TIEN, Thomas Cardinal (see **TIEN, Keng-hsin**)

TIEN, Yu-shih

Govt. official, native of Kirin, born in 1906; graduate, National Peiping Univ. and Columbia; member, Legislative Yuan, 1948; Vice-Minister of Food, 1948-49; director, Food and Land Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance, since 1949.

TING, Hsieh-lin

Physicist, native of Hupeh, born in 1884; M.Sc., Birmingham; director, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, 1928-45; research fellow, Academia Sinica, since 1945.

TING, Kwei-tang

Govt. official, native of Liaoning, born in 1892; graduate, Customs College, 1916; Deputy Inspector-General of Customs, since 1943; director, Shanghai Conservancy Board, since 1945.

TING, Wei-fen

Kuomintang official, native of Shantung, born in 1876; graduate, Meiji Univ., Tokyo; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1924.

TONG, Hollington K. (see **TUNG, Hsien-kuang**)

TRAMMOH, Joseph K. (see **TUAN-MU, Kai**)

TSAI, Chiao

Physiologist, native of Kwangtung, born in 1897; Ph.D., Chicago, 1924; professor, National Central Univ., since 1937; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; known for his research in carbohydrate metabolism and anti-hemolytic action of cholesterol, lecithin and serum.

TSAI, Lo-sheng (prefers **Loh-seng TSAI**)

Psychologist, native of Kwangtung, born in 1901; Ph.D., Chicago; professor at several well known univs. including National Central, Nanking, and West China Union Univs.; author, *The Psychology of Chinese Characters.*

TSAI, Loh-seng (see **TSAI, Lo-sheng**)

TSIA, Vougi (see **TSAI, Wu-chi**)

TSIA, Wu-chi (prefers **Vougi TSAI**)

Veterinary surgeon, native of Chekiang, born in 1898; D.V.S., Ecole National Veterinaire D'Alfort, France; director, National Animal Husbandry Research Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1941-45; director, Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, Shanghai, 1945-49.

TSANG, Ke-chai

Poet, native of Shantung; B.A., National Tsingtao Univ.; author of many volumes of poems and prose.

TSAO, Hao-sen (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1887; graduate, Japanese Staff College, 1924; Vice-Minister of War, 1932-42; governor of Kiangsi, 1942-46; member, Control Yuan, since 1948.

TSAO, Ku-ping

Journalist, native of Shanghai, born in 1895; B.A., Berlin Univ., 1927; manager, Tientsin edition, *Ta Kung Pao,* 1945-49.

TSAO, T. C. (see **CHAO, Tseng-chueh**)

TSENG, Chao-lun

Chemist, native of Hunan, born in 1899; Ph.D., M.I.T., professor and dean, department of chemistry, National Peking Univ.; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

TSENG, Chi

Chairman of Young China Party, native of Szechwan, born in 1892; studied in Japan and France; professor at several univs.; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; state councillor, National Gov't., 1947-48; advisor to the President, since 1948.

TSENG, Hsu-pai

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1894; B.A., St. John's Univ., 1918; managing director, *Ta Wan Pao* (China Evening News), Shanghai, 1932-36; counsellor, National Military Council, 1935-37; director, international department, Ministry of Information, 1938-47; deputy director, Government Information Office, 1947-48.

TSENG, Kuang-ching

Kuomintang official, native of Szechwan, born in 1899; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; chairman, Szechwan Provincial Kuomintang Hqs., since 1948.

TSENG, Shih-ying

Geographer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1899; graduate, Soochow Technical College, 1918; studied at Syracuse Univ.; senior expert, National Geological Survey, 1929-46; consultant in map-making, U. S. War Department, 1943-44; now engaged in revising map of China; author, *The Atlas of China* (with V. K. Ting and Wong Wen-hao), published by the *Shun Pao.*

TSENG, Yang-pu

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1898; M.S., Pittsburgh, 1924; Hon.D.Sc., Pittsburgh, 1934; mayor of Canton, 1936-37; director-general, Yunnan-Burma Railway, 1941; Minister of Communications, 1942-44; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

TSENG, Yung-pu (prefers **T. K. TSENG**)

Govt. official, native of Fukien, born in 1882; studied at Peiyang and Cambridge Univs.; Minister to Norway and Sweden, 1926; Vice-Minister of Railways, 1935-38; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1938-41.

TSIANG, Tingfu, F. (see **CHIANG, Ting-fu**)

TSIEN, Tai (see **CHIEN, Tai**)

TSO, Shun-sheng

Govt. official, native of Hunan, born in 1895; studied in France; one of the Young China Party leaders; professor of history at several well-known univs.; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, 1947-49.

TSOU, Ling

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1890; graduate, National Peking Law College, 1914; Vice-Minister of Finance, 1932-40; member and finance commissioner, Kwangtung provincial govt., 1940-41; chairman, Foreign Trade Commission, 1942-46; member and secretary-general, Kwangtung provincial govt., 1947-48.

TSOU, Lu

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1884; graduate, Waseda Univ., Tokyo; member Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1926; chancellor, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1931-40; state councillor, National Govt., 1947-48; member, Control Yuan, since 1948.

TSOU, Ping-wen

Agriculturist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1892; B.S., Cornell; former professor and dean, college of agriculture, National Central Univ.; vice-chairman, Foreign Trade Commission; now Chinese representative to United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

TSOU, Shu-wen (prefers **Y. Hsuwen TSOU**)

Agriculturist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1884; B.S.A., Cornell, 1912; M.S., Illionis, 1913; professor and dean, college of agriculture, National Central Univ., 1932-41; president, National Northwest College of Agriculture, 1944-45; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

TSOU, Tso-hua (General)

Army officer, native of Kirin, born in 1892; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; principal, Artillery School, 1934-39; commander of artillery, National Military Council, 1940; governor of Kirin, 1940-45; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

TSOU, Y. Hsuwen (see **TSOU, Shu-wen**)

TSU, Y. Y. (see **CHU, Yu-yu**)

TSUR, Y. T. (CHOU, Yi-chun)

TU, Chen-yuan

Railway director, native of Hupeh, born in 1888; graduate, Tangshan Engineering College, 1914; M.C.E., Cornell, 1922; director, Canton-Hankow Area Railway Administration (Hengyang), since 1943.

TU, Yueh-sheng (see **TU, Yung**)

TU, Yuen-ten (see **TU, Yun-tan**)

TU, Yun-tan (prefers **TU, Tuen-ten**)

Diplomatic official, native of Hupeh, born in 1897; Ph.D., Illinois; Minister of Panama, 1943-47; Ambassador to Burma, since 1948.

TU, Yung (TU, Yueh-sheng)

Banker, industrialist, native of Shanghai, born in 1888; chairman, board of directors, China Commercial Bank, and Shanghai Stock Exchange.

TUAN, Mou-lan

Diplomatic official, native of Anhwei, born in 1898; Ph.D., Columbia, 1927; counsellor, Chinese Legation in Australia, 1941-45; consul-general in Manila, 1945-47; minister-counsellor, Chinese Embassy, London, 1947-49; Charge d'Affairs, Chinese Embassy, Paris, 1949.

TUAN-MU, Kai (prefers **Joseph K. TWAMMOH**)

Govt. official, native of Anhwei, born in 1902; J.S.D., New York; secretary-general, National General Mobilization Council, 1944-45; member, People's Political Council, and legal practicioner in Shanghai and Nanking, 1945-47; member, Legislative Yuan, 1948; secretary-general, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

TUNG, Chao (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Shensi, born in 1901; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, 1924 and Staff College; commander, 18th Pacification Area, 1946-48; governor of Shensi, 1948-49.

TUNG, Hsien-kuang (prefers **Hollington K. TONG**)

Govt. official, journalist, native of Chekiang, born in 1887; A.B., Missouri, 1912; post-graduate studies at Columbia, 1913; managing director, *China Press,* (Shanghai), 1931-35; managing director, *China Times, Ta Wan Pao,* and Shun Shih News Agency, 1935; director, Shanghai Office, National Military Council, 1936; acting minister, 5th Board, National Military Council, 1937; Vice-Minister of Information, 1938-45; director, Government Information Office, 1947-48; Minister without Portfolio, Executive Yuan, 1948; director, Information Department, Kuomintang *Tsungtsai's* Office, since 1949; author, *Chiang Kai-shek* and *Dateline: China* (New York).

TUNG, Kwan-hsien

Govt. official, native of Chahar, born in 1893; M.S., Columbia, 1923; studied at London and Berlin Univs., 1923-35; dean, National Central Univ., 1937-43; commissioner of Control Yuan in Shansi-Shensi, 1943-45; director, Hopei-Chahar Office, C.N.R.R.A., 1945-48; president, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

TUNG, Lin

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1907; Ph.D., Illinois; Ambassador to The Netherlands, 1945-46; advisor and director, American affairs department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1947-48; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1948-49.

TUNG, Pi-wu

Communist leader, native of Hupeh, born in 1886; graduate, Tokyo Law College; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; delegate to San Francisco Conference, 1944; one of the Communist negotiators in Chungking and later in Nanking; became "deputy premier" of Communist-sponsored "People's Central Government" in Peiping, Oct., 1949.

TUNG, Shih-chin

Agriculturist, native of Szechwan, born in 1900; Ph.D., Cornell; president, Provincial College of Agriculture of Kiangsi, 1934-38; professor and dean, college of agriculture, National Szechwan Univ., 1938-39; director, Szechwan Agricultural Improvement Bureau, 1942-43; founder and president, Chinese Farmers' Association, since 1938.

TUNG, Tso-pin

Archaeologist, native of Honan, born in 1895; graduate, National Peking Univ.; research fellow, Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, 1928-47; visiting professor, Univ. of Chicago, since 1947; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *The Yin Dynasty Calendar* (14 vols.).

TUNG, Yen-ping (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Liaoning, born in 1896; graduate, Japanese Staff College; governor of Antung, 1947-48.

TYAU, M. T. Z. (see **TIAO, Min-chien**)

TYAU, Philip K. C. (see **TIAO, Tso-chien**)

WAN, Fu-lin (General)

Army officer, native of Kirin, born in 1880; former governor of Heilungkiang, governor of Liaoning, army commander, member of National Military Council, chairman, Political Affairs, Commission, President's Hqs. in Northeast; deputy commander-in-chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces in Northeast, 1948; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

WAN, Yao-huang (General)

Army officer, native of Hupeh, born in 1893; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1914; commander, 25th Army, 1935-38; deputy commander-in-chief, Wuhan Area, 1938-39; commandant, Staff College, 1939-41; commandant, Central Military Academy, 1941-45; governor of Hupeh, 1946-48; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, 1948; commandant, Central Training Corps, since 1948.

WANG, Cheng

Govt. official, native of Kirin, born in 1890; B.Sc., London; former Vice-Minister of Railways; Minister without Portfolio, Executive Yuan, 1948; chairman, Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs, 1948-49.

WANG, Cheng-ting (prefers **Chengting T. WANG**)

Retired govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1882; B.A., Yale, 1910; Hon. LL.D., St. John's and Yenching Univs.; deputy speaker, Senate, 1913; general secretary, National Committee, Y.M.C.A., 1914; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1922-23; Acting Premier, 1923; Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance, 1926; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1928-31; Ambassador to U.S.A., 1936-38; chairman, War Crimes Investigation Committee, Executive Yuan, 1944.

WANG, Chengting T. (see **WANG, Cheng-ting**)

WANG, Chia-chen

Govt. official, native of Kirin, born in 1899; B.A., Keio Univ., Tokyo; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1930-32; member, People's Political Council, 1938-42; member, standing committee, Political Affairs Commission in Northeast, 1948.

WANG, Chia-chi

Zoologist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1898; Ph.D., Pennsylvania; research director, Biological Institute, Science Society of China, 1929-34; director, Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, since 1934; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

WANG, Chin

Physicist, native of Chekiang, born in 1888; M.S., Minnesota; professor and dean, college of science, National Central Univ., 1926-37; professor and dean, teacher's college, National Chekiang Univ., since 1937.

WANG, Ching-chun

Govt. official, native of Hopei, born in 1882; Ph.B., Yale, 1908; M.A. (1909) and Ph.D. (1911), Illinois; inventor of phonetic system for telegraphing Chinese characters; director-general, Chinese Eastern Railway, 1928-30; director, Chinese Government Purchasing Mission in London, 1931-49.

WANG, Ching-hsi (prefers **Ging-hsi WANG**)

Psychologist, native of Shantung, born in 1897; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1923; director, Institute of Psychology, Academia Sinica, since 1934; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

WANG, Chung-hui

Jurist, govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1882; D.L.C., Yale, 1904; called to Bar, Inner Temple, London, 1907; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1912; Minister of Justice, 1912; chief justice, Supreme Court, 1920; Premier, 1922 and 1924; judge, Permanent Court of International Justice, 1923-24; 1930-35; Minister of Education, 1926; Minister of Justice, 1927-28; president, Judicial Yuan, 1928-31; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1937-41; vice-president, Executive Yuan, 1937-38; secretary-general, Supreme National Defense Council, 1942-47; member, presidium, People's Political Council, 1943-48; state councillor, National Govt., 1947-48; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; president, Judicial Yuan, since 1948; translated *German Civil Code* into English.

WANG, Fu-chou

Govt. official, native of Honan, born in 1900; M.A., Ohio, 1925; director, Direct Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance, 1946-48; director, currency department, same ministry, 1948; director, Salt Administration, same Ministry, since 1948.

WANG, Ging-hsi (see **WANG, Ching-hsi**)

WANG, Hsiang-chen (Pen-name: **Lao Hsiang**)

Writer, native of Hopei, engaged in rewriting popular folk-songs and regional plays as a mean of mass education; member, Control Yuan, since 1948.

WANG, Hsiao-lai

Merchant, native of Chekiang, born in 1886; former high advisor, Ministry of Finance; member, National Relief Commission; chairman, Shanghai Chamber of Commerce; speaker, Shanghai Municipal Council; now general manager, China Accident Insurance Co.; and chairman, National Federation of Chambers of Commerce.

WANG, Hsin-Kung (prefers **WANG, Sing-kung**)

Educator, native of Anhwei, born in 1888; Associate of Royal College of Science and Diploma of Imperial College, London, 1909; chancellor, National Wuhan Univ., 1930-45; chancellor, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1945-48.

WANG, Hua-cheng

Diplomatic official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1903; Ph.D., Chicago, 1927; director, treaty department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1942-47; Minister to Portugal, since 1947.

WANG, Huai-ming

Educator, native of Shansi, born in 1892; LL.M., Northwestern Univ., U.S.A. 1922; chancellor, National Shansi Univ., 1943-46; speaker, Shansi provincial council, 1946-49.

WANG, Hung-shao (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Hopei, born in 1899; graduate, Paoting Military Academy and Staff College; chief of staff, 5th War Area, 1938-45; chief of staff, President's Hq. in Peiping, 1946-48; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

WANG, Lucy C. (see **WANG, Shih-chin**)

WANG, Mao-kung

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1891; graduate, Soviet Staff College; former garrison commander of Canton, chief of staff, National Revolutionary Army; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1931; governor of Kiangsu, 1945-48.

WANG, Mrs. Vera Chang (see **CHANG, Ai-chen**)

WANG, Shih-chieh

Govt. official, native of Hupeh, born in 1891; B.S., London, 1917; docteur en droit, Paris, 1920; chancellor, National Wuhan Univ., 1929-33; Minister of Education, 1933-38; secretary-general, People's Political Council, 1938-43; member,

presidium, P.P.C., 1943-46; secretary-general, Central Planning Board, 1941-43; Minister of Information, 1939-42 and 1944-45; leader, Chinese Mission to Great Britain, 1944; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1945-48; state councillor, National Govt., 1947-48; member of academic council, Academia Sinica; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *Comparative Constitutional Laws.*

WANG, Shih-chin (Miss, prefers **Lucy C. WANG)**

College president, native of Fukien, born in 1899; M.A., Michigan; president, Huanan College for Women, since 1930.

WANG, Shih-ying

Co-operative worker, native of Fukien, born in 1900; graduate, Futan Univ., 1923; member, People's Political Council, 1938-47; director, Central Co-operative Administration, Ministry of Social Affairs, since 1947.

WANG, Shu-han

Govt. official, native of Liaoning, born in 1879; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1935; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

WANG, Shu-ming (Air Major-General)

Air force officer, native of Shantung, born in 1905; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, 1924; graduate, Central Aviation Academy and Soviet Military Flying School; deputy commander-in-chief, and chief of staff, Chinese Air Force, since 1946.

WANG, Sing-kung (see **Wang, Hsin-kung)**

WANG, Tieh-han (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Liaoning, born in 1905; graduate, Staff College, garrison commander of Mukden, 1948; governor of Liaoning, 1948.

WANG, Tsan-hsu (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Szechwan, born in 1886; commander-in-chief, 29th Group Army, 1938; governor of Szechwan, 1939-42; deputy commander-in-chief, 6th War Area, 1942-43; garrison commander of Chungking, since 1945; Deputy Military Affairs Commissioner for Chungking Area, 1948-49.

WANG, Tzu-kan

Physician, native of Kiangsi, born in 1882; M.D., St. Louis; former president, Yale-in-China Medical College; now president, National Chungcheng Medical College, Kiangsi.

WANG, Tung-yuan (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Anhwei, born in 1899; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commandant, Central Training Corps, 1940-44; vice-minister, Political Training Board, National Military Council, 1940; governor of Hupeh, 1944-46; deputy commander-in-chief, 6th War Area, 1944; governor of Hunan, 1946-48; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1948; director, military affairs department, Kuomintang *Tsung-tsai's* Office, since 1949.

WANG, Yun-sheng

Journalist, native of Hopei, born in 1901; editor-in-chief, *Ta Kung Pao,* since 1941; author, *Sixty Years of Sino-Japanese Relations.*

WANG, Yun-wu

Publisher, govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1888; managing director and editor, Commercial Press, 1928-45; member, People's Political Council, 1938-45; member, Chinese Mission to Great Britain, 1944; Minister of Economic Affairs, 1946-47; vice-president, Executive Yuan, 1947-48; Minister of Finance, 1948; editor, *Wan Yu Wen Ku* (*The Complete Library*), consisting of 4,000 volumes of standard works in all branches of knowledge; inventor of a system of Chinese lexicography known as the "four-corner numeral system."

WEI, Cho-min (prefers **Francis Cho-min WEI)**

College president, native of Kwangtung, born in 1889; B.A., Boone College, 1911; M.A., Harvard, 1919; Ph.D., London, 1929; president, Hua Chung college, since 1929.

WEI, Francis Cho-min (see **WEI, Cho-min)**

WEI, Huai

Govt. official, native of Fukien, born in 1882; graduate, Mawei Naval Academy and Paris Polytechnic Institute; secretary-general, National Govt., 1932-45; state councillor, National Govt., 1945-47; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

WEI, Li-huang (General)

Army officer, native of Anhwei, born in 1897; graduate, Staff College; Commander-in-Chief, 1st War Area, 1938-42; Commander-in-Chief, Expeditionary Force, National Military Council, 1942-46; director, President's Hqs. in Northeast, 1948; commander-in-chief, Rebellion Suppression Forces in Northeast, 1948.

WEI, Tao-ming

Govt. official, native of Kiangsi, born in 1900; LL.D., Paris; Minister of Justice, 1928-29; mayor of Nanking, 1930-31; Ambassador to U.S.A., 1942-46; vice-president, Legislative Yuan, 1946; governor of Taiwan, 1947-48.

WEI, Tao-ming, Mrs. (see **CHENG, Yu-hsiu)**

WEI, Ting-sheng

Economist, native of Hupeh, born in 1891; member, Legislative Yuan, 1928-48; professor of economics at National Central and National Futan Univs. since 1920.

WEN, Yi-yu

Chartered accountant, native of Hupeh, born in 1900; graduate, Wuchang Commercial College; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1935; director, Bureau of Accounts. Comptroller - General's Office, National Govt., 1933-48.

WEN, Yuan-ning

Diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1900; M.A., LL.B.; studied at London and Cambridge Univs.; editor-in-chief, *Tien Hsia Monthly* (English), 1935-41; member, Legislative Yuan, 1936-37; member, Chinese Mission to Great Britain, 1944; Ambassador to Greece, since 1947.

WONG, K. Y. (see **HUANG, Kuang-jui)**

WONG, Wen-hao

Govt. official, geologist, native of Chekiang, born in 1889; D.Sc., Louvain, 1913; holder of several honorary degrees; director, National Geological Survey, 1922-38; acting chancellor, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1931; secretary-general, Executive Yuan, 1935-36; minister, 3rd Board, National Military Council, 1937; Minister of Economic Affairs, and chairman, National Resources Commission, 1938-45; director, War Production Board, 1944-45; vice-president, Executive Yuan, 1945-46; chairman, National Resources Commission, 1947-48; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; president, Executive Yuan, 1948; author, *Mineral Resources of China, Mountain Ranges of China,* etc.

WOO, K. S. (prefers **WU, Kai-hsien)**

WOO, L. S. (see **HU, Lan-sheng)**

WOO, Pao-feng (see **WU, Pao-feng)**

WOO, P. N. (see **WU, Yun-chu)**

WU, Chaucer H. (see **WU, Tseh-hsiang)**

WU, Chi-yuan

Economist, native of Kwangtung; Ph.D., London; professor, National Southwest Associated Univ., 1938-45; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1945-47; special consultant, United Nations, 1947-49; chief, Far Eastern Unit, Stability and Development Div., Dept. of Economic Affairs, U.N., since March, 1949; author of several books on economic problems in China.

WU, Chih-hui (see **WU, Ching-heng)**

WU, Ching-chao

Sociologist, native of Anhwei, born in 1901; Ph.D., Chicago, 1928; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1931-35; senior secretary, Executive Yuan, 1936-37; senior secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs, 1938-44; chief secretary, War, Production Board, 1945; advisor, National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1946; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1947.

WU, Ching-heng (WU, Chih-hui)

Kuomintang leader, writer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1864; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1924; chairman, Kuomintang Revolutionary Achievements Committee; elected member, Acadmia Sinica, 1948; advisor to the President, since 1948.

WU, Ching-hsiung (prefers **John C. H. WU)**

Jurist, diplomatic official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1899; Ph.D., Michigan, 1921; president, Comparative Law College, Soochow Univ., 1927-38; member and chairman, foreign affairs committee, Legislative Yuan, 1932-47; Minister to The Vatican, 1947-49.

WU, Chun-sheng (prefers **OU, Tsuin-chen)**

Professor, native of Kiangsu, born in 1901; D.Litt., Paris, 1931; director, department of higher education, Ministry of Education, 1938-45; professor of education, National Central Univ., since 1946; editor-in-chief, Cheng Chung Book Co., since 1947; Vice-Minister of Education, since 1949.

WU, Chung-hsin

Govt. official, native of Anhwei, born in 1884; graduate, Kiangnan Military Academy; governor of Anhwei, 1929; governor of Kweichow, 1935-37; chairman, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, 1937-44; governor of Sinkiang, 1944-

45; state councillor, National Government, 1947-48; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1929; advisor to the President, since 1948.

WU, Hsien-tze

One of the Democratic Socialist Party leaders, native of Kwangtung, born in 1881; was vice-chairman of Democratic Socialist Party in 1947 when he split with Carsun Chang and formed the Reform Committee; appointed State Councillor, National Government, 1947.

WU, John C. H. (see **WU, Ching-hsiung**)

WU, Kai-hsien (prefers **K. S. WOO**)

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1900; graduate, Univ. of Shanghai; former vice-minister, Kuomintang Organization Board; director, Social Affairs Bureau, Shanghai municipal govt., 1945-49.

WU, Kuo-chen

Govt. official, native of Hupeh, born in 1903; Ph.D., Princeton, 1926; mayor of Hankow, 1932-38; mayor of Chungking, 1939-42; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1943-45; Minister of Information, 1945-46; mayor of Shanghai, 1946-49; governor of Taiwan province, since Dec. 1949.

WU, Lien-teh

Health expert, native of Kwangtung, born in Singapore, 1880; B.A. and M.D., Cambridge; holder of several honorary degrees; director, North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, 1912-30; director, National Quarantine Service, 1930.

WU, Nan-hsuan

Univ. president, native of Kiangsu, born in 1895; Ph.D., California; chancellor, National Futan Univ., 1942-43; chancellor, National Yingshih Univ., 1943; member, Control Yuan, 1943-48.

WU, Nan-ju

Diplomatic official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1898; graduate, Peiyang, Univ.; Minister of Switzerland, since 1946.

WU, Shang-ying

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1892; B.S., Oregon State College, 1916; Vice-Minister of Finance, 1931-32; Vice-Minister of Interior, 1932; secretary-general, Legislative Yuan, 1939-48; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948; Minister of Land, 1948-49.

WU, Ta-chun

Govt. official, native of Fukien, born in 1903; M.B.A., Pennsylvania; director, Bureau of Statistics, National Government, 1932-47; comptroller, Ministry of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, 1948-49.

WU, Te-chen (see **WU, Tieh-cheng**)

WU, Tieh-cheng (General, prefers **WU, Te-chen)**

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1888; studied in Japan; commander, Kwangtung Defense Forces, 1923-37; member, Legislative Yuan, 1929-32; mayor of Shanghai, 1932-37; governor of Kwangtung, 1937-39; minister, Kuomintang Overseas Affairs Board, 1939-40; secretary - general, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1941; vice-president, Legislative Yuan, 1947-48; member, Legislative Yuan, 1948; vice-president, Executive Yuan, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1948-49; Minister without Portfolio, since 1949.

WU, Ting-chang

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1884; graduate, Japanese Commercial College, 1909; chairman, Banking Syndicate of Yen Yeh, Kincheng, Continental, and China and the South Banks, 1922-35; Minister of Industry, 1935-37; governor of Kweichow, 1937-44; secretary-general, National Govt., 1945-48; secretary-general, *Tsungtungfu* (Office of the President), 1948.

WU, Tseh-hsiang (prefers **Chaucer H. WU**)

Diplomatic official, native of Szechwan, born in 1898; graduate, National Tsing Hua Univ.; Minister and later Ambassador to Chile, since 1945.

WU, Wen-tsao

Anthropologist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1901; Ph.D., Columbia, 1928; professor and dean, sociology department, Yenching Univ., 1929-38; founder and dean, sociology department, National Yunnan Univ., 1938-40; counsellor, Supreme National Defense Council, 1941-46; advisor to Member for China, Allied Council for Japan, since 1946.

WU, Wen-tsao, Mrs. (see **HSIEH, Wan-ying**)

WU, Yi-fang (Miss)

College president, native of Chekiang, born in Hupeh, 1893; B.A., Ginling; Ph.D., Michigan; holder of several honorary degrees; president, Ginling College for Women, since 1928; chairman, National Christian Council, 1935-46; chairman, National Committee, Y.W.C.A., 1940-41; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; member, presidium, P.P.C., 1940-47; delegate to many international conferences including United Nations' San Francisco Conference, 1945; chairman, China Christian Education Association, since 1947; president, Chinese Association of Univ. Women, since 1947.

WU, Yu-hsun

Physicist, native of Chekiang, born in 1900; D.Sc., Chicago; professor and dean, physics department, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1928-45; chancellor, National Central Univ., 1948 - 49; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

WU, Yun-chu (prefers **P. N. WOO**)

Industrialist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1891; general manager, Tien Chu Seasoning Powder Factory, and Tien Yuan Chemical Factory; president, National Federation of Industries.

YANG, Ai-yuan (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Shansi, born in 1890; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; former governor of Chahar; deputy commander-in-chief, 2nd War Area, 1942-45; Deputy Military Affairs Commissioner at Taiyuan, 1945-49.

YANG, Chu (see **YANG, Tuan-lu**)

YANG, Cho-an

Govt. official, native of Fukien, born in 1898; graduate, Peking French College; mayor of Harbin, 1945-48; director, Emergency Food Purchasing and Warehousing Commission, Ministry of Food, 1948-49.

YANG, Chung-chien

Palaeontologist, native of Shensi, born in 1897; Ph.D., Munich, 1927; senior expert, National Geological Survey of China, since 1928; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; chancellor, National Northwest Univ., since 1948; author, *A Complete Osteology of Lufengisaurus Hueneiyoung,* the study of a new specimen discovered by the author at Lufeng, Yunnan.

YANG, Hsuan-cheng (Vice-Admiral)

Naval officer, native of Hunan, born in 1889; graduate, Tokyo Naval Gunnery Academy; director, 2nd department, Military Operations Board, National Military Council, 1939-44; director, Foreign Affairs Bureau, N.M.C., 1944-45; secretary-general, Peiping Municipal Govt., 1945-46; Chairman, Taiwan Agricultural and Forestry Enterprise Co., since 1947.

YANG, Hu (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Anhwei, born in 1898; graduate, Nanking Officers' School; garrison commander, Shanghai-Woosung Area, 1932-37; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, since 1931; president, Seamen's Union; expelled from Kuomintang, 1949, because of anti-government activities.

YANG, Ju-mei

Govt. official, native of Hupeh, born in 1887; graduate, Tokyo Commercial College; director, Bureau of Budgets, National Govt., 1931-48; comptroller, Ministry of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, 1948-49.

YANG, Liang-kung

Govt. official, native of Anhwei, born in 1896; Ph.D., New York Univ.; member, Control Yuan, 1933-38; Control Yuan Commissioner in Anhwei-Kiangsi, 1938-44; Control Yuan Commissioner in Taiwan-Fukien, 1938-48; chancellor, National Anhwei Univ., 1948-49.

YANG, Shen (General)

Army officer, native of Szechwan, born in 1889; graduate, Szechwan Military Academy; commander-in-chief, 27th Group Army, 1938-39; deputy commander-in-chief, 6th War Area, 1939-40; deputy commander-in-chief, 9th War Area, 1940-45; governor of Kweichow, 1945-48; mayor of Chungking, 1948-49; Deputy Military and Political Affairs Director for Southwest, 1948-49.

YANG, Shu-ta

Professor, native of Hunan, born in 1885; studied in Japan; professor of Chinese at National Tsing Hua and National Peiping Normal Univs., 1923-37; professor, National Hunan Univ., since 1937; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author, *Advanced Chinese Grammar.*

YANG, Tuan-lu (prefers **Chu YANG**)

Professor, native of Hunan, born in 1885; studied in Japan; director, Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, 1928-29; professor of economics, National Wuhan Univ., since 1930; member, People's Political Council, 1938-48.

YANG, Yin-pu

Economist, native of Kiangsu, born in 1898; assistant general manager, Shanghai Stock Exchange, since 1946; professor and dean, college of commerce, Kuanghua Univ., Shanghai, since 1947; publisher, *Financial Daily,* Shanghai, 1947-49; author, *The Financial Organization of Shanghai, The Chinese Stock Exchange,* etc.

YANG, Yu-chun

Govt. official, native of Hunan, born in 1901; graduate, Fuh Tan Univ., 1925; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1934;

author, *History of Chinese Legislation, The New Tendencies of Constitutional Government,* etc.

YANG, Yun-chu

Diplomatic official, native of Hopei, born in 1900; LL.B., Tokyo Imperial Univ.; Charge d'Affairs, Chinese Embassy in Tokyo. 1938; director, Asiatic affairs department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1938-40; director, east Asiatic affairs department, same ministry, 1940-45; counsellor with ministerial rank, Chinese Delegation to Far Eastern Commission, Washington, D. C., since 1946.

YANG, Yung-ching

Univ. president, native of Chekiang, born in 1891; M.A., George Washington; Hon. LL.D., Southern Univ. and Bowdoin College, U.S.A.; president, Soochow Univ., since 1927; Chinese representative on Social Commission, United Nations Economic and Social Council, since 1947-49.

YANG, Yung-nien

Physician, native of Hopei, born in 1901; M.D., Keio Medical College, Tokyo, 1931; director, Northwest Epidemic Prevention Bureau, and Northwest Institute of Health, 1944-45; director, National Institute for Biological and Chemical Production, Ministry of Health, since 1946; member, Permanent Central Opium Board, United Nations, Geneva.

YAO, Tsung (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1890; graduate, Staff College; acting director, Executive Office, National Military Council, 1937; deputy director, same office, 1938-46; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

YEH, Chi-sun

Physicist, native of Shanghai, born in 1898; Ph.D., Harvard; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1925; former director-general, Academia Sinica; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

YEH, George Kung-chao (see **YEH, Kung-chao**)

YEH, Kung-chao (prefers **George Kung-chao YEH**)

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1904; M.A., Harvard; research student, Cambridge; director, United Kingdom Office, Ministry of Information, 1942-46; counsellor and director, European affairs department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1946-47; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1947-49; Vice-Minister in charge of Ministerial Affairs, same Ministry, 1949; Minister of Foreign Affairs, since Oct. 1949.

YEH, Kung-cho

Retired govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1880; Minister of Communications, 1920, 1922, and 1924; Minister of Railways, 1932; member, National Economic Council, 1932-33.

YEH, Sho-chung

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1902; B.S., National Peking Univ.; deputy director, National Compilation and Translation Bureau, 1944; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1948.

YEN, Chi-tze (prefers **NY Tsi-ze**)

Physicist, native of Chekiang, born in 1900; D.Sc., Paris, 1927; director, Institute of Physics, National Academy of Peiping, since 1930; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

YEN, Chia-kan

Govt. official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1905; B.S., St. Johns Univ. (Shanghai); member, and finance commissioner, Fukien provincial govt., 1939-44; member and finance commissioner, Taiwan provincial govt., 1945-48; member, Council for United States Aid, Executive Yuan 1948; member and finance commissioner, Taiwan provincial govt., since 1948.

YEN, Fu-ching

Health expert, native of Kiangsu, born in 1882; M.D., Yale; D.T.M., Liverpool; D.P.H., Harvard; president, Shanghai College of Medicine, 1928-38; superintendent, Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai, 1928-38; director, National Health Administration, 1938-41.

YEN, Hsi-shan (General)

Army officer, govt. official, native of Shansi, born in 1883; graduate, Tokyo Military Academy; governor of Shansi, 1912-27; commander-in-chief, 3rd Group Army, National Revolutionary Forces, 1928; Military Affairs Commissioner for Shansi and Suiyuan, 1932-37; Commander-in-Chief, 2nd War Area, 1937-45; vice-chairman, National Military Council, 1936-38; member, National Military Council, 1938-46; governor of Shansi, since 1943; Military Affairs Commissioner at Taiyuan, 1945-49; president, Executive Yuan, and Minister of National Defense, since 1949.

YEN, Hui-ching (prefers **W. W. YEN**)

Retired govt. official and diplomat, native of Shanghai, born in 1877; B.S., Virginia, 1900; holder of several honorary degrees; at different periods in 1912-27 held posts of Premier (twice), Minister of Foreign Affairs (four times), Minister of Interior, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Minister to Germany, Denmark, and Great Britain; Minister to U.S.A., 1931-32; Ambassador to U.S.S.R., 1933-36; chief delegate to many international conferences, including the League of Nations Council and Convention; member, People's Political Council, 1938-42; state councillor, National Govt., 1947-48.

YEN, James, Y.C. (see **YEN, Yang-chu**)

YEN, Shu-tang

Jurist, native of Hopei, born in 1891; D.C.L., Yale; former professor of law, National Peking, Tsing Hua and Wuhan Univs.; Grand Justice, Judicial Yuan, since 1948.

YEN, W. W. (see **YEN, Hui-ching**)

YEN, Yang-chu (prefers **James Y.C. YEN**)

Educator, social worker, native of Szechwan, born in 1893; B.A., Yale, 1918; M.A., Princeton, 1920; holder of many honorary degrees; started mass education work in Chinese Labor Corps in France during World War I and later at Tinghsien, Hopei; president, Hopei Provincial Institute of Political and Social Reconstruction, 1934; director, Hunan Provincial School of Public Administration, 1938; now general director, National Association of Mass Education Movement; president, College of Rural Reconstruction, Chungking; member and director-general, Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, since 1948; author, *The Tinghsien Movement in Rural Reconstruction.*

YEN, Yao-chiu

Industrialist, native of Chekiang, born in 1896; graduate, National Tungchi Univ.; former president, Association of Factories Moved to Szechwan; now general manager, Shanghai Machine Works.

YING, Yun-wei

Stage director, native of Kiangsu; professor, National Academy of Dramatic Art; director of many well-known modern plays; devoted life to the new dramatic movement.

YU, Chi-shih (Lieutenant-General)

Army officer, native of Chekiang, born in 1904; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy and Staff College; commander, 7th Army, 1937; commander, 36th Army Corps, 1938; commander, Generalissimo's Guards, 1942-45; commander-in-chief, 36th Group Army, 1945; director, Military Affairs Bureau, National Govt., 1945-48; director, 3rd Bureau, *Tsungtungfu* (Office of the President), 1948-49; director, general affairs department, Kuomintang *Tsungtsai's* Office, since 1949.

YU, Chia-chu

One of the leaders of Young China Party, native of Hupeh, born in 1896; graduate, Chunghwa Univ., Wuchang; studied in London; state councillor, National Govt., 1947-48; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

YU, Chia-hsi

Scholar, native of Hunan, born in 1884; professor and dean, department of Chinese, Catholic Fu Jen Univ. (Peiping), since 1932; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948; author of many books on Chinese literature, history and culture, including *Symposium on the Compendium of Sze Ku Chuan Shu,* 12 volumes, (*Sze Ku Chuan Shu,* "Complete Library in Four Branches of Literature," is a collection of 168,000 volumes of Chinese classics compiled in Ching dynasty).

YU, Ching-sung

Astronomist, native of Fukien, born in 1897; Ph.D., California; director, Institute of Astronomy, Academia Sinica, 1929-41; research fellow, Academia Sinica, since 1941.

YU, Ching-tang

Party official, native of Kiangsu, born in 1897; M.A., Iowa; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; Vice-Minister of Education, 1938-44; vice-minister, Kuomintang Organization Board, 1944-48.

YU, Fei-peng

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1884; graduate, Quarter-masters School, Peiping, 1913; Minister of Communications, 1935-38; minister, Transport and Supply Board, National Military Council, 1937-45; Minister of Communications, 1945-47; Minister of Food, 1947-48; member, National Policy Advisory Committee, since 1948.

YU, Han-mou (General)

Army officer, native of Kwangtung, born in 1896; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1919; Military Affairs Commissioner for Kwangtung, and commander-in-chief, 4th Route Army, 1936-38; deputy commander-in-chief, 4th War Area, 1938-40; commander-in-chief, 7th War Area, 1940-45; Military Affairs Commissioner for Chuchow, 1946-48; Commander-in-Chief, Chinese Army, 1948; Military and Political Affairs Director for South China, since 1949.

YU, Hsueh-chung (General)

Army officer, native of Shantung, born in 1889; commander, 51st Army and governor of Hopei, 1932-35; governor of Kansu, 1935-36; Military Affairs Commissioner for Kiangsu, 1937-38; commander-in-chief, Shantung-Kiangsu War Area, 1939-44; president, Military Advisory Council, 1944-45; member, Military Strategy Advisory Committee, since 1947.

YU, Hung-chun (prefers **O. K. YUI**)

Govt. official, native of Kwangtung, born in 1898; graduate, St. John's Univ.; secretary-general, Shanghai Municipal Govt., 1930-37; mayor of Shanghai, 1937; deputy director, Central Trust, 1938-41; Vice-Minister of Finance, 1941-44; Minister of Finance, 1944-48; governor, Central Bank of China, 1948-49.

YU, James (see **YU, Tsun-chi**)

YU, Pin (prefers **Paul YUPIN**)

Catholic leader, native of Heilungkiang, born in 1901; Ph.D., St. Thomas Academy, Rome, 1928; D.D., Univ. of Propaganda, 1929; holder of several honorary degrees; Vicar Apostolic of Nanking, 1938; Administrator Apostolic of Kiating, Szechwan, 1944; Archbishop of Nanking, since 1946; chairman, board of directors, *Yi Shih Pao* (Catholic Daily); member, People's Political Council, 1938-48; delegate to National Assembly.

YU, Shang-yuan (prefers **YUI Shang-yuen**)

Playwright, native of Hupeh, born in 1897; B.A., National Peking Univ., 1921; studied dramatic art at Carnegie Institute of Technology and Columbia, 1923-25; president, National Academy of Dramatic Art, since 1935.

YU, Ta-wei

Govt. official, native of Hunan, born in 1899; Ph.D., Harvard, 1922; director, Army Ordnance Administration, 1933-45; Vice-Minister of War, 1944-45; Minister of Communications, 1946-48; chairman, Committee for Control of Productive Enterprises in Taiwan, since 1949.

YU, Tsun-chi (prefers **James YU**)

Diplomatic official, native of Hopei, born in 1899; Ph.D., Columbia; consul-general in New York, 1935-46; Ambassador to Italy, since 1946.

YU, Yu-jen

Govt. official, native of Shensi, born in 1878; editor, *National Herald, Min Hu Pao, Min Yu Pao* and *Min Li Pao* successively in Shanghai to propagate revolutionary sentiment; Vice-Minister of Communications, 1911; Minister of Audit, 1928-30; president, Control Yuan, since 1930; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1924; vice-presidential candidate, 1948.

YUAN, I. C. (see **YUAN, Yi-ching**)

YUAN, Thomas L. (see **YUAN, Tun-li**)

YUAN, Tun-li (prefers **Thomas L. YUAN**)

College president, native of Hopei, born in 1895; M.A., Columbia, 1927; president, National Normal College, Peiping, since 1945.

YUAN, Tung-li

Library expert, native of Hopei, born in 1895; B.L.S., New York State Library School; director, National Library of Peiping, since 1927.

YUAN, Yi-cheng

Govt. official, native of Chekiang, born in 1905; LL.B., Paris; professor and dean, law department, Central Political Institute, 1934-37; member and civil affairs commissioner, Chekiang provincial govt., 1938-48.

YUAN, Yi-ching (prefers **I. C. YUAN**)

Health expert, native of Hupeh, born in 1899; M.D., Peiping Union Medical College, 1927; D.P.H. (1930) and D.Sc. (1931), Johns Hopkins; director, Institute of Epidemic Prevention, National Institute of Health, since 1942; Vice-Minister of Health, 1948; elected member, Academia Sinica, 1948.

YUI, O. K. (see **YU, Hung-chun**)

YUI, Shang-yuen (YU, Shang-yuan)

YUN, Chen

Electric engineer, native of Kiangsu, born in 1900; E.E., Wisconsin, 1922; general manager, Central Electrical Manufacturing Works, since 1937.

YUNG, Chi-yung (prefers **Winston Wing YUNG**)

Health expert, native of Kwangtung, born in 1906; M.D., Peiping Union Medical College, 1931; M.P.H., Johns Hopkins, 1937; director, department of epidemic prevention, Ministry of Health (formerly National Health Administration), since 1940.

YUNG, Winston Wing (see **YUNG, Chi-yung**)

YUPIN, Paul (see **YU, Pin**)

ZEN, Hung-chun (see **JEN, Hung-chun**)

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